

The Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV : No. 28.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

A Point on which all Physicians Agree.

Of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that stimulants and invigorants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in bygone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fabled longevity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with, Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that HOPPE'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted, wherever the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climate influences, that have ever been tested by experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, we state without qualification or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be.

A. H. COWDREY, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of STONEHAM and vicinity.
OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,
Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July 29

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,
Woburn, Mass.
Jan. 8, 1866.

DR. C. T. LANG,
Surgeon Dentist.
Cor. Wm. and Pleasant Sts.
Woburn Centre, Mass.

W. M. WESTON,
WATCH MAKER.
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.
aug1-17

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

Real Estate for Sale.
THE two-story dwelling house, and land under and adjoining the same, owned by the subscriber, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Said house is situated on Court street, within two minutes' walk of depots, churches and schools. The land comprises about 12,000 feet, and has on it a well situated on Court street, and a never failing well of soft water. Apply at the Journal office, or to
Geo. L. HUNT,
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
Bank Block, Woburn

S. F. THOMPSON,
Surveyor, Conveyancer & Auctioneer.
OFFICE—KELLY'S BUILDING.
Opposite the HOTEL, Woburn, Mass.
SURVEYING, CONVEYANCING, and all the usual business of a Surveyor, Conveyancer, and Auctioneer, will be attended to. Agent for the sale, leasing and care of Real Estate. Sales of Real and Personal Estate at Auction. Also appraisal, division and settlement of Estates.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GEORGE R. HICHBORN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Office, No. 1 Scollay's Building,
ENTRANCE ON TREMONT ROW,
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K. W. BAKER,
AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE AND LEASING OF
REAL ESTATE,
No. 6 Tremont Street, Boston.

Mr. Baker will pay special attention to selling, leasing, or purchasing real estate, and he calls the attention of persons desiring to sell or lease, to the peculiar advantages of his agency, being a practical builder, and residing in Winchester. Advice gratis, and no charge unless a sale or lease is effected.
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CARPET AND WINDOW SHADE WAREHOUSE,
AT THE OLD STAND.
Cor. Nanover and Union Streets,
Boston.

We are in receipt of the latest styles of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETS.
In Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, &c., which, together with a complete assortment of Oil, Cloth and Window Shades, we offer at the lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.
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247-251 136 Nanover, 78 and 80 Union St.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 4 Niles Block, BOSTON.
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School St.

FOR SALE, IN WOBURN,
ON ACADEMY HILL,
A Dwelling House and Carriage Shop, with 20,000 feet of Land, lying good fruit trees.
Enquire of
J. FIELD,
116 Pearl St., Boston.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE
For Sale.
The large and superior two-story dwelling house, together with the land under and adjoining the same, belonging to the heirs of the late Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Said estate is situated on Academy Hill, in Woburn, adjoining the premises of Charles Choate, Esq., and is one of the most desirable locations in town. The lot, which is large, is well stocked with fruit and other trees. Apply on the premises, or to
JOHN GUMMING, JR.,
Woburn, March 17, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,
WOBURN, MASS.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION & RHEUMATISM
CURED BY

Dr. Fuller's Buchu.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!
Do you want a Whisker or Mustache? The Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price \$1.00—3 packages for \$2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, enclosed on receipt of price.
Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138 Brooklyn, N. Y.

The **Woburn & Boston Cabinet Organs**, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$50.00 to \$500.00 each. **FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS**, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASS. SON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept-9-ly

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, Irritation of the Lungs & Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE ON THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

Singers' and Public Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box. oct28-6m

CHOATE UNDER REVERE HOUSE SELLS

Dr. Fuller's Buchu.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser has been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that disease is now cured. Consumptives anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try it, and, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address—

EDWARD A. WILSON,
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ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing—

JOHN B. OGDEN,
dec20-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing—

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AN ADVENTURE AT SEA.

A number of years ago, said Captain M—, I was bound in a fine stout ship of about four hundred tons, burthen, from the port of P— to Liverpool. The vessel had a valuable cargo on board, and about \$90,000 in specie. I had been prevented by other urgent business from giving much of my attention to the vessel while loading and equipping for the voyage, but was very particular in my directions to the chief mate, (in whom I had great confidence, he having sailed with me some years), to avoid entering, if possible, any but native American seamen. When we were about to sail, he informed me that he had not seen the vessel to comply with my directions entirely in this particular, but had shipped two foreigners as seamen, one a native of Guernsey, and the other a Frenchman, a native of Brittany. I was pleased, however, with the appearance of the crew generally, and particularly with the foreigners. They were both stout and able-bodied men, and were particular attentive to orders.

The passage commenced auspiciously, and promised to be a speedy one, as we took a fine steady westerly wind soon after we lost the soundings. To my great sorrow and uneasiness, however, I soon discovered a change of conduct for the worse. They became insolent to the mates, and appeared to be frequently under the excitement of liquor, and had evidently an undue influence over the rest of the men. Their intemperance soon became intolerable; and as it was evident that they had brought the liquor on board with them, I determined upon searching the fore-cabin, and depriving them of it. An order to this effect was given to the mates, and they were directed to go about its execution mildly and firmly, taking no arms with them, as they appeared inclined to do, but to give every chest, berth and locker in the fore-cabin, a thorough examination, and bring aft to the cabin any spirits they might find.

It was not without much anxiety that I sent them forward upon this duty. I remained on the quarter-deck myself, ready to go to their aid, if it should be necessary. In a few moments, a loud and angry dispute was succeeded by a sharp scuffle around the fore-cabin companion-way. The steward at my call handed me my loaded pistols, but I further directed that he should, on the following morning, clear out and occupy one in the cabin, near my own. The second mate occupied a small state-room opening into the passage which led from the steerage to the cabin. I called him from the deck, gave him a pair of loaded pistols, with orders to keep them in his berth, and, during his night watches on deck, never to go forward of the mainmast, but to keep as constantly as possible near the cabin companion-way, and call me upon the slightest occasion.

After this, I lay down in my bed, ordering that I should be called at four o'clock for the morning watch. Only a few minutes had elapsed, when I heard three or four knocks under the counter of the ship, which is that part of the stern immediately under the cabin. In a minute or two they were distinctly repeated. I arose, opened the cabin window and called. *The mate answered!* I gave him the end of a rope to assist him up, and never shall I forget the flood of gratitude which my delighted soul poured forth to that Being who had restored him to me unharmed. His story was soon told. He had gone forward upon being ordered by me, after the calling of all hands, and had barely reached the fore-cabin, when he was seized by the two foreigners, and before he could utter more than one cry, which was drowned in the roaring of the wind and waves, was thrown over the bow. He was a powerful man and an excellent swimmer. The topsails of the ship were clewed down to reef, and her way, of course, was considerably lessened; and in an instant he found the end of a rope, which was accidentally towing overboard, within his grasp, by which he dragged in the dead water or eddy, which is always created under the stern of a vessel while sailing, particularly if she is full built and deeply laden, as was the case with this. By a desperate effort he caught one of the rudder chains, which was very low, and drew himself by it upon the step or jog of the rudder, where he had sufficient presence of mind to remain without calling out, until the light had ceased to shine through the cabin windows, when he concluded the search for him was over. He then made the signal to me.

No being in the ship but myself was

apprised of his safety; for the gale had increased, and it had completely drowned the sounds of the knocking, opening the window, etc., before they could reach the quarter-deck; and there was no one in the cabin but ourselves, the steward having retired to his berth in the steerage.

It was at once resolved that the second mate only should be informed of his existence. He immediately betook himself to a large vacant state-room, and for the remainder of the passage all his wants were attended to by me. Even the steward was allowed to enter the cabin as rarely as possible.

Nothing of note occurred during the remainder of the voyage, which was prosperous. It seemed the foreigners had only been actuated by revenge in the violence they had committed, for nothing further was attempted by them. In due season we took a pilot on board in the channel, and in a day or two we entered the port of Liverpool. As soon as the proper arrangements were made, we commenced warping the ship into dock, and while engaged in this operation, the mate appeared on deck, went forward and attended to his duties as usual.

A scene occurred which is beyond description; every feature of it is as vivid in my recollection as though it had occurred but yesterday, and will be so to my latest breath. The warp dropped from the hands of the horror-stricken sailors, and had it not been taken up by some boatmen on board, I should have been compelled to anchor again, and to procure assistance from the shore. Not a word was uttered; but the two guilty wretches staggered to the mainmast, where they remained petrified with horror, until the officer who had been sent for took them both into custody. They then seemed in a measure to be recalled to a sense of their appalling predicament, and uttered the most piercing expressions of lamentation and despair. They were soon tried, and, upon the testimony of the mate, capitally convicted and executed.

HOW CHARITY IS ABUSED.—The following instructive details are furnished by a casual pauper who has spent several months in London, living on the contributions of the charitable by day, and sleeping in workhouse casual wards and refuges at night. They are taken from a letter to Mr. J. C. Parkinson, which has just been published. Mr. Parkinson vouches for his correspondent being what he represents himself, and the narrative is given to the public in the tramp's own words:—"The 'casual,' after having come out of the workhouse in the morning, begs about town until two o'clock; the more respectable wander down into Great Smith-street Westminster, where a free reading-room and library is kept, and read and lounge away the time until five o'clock, when they go towards another lodging for the night to come. Most of them usually are to be found in Ham-yard, Great Windmill-street, Leicester square, where a soup-kitchen is open at three o'clock. The soup-kitchen is perfectly free, and the soup is made out of the scraps of meat, &c., got from the club-houses, hotels, and gentlemen's residences in the west-end. All the old casuals know where to get tickets for this soup-kitchen—'at Elkington's, Regent-street, the club-houses, a baker in St. James street, and many others. Running after these tickets is perhaps an hour's occupation to them. Some of them, perhaps, will have as many as six of these tickets, and having kept one themselves, will sell the others at a penny each to those who have not been fortunate enough to beg one, but who have begged money instead. The soup got at this kitchen is very good; and as it is hot, and nearly a quart of it, together with plenty of bread, it is highly prized by casuals. Another noted place is the Mendicity Society, in Red Lion-square, Holborn. If you can get a ticket for this place, and 'gull' the officers sufficiently, you get a basin of pea soup and a quantity of bread and cheese, proportionate to the number of lies you tell. If you say you're going out of town, and have also a wife and children, perhaps a quarter loaf and a pound of cheese may be your share; but if you tell the truth, and say you are going to stay in town to try and get employment, small indeed will be your quantity—a pound of bread, perhaps, without the cheese. A person is only allowed to go once to this place; if any one is found there a second time within a certain time he gets a month's imprisonment, but such is the small notice taken of you, and so implicitly is your statement received, that a man may go with impunity twice a week. I have done it myself."—*Liverpool Paper.*

our way, when one night, in the mid-watch, all hands were called to shorten sail. Ordinarily upon occasions of this kind the duty is conducted by the mate, but I now went upon deck myself and gave orders, sending him to the fore-cabin. The night was dark and squally, but the sea was not high, but the ship was running off about nine knots, with the wind upon the starboard quarter. The weather being very unpromising, the second reef was taken in the fore and mizen topsails, the mainsail handed, and the fore and main top-gallant yards sent down. This done, one watch was permitted to go below, and I prepared to take myself to my berth, again directing that the mate, to whom I wished to give some orders, should be sent to me. To my utter astonishment and consternation, word was brought me, after a short time, that he was nowhere to be found. I hastened upon deck, ordered up all hands again, and questioned every man in the ship upon the subject; but they with one accord declared that they had not seen the mate forward. Lanterns were brought and every accessible part of the vessel unavailingly searched. I then, in the hearing of the whole crew, declared my belief that he must have fallen overboard by accident, again dismissed one watch below, and repaired to the cabin in a state of mental agitation impossible to be described; for, notwithstanding the opinion which I had expressed on the contrary, I could not but entertain strong suspicions that the unfortunate man had met a violent death.

The second mate was a protégé of mine, and, as I have before observed, was a very young man of not much experience as a seaman. I therefore felt that, under critical circumstances, my main support had fallen from me. It is needless to add, that a deep sense of loneliness and insecurity was the result of these reflections.

My first step was to load and deposit in my state-room all the firearms on board, amounting to several muskets and four pairs of pistols. The steward was a faithful mulatto man, who had sailed with me several voyages. To him I communicated my suspicions, and directed him to be constantly on the alert, and should any further difficulty with the crew occur, to repair immediately to the state-room and arm himself. His usual berth was in the steerage, but I further directed that he should, on the following morning, clear out and occupy one in the cabin, near my own. The second mate occupied a small state-room opening into the passage which led from the steerage to the cabin. I called him from the deck, gave him a pair of loaded pistols, with orders to keep them in his berth, and, during his night watches on deck, never to go forward of the mainmast, but to keep as constantly as possible near the cabin companion-way, and call me upon the slightest occasion.

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JOSH BILLINGS ON SKATING.—Having heard much said about skating-parks, and the grate amount of health and muscle they woz imparting, tew the present generashun at a slight advance from fust cost, I bought a ticket and went within the fence. I found the ice in a slippery condishun, covering about 5 akers of artifishal water, which waz owned by a stock company, and froze tew order. Upon one side of the pond waz erected little grocery buildings, where the wimmin sot on benches while the fellars (kivered with blashes) hitched the magic iron tew their feet. It waz a most exciting scene; the sun waz in the sky—and the wind waz in the air—and the birds waz in the South—and the snow waz on the ground—and the ice lay shivering with a bad cold—and angels (ov both genders) fluctuated past me pro and con, 2 and fro, here a little and there a good deal. It waz a most existing scene; I wanted tew holler "Bully," or lay down and rool over. But I kept in, and aiked with glory. Helth waz piktured on menny a nobell brow. Az the femall angels put out ov the pond side by side with the male angels, it waz the most beautiful scene I ever stood behind. The long red tape from their necks swum in the breeze, and the fetherz in their jockeyz fluttered in the breeze, and other things (tew much to menshun) fluttered in the breeze. I don't think I ever waz more crazy in mi life—on ice. For 2 long hours I stood and gazed with dum excitement. I felt like a kanall hosz turned suddenly out to grass. I didn't kno how tew proceed. Az one of the angels, more sudden than awl the rest, cum dlicing down the track, 3 lengths ahead of her male angel, awl eyes waz gorging with her heavenly bust ov speed; she seemed tew have cut lute from the earth, and waz bound South, for the Cape of Good Hope, when all tew sot, with gorgeous swoop terrifick down-crumbung into a limpid heap she went, with squeal terrifick, a living, lovely mass ov disaster skurt and tapping ancle. Awl gattered round the bursted angel; but lo! in a minnit's space her wings agin waz plumed, and every feather waz in its lawful place, and on she fled, laffing like wine thru its boteous blushes. I saw enuff—more happiness than belonged tew me—and az I sloyly wended back tew mi hum at the tavern I felt—good.

LONDON.—London is the metropolis of England and most of the world. This great Babel is a perfect labyrinth of streets and squares, warehouses and stores, churches and palaces where near three millions of people, of all classes, grades, and conditions, find a home; a city that covers seventy-eight thousand acres of ground, where, every year, they consume fourteen million bushels of wheat, eat up two hundred and fifty thousand bullocks, two million sheep, thirty thousand calves, forty thousand hogs, and fish, and game, and vegetables in proportion. A city where, besides all other drinks, fifty million gallons of porter and two million gallons of ardent spirits are annually poured out in libations to unnatural and voracious appetites, where it takes twenty-five thousand tailors to make their clothes, thirty thousand shoe makers to take care of their feet, and forty thousand milliners and dress makers to attend to their habits. Where an army of more than twenty thousand servants are daily employed, and the smoke of their coal fires darken the country for more than thirty miles around.—*Randall's Travels.*

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.—When you walk in the street with a lady, keep your hands out of your pockets, and your cigar out of your mouth. We would sooner be caught stealing than in the act of smoking while walking with a lady. Don't change sides with her on crossing the street; it is quite as proper that you should fall through cellars doors and other traps set by careless people, as that she should.

Always take the right hand when you meet another person, and don't stop.

At the table take the dish the host offers you, and don't pass it to the nearest neighbor, even if a lady; it is ungenerous to reprove your host or hostess to his or her face. There is a point where self-abnegation becomes rudeness, and that is precisely that point. The person who gives the entertainment has a perfect right to say who shall be served first.

Don't offer your chair to a new comer, unless it is the only one of the kind, and the best one in the room.

Rise when another guest leaves the room where you are entertained, but do

not follow to the door—you may thus spoil a more cordial leave taking.

Don't sit cross-legged in presence of ladies or in company of ceremony.

Keep your fingers out of your button-holes, and your hands from off your lap. Make yourself as comfortable as you can without incommencing any one.

Your host, if a gentleman, always likes to see his guests comfortable and contented.

Be neither a pump nor a pumper, but alternately resume both conditions. Ask and answer questions with diplomatic propriety. Speak well of people or speak not at all. Nothing indicates greater defect of colloquial ability than vituperations, slanders or angry declamation. Maintain repose if the earth quakes.

Always wear a clean shirt and collar, and do not fail to use a tooth-brush.

All of which is respectfully submitted to those who would be recognized as persons of good breeding.—*Exchange.*

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE WOMEN.—In an article on retrenchment, a thing imperiously demanded by these times, the *Charlottesville Chronicle*, with a reckless bravery unparalleled in the late war, makes an onslaught upon female dress. It declares the number and quality of products a woman has on her back is prodigious. It enumerates all the articles of the female wardrobe with a particularity that can only be the result of long and careful observation. It says, that to rig out one young woman, there must be an elegant pair of shoes—silk stockings—kid gloves—a bonnet, which is a world in itself—pomade—teeth plugged—combs—hair-pins, hair-net, water-lilies, rouge, starch, sozodent, cologne, ear-rings, brooch, chain, crinoline and lichen, flannel, finger-rings, fan, watch, bracelet, collar, cuffs, parasol, and the main dress itself. Add cloak, furs, overshoes, sea-ford, balmarol, lace, pocket-handkerchief, gold pencil, porte monnaie, braid, lace cord, buttons, flowers, feathers, beads, spangles, r.b.s., roses, buckles, fur-bowls, tucks, flounces, embroidery, &c., &c.

The *Chronicle* demands to know whether women were intended for all this ornamentation. It asserts that one-third of their life is taken up in buying, preparing and talking over their dresses; that the subject of dress is almost the exclusive subject of conversation—which cannot be true in the neighborhood of Charlottesville for days, at least, after the appearance of this article. It is the opinion of the *Chronicle* that about one-fourth of the time of the human race, and perhaps one-fourth of their earnings, are devoted to the dressing of women. It is especially indignant about bonnets, and insists that the Roman ladies never dreamed of bonnets. It believes that a respectable female may be dressed for one year for about fifteen dollars, whereas they average about one hundred and fifty dollars. At least six hundred million dollars a year would be saved to the country by the enforcement of sumptuary laws compelling the women

It is stated that 40,000 acres of land in Southeast Missouri are being taken up every month under the Homestead Act, and that the extraordinary amount of 70,000 will be reached by next May.

To protect the fisheries, the British have sent their West India naval fleet to cruise on the fishing grounds and drive away intruders. The United States, to guard against any disturbance but at the same time to protect them in their undisturbed right of fishing at a greater distance than one league from the shore, have ordered seven vessels to be fitted out, and will sail for the British American waters as fast as they are ready.

In the report just presented to the Massachusetts Legislature the Insurance Commissioners renew the recommendation made by them last year, that the State guarantee the mutual fire insurance companies within the State against excessive losses, the State to be indemnified by contributions made by the companies to a general guarantee fund.

Bad crops are received respecting the peach crop, from New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. The late frosts destroyed the fruit buds.

The February statement of the Canadian banks shows a loss of \$1,112,000 in coin and bullion, withdrawn from fear of a Fenian invasion.

The Vicksburg Cotton Planters' Gazette says that, "as soon as the time arrives when the Southern States shall be reinstated in the Union, (and we predict that the day is not very far distant,) a future of prosperity will open up for the South far surpassing anything imagined or dreamed of heretofore."

Two little children were poisoned in Chicago a few days since by putting a carte de visite in their mouths, and sucking it. One of them died from the effects of the poison and the other is not expected to recover. They were the children of Mr. Chisholm, a local of the Chicago Times.

The average value of one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, on Beacon street, Boston, is about \$60,000. The new houses of Gardner Brewer and James M. Beebe are worth about \$150,000 each. David Sears' house is assessed at \$112,000, the house of the late H. G. Otis at \$115,000, Congressman Hooper's house at \$125,000, E. R. Mudge's at \$68,000 and H. H. Hunnewell's at \$110,000.

TIZ U. S. INCOME TAX.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Morrill from the Committee on Ways and Means, stated that it was the purpose of the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill extensively modifying the income tax, and in order that it may take effect this year it was desired that the levying and collection of such tax shall be postponed two months.

The English iron-clad ships cost as follows: Warrior, \$310,000; Black Prince, \$299,000; Defence, \$217,000; Resistance, \$235,000; Hector, \$244,000; and Achilles, \$380,210.

Information received from Florida is to the effect that the smugglers on that coast are making preparations to run in goods from the West India Islands.

Dr. Livingstone recently stated in a lecture that no less than forty missionaries succumbed to the deadly effects of the climate of Africa before a single conversion took place.

A New Orleans despatch represents the population of that city as fully 60,000 greater than before the war.

Connecticut has elected a Republican Governor. Majority small.

The President has declared the rebellion at an end.

In the case of the murderer Green, the petition for a writ of error is denied and the penalty of the law ordered to be inflicted. The attempts to create sympathy for Green have resulted only in strengthening the opinion that he deserves the punishment provided by law. He perpetrated a cold-blooded, horrible murder, and we believe the public judgment will accord perfectly with the decision rendered in his case.

Congress met in December, four months ago, and as yet not one step of advance has been made in providing a solution of the great financial problem involving the dearest interests of the whole people.

Commodore Vanderbilt has built and paid for 100 steamships.

The revival interests in all quarters continue unabated.

One of the chief features of the late meeting of the Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was the admission of five colored preachers, who were taken in on trial for full membership by unanimous consent. They are to be organized into a district under a white presiding elder, and may ultimately be the members of a conference of colored preachers.

Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds has been appointed U. S. Senator from Vermont, in place of Mr. Foot.

One million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the unissued bonds of the Erie Railroad are now in the hands of Lord in New York have been recovered, and the remainder is expected to be obtained.

Reports of negro insurrections in Cuba, and fears are expressed that sooner or later they will become general.

The London Post says that England has almost come to the conclusion that there ought to be no restrictions on deep sea fishing, and warns the Provincials, in case they should seek to enforce too stringently their supposed rights against American fishermen, that the British Government is not likely to make great sacrifices to support 3,000 miles away, a right it has virtually abandoned at home.

A French official return shows that the Mexican expedition has cost France, up to the 31st of December, 1866, no less a sum than \$37,000,000 sterling. The losses in the French forces, land and sea, have been, 11,414 men, namely: killed, 3,319; died from wounds or effects of climate, &c., 4,928; disabled for life, 3,167. Grand total, 11,414.

LECTURES AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Fay will resume his course of doctrinal lectures next Sunday afternoon. Subject—*The conditions of the Future Life, deduced from the known operation of moral and spiritual laws and forces in this.*

The Middlesex Journal, —AND— WOBBURN TOWNSMAN. WOBURN: SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

JOBS WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.
The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Private advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.
E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE HOME.

In the streets of a large city, we see men, women and children, passing to and fro. If we enter the work-shops, stores and offices, to transact business, we come into more immediate contact with our fellow men. In the civil courts, in the halls of legislation, the churches, and places of amusement, we often meet large assemblies. The railroads bring into Boston in the morning, passengers who crowd the sidewalks as they wend their way to their places of business; and, at night, the returning tide takes them back. All these persons have homes where they spend their nights and rest upon the Sabbath. On a Saturday afternoon and evening it is pleasant to notice them scattering from the stations where the cars stop, many of them with baskets and packages, filled with provisions, fancy articles, books, shoes, caps, clothing, &c. One cannot help, on such occasions, picturing to himself in fancy, those many homes, and imagining the comforts which are in them; and the cordial greetings that take place on entrance, and the comfortable feeling that is experienced as the care-worn and weary shop-keeper, clerk, mechanic and lawyer, takes a seat, on a chilly or wet evening, in his own warm domicile, and has the Sabbath before him wherein to rest, and the sanctuary in prospect for worship and instruction. A man can endure almost any strain upon his physical and mental vigor, and bear up against rudeness, vexation and disappointment, if at the close of every day he can enter into a quiet and happy home, where love and righteousness have taken up their abode; where wife and children, or parents and sisters, by the beaming of the eye and the intonation of the voice, and the arranging of the room and spreading of the table, give tokens of welcome and express a desire to please. "Home, home, sweet home; there is no place like home."

The right education at home is everything to a child; everything to the world; everything for the church. A distinguished Senator has just breathed his last within sight of the capitol at Washington. Full of years and full of honors he has closed a long life of service to his country, and died as we all wish to die, at peace with God and man, and joyful in the assured hope of a glorious immortality through the Redeemer. He became like a little child in his faith, and his heart overflowed to those around him, in friendship, love and gratitude. The school, the college, the church, the Senate House, and the intercourse with men, educated him; but behind them all and before them all, his childhood's home, his own home, moulded him in right principles, in courteous manners, in good habits. "I can never," he said, "be sufficiently grateful that my parents were both devoted Christians, and taught me right." He passed a warm eulogy upon his wife, also, who had made his home so happy, and helped him to be useful.

Thanks for the country homes of New England, which have furnished to the nation and the world so many good men, industrious, enterprising, inventive, patriotic, sound in judgment, vigorous in health, learned and Christian. Thanks, also, to the more populous towns and cities, having homes where every virtue has been nourished. Our counting-houses, work-shops, banks, schools, colleges and churches, and our ships and manufactures, have felt the influence of good homes, and if our country is to prosper in the future as in the past, it must be under God, through the favor of well ordered homes.

The gambling and drinking places; the house of her going down to the chambers of death; the puerile and demoralizing amusements; the places of resort for idlers and vain conversationists, and the temptations to evil in all the walks and professions of life, lie in wait for those who have no true homes, or having them, are so mad as to despise them, and seek after resorts which never have and never can supply the place of a Christian home, where the children are in subjection, and God is remembered, and the welfare of each and all is considered.

Seeing that home is the cradle of every virtue and the fountain of all true happiness, and that the character of the homes make the character of the town and State, the church and nation, what care should be exercised, and labor and sacrifice made, to have it what it should be?

Mothers have here great responsibilities, and fathers and elder sisters and brothers, and the church and the ministry, and every one, young and old. How many evil homes there are rearing children to be evil-doers, and how many good homes, also, training up for God's glory and man's welfare, the good and great of coming generations.

THE AFRICAN RACE.—The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, who has made the subject of Africa and its people, his earnest study, has arrived at the following conclusions in respect to the race. If his statements are true, as copied below, they afford food for profound contemplation.

AFRICA.—Africa seems to be reserved for the Africans, and the question is whether the Africans can be civilized and made valuable members of the great commercial populations of the world. At present the chief trade on the eastern coast among the natives is in slaves. The horrors of slavery are not dreamed of by men who have read of it in America only. The condition of the natives, their wars and desolations, their barbarities of every kind, the grand object of all which seems to be to enslave one another—these form the most striking feature of Dr. Livingstone's accounts. He has penetrated into districts where no white man was ever seen, and where every house is barricaded, lest the neighbors should steal women and children for slavery. He went over the track of desolating war, carried on for slaves. His book is full of the horrors of these accounts, and has not hesitated in charging on the Portuguese Government direct complicity in the encouragement of the slave trade on the coast.

The history of the negro in Africa is without a parallel in the history of any other people. Three thousand years ago he was the same physically as now, and his home was in Ethiopia as now. During those three thousand years he has seen the Egyptian civilization progress for more than a thousand miles along the Nile banks, and succeeded by Grecian and Roman civilization, all of the highest types. He has had every opportunity of improvement, every variety of climate and soil, every inducement to imitate the arts and adopt the customs of other nations. While other races have advanced in one or another degree, so that all over the surface of the earth, in the islands of the sea, in remote countries like America, in China, India, Central and Northern Asia, Peru, Mexico, wherever the human family traveled, they learned more or less of the arts, built for themselves palaces and temples, adorned with sculpture and painting, made rich and elegant clothing, and established their civilization in various degrees, the African of the nineteenth century after Christ is the precise counterpart of his ancestor three thousand years ago; lives in the same mud hut, wears the same primitive clothing or even naked if the climate is warm enough; has never improved on an implement of use; has never invented a written language, or copied one from any other nation; has never put one stone on another to build palace, house or temple; has not, in short, made any advance in any respect for three thousand years; and has not, in any of the world, the distance between himself and the wild animals of the jungles. We shall not undertake to say why this is so. There stands the fact, unparalleled in any other history, and it cannot but be of the highest importance in considering the future of the race. —N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY.—The prosperity of the Unitarian Society in our town is very gratifying indeed. The congregation and Sunday School have been steadily increasing in numbers and interest for the last year. There is such a demand for pews that the parish, at its annual meeting held last Monday evening, voted to carpet and furnish the gallery immediately. It is understood that there are several families now waiting for gallery pews. The Sunday School is also very prosperous, and its bi-monthly exercises, which take the place of the regular service on Sunday afternoons, are attracting many who are not habitual attendants there. Last Sunday afternoon the church was very full indeed, and the singing and recitations of the scholars, under the direction of Mr. Champney, the superintendent, were very fine, and elicited general commendation; and the beautiful bouquets and baskets of flowers remaining from the Easter service of the morning, lent a charm to the occasion. At the meeting last Monday evening, the society voted with entire unanimity to raise the salary of their pastor, Rev. E. Fay, to \$2,000. As evidence of a vital interest in the society, exterior to itself, it is sufficient to say that its contribution for missionary purposes, taken a week ago last Sunday, amounted to the handsome sum of six hundred and twenty-three dollars, seventy-five cents (\$623.75).

REMOVAL.—Our fellow citizen K. W. Baker, whose movements in the sale of real estate we have chronicled from time to time, has recently removed his office to 8 Jay's Building, Boston, where he will be ready as heretofore, to give all the information he possesses to those desiring his services. "Believing as he does that a part of his success at least is due to the mutual interest his friends have manifested in the welfare and growth of the town in which they live; and feeling grateful for the past favors he invites their co-operation in the future, that they may by working together, make the town in which they live, second to no town in the State." He proposes to include Woburn within the sphere of his operations, so that those in that town may have the benefit of his labors.

SOCIAL.—The social tea party of the Unitarians comes off on Thursday evening next, instead of last Thursday, as erroneously stated in my last.

STAY AT HOME.—Now that we have the usual seasonal divisions, and it is to be hoped that the nuisance of having stray cattle and other animals straying upon the public highways, and into the gardens of our citizens, may be abated. An excellent opportunity is here afforded for active efforts on the part of these town officers which will be a great benefit to many sufferers.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.—Every one has heard of them, the most healthy and delightful nourishment ever made. They are advertised in our paper to-day, and all dealers keep them or ought to. None are genuine but those having the name A. Wing stamped upon them.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments were made by the M. E. Conference, recently in session at Chicopee. Lynn District.—Woburn, M. M. Parkhurst. Stoneham.—A. D. Sargent. So. Reading.—T. C. Porter. Melrose.—H. Baker.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.—This work, which is advertised in our columns to-day, is one of the wonders of the age. A long time was spent in bringing it to completion. Many prefer it to Webster's great work, and the sales have been immense.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Ten was first introduced into Europe in 1664, by the British East India Company, who imported two pounds and two ounces, as a present to the King of England.

When were Massachusetts men in the United States Senate said "To have shed tears like girls?"

The White Mountains, with a single exception, are the highest elevations in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains.

The unrivalled magnificence and sublime grandeur of the scenery here found, has given to New Hampshire the well-bestowed appellation of the "Switzerland of America."

According to Dr. Belknap, the Indian name of the mountains was Aciogochook. An ancient tradition prevailed among the Indians that a deluge once occurred, which swept away every human being, except a single Powwow and his squaw, who fled to the mountains, and were there preserved. From them the earth repopulated. They fled moreover, a superstition that the summits were peopled with invisible beings, who sometimes manifested their power in storms and tempests. But though the savages never attempted the ascent, believing success impossible, they frequented the surrounding country and the mountain peaks, and propagated many marvelous tales of what they alleged could there be seen.

Among other things, they gave accounts of immense cariboues far up the steep and inaccessible sides of the mountains, which show in the night with the most brilliant and dazzling splendor.

The first visit of the white men to those regions was made by New Englanders, in 1682. They were urged partly by curiosity, and partly by the hopes of finding mineral treasures. They gave a glowing account of their adventures, and called the mountains Crystal Hills.

Since then they have been frequented by men of science and hunters; and now they have become one of the most fashionable places of summer resort in the United States.

The public debt of Great Britain, in 1864, was \$1,200,000,000; of the United States, \$2,000,000,000.

A Frenchman, named Montgolfier, made the first Balloon and also the first ascension, which was June 5th, 1783.

MR. EDITOR.—I would offer the following slight contributions to the department of "Notes and Queries," inaugurated in your last.

In reply to the queries of "Argus": "John Bull" as applied to England, originated in a political satire called "Law is a Bull's Pitt," or "The History of John Bull," by Dr. John Arbuthnot, published in London in 1712. In this satire France is personified as a "Lewis Baboon" (meaning Louis XIV.), Holland as Nicholas Frog, and Spain as "Lord Strutt."

The satire was intended to ridicule the Duke of Marlborough, at that time one of the most prominent persons in the English government.

Woburn was first settled by a committee from Charlestown on Dec. 16th, 1640, and called Charlestown village. The committee numbered about forty, among whom was Edward Johnson afterwards town clerk, and author of the "Wonder-working Providence." Although this was the first formation of a distinct settlement within the present limits of the town, grants of land had previously been made to several persons who had settled on land which became part of the town when it was incorporated in 1642; as two hundred acres to Mr. Newell, two hundred to Mr. John Wilson, and a large tract to Mr. Nathan Cradock, all lying north and west of Charlestown and Medford.

What was the origin of the expression "Yankee Doodle" and was its first use, its application to the tune now known by that name?

The world was first circumnavigated in 1519-22, only thirty years after Columbus first crossed the Atlantic.

Cicero was called the "Father of his Country." The title was offered to Marius, but refused by him.

What State is called the "Blue Hen?" And why so called?

Winchester, April 2, 1866.

WINCHESTER.

REMOVAL.—Our fellow citizen K. W. Baker, whose movements in the sale of real estate we have chronicled from time to time, has recently removed his office to 8 Jay's Building, Boston, where he will be ready as heretofore, to give all the information he possesses to those desiring his services. "Believing as he does that a part of his success at least is due to the mutual interest his friends have manifested in the welfare and growth of the town in which they live; and feeling grateful for the past favors he invites their co-operation in the future, that they may by working together, make the town in which they live, second to no town in the State." He proposes to include Woburn within the sphere of his operations, so that those in that town may have the benefit of his labors.

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Not enough has fallen at any one time to make sleighing.

It has rained 10 times, and the fall has been much greater than that of snow.

The prevailing winds have been N. W. and S. E. 51 days have been clear, with only light flying clouds in the sky.

A peculiar phenomena occurred on the night of Feb. 17. Terrible shower, accompanied with vivid lightning and heavy thunder, lasting nearly two hours, between 10 and 12 P.M., flooding all the streets to the depth of several inches. The thermometer stood 6 degrees above the freezing point. 36 hours before the mercury was down to 2.

Aside from the fact that we have had no sleighing since Jan. 1, I think the winter has been as comfortable as New England often offers.

E. N. P.

WOBURN LOCALS.

APRIL 9TH.—The anniversary of the surrender of the rebel Lee and his forces, to Lieut. General Grant, will be made the occasion of a grand celebration in town next Monday afternoon, by the returned soldiers and sailors who served in the United States forces during the late war. It is intended to include every man mustered into the service during the war, and received an honorable discharge, and it promises to be a most successful affair.

The celebration will take place in the afternoon, and will consist of a national salute, and the ringing of bells, after which there will be a procession formed under the escort of the "Phalanx," to parade through the principal streets. A band of music will be provided. The company will then set down to a collation at Lyceum Hall. The whole arrangements are in the hands of a large committee of officers and others, and they will be made public by means of posters and other public notices. It is desired that every man shall be supplied with muskets and equipments, and as there is likely to be some difficulty in obtaining them, it is requested that every one having a musket will loan or use it on this occasion. If to no one else the 9th day of April is a day which "Uncle Sam's blue birds" will always remember, and they mean to celebrate it in a manner befitting the occasion.

At the preliminary meeting, thus far held, the best of feeling has prevailed, and there is every prospect that the celebration will prove in every respect a success. Let all our citizens turn out, and lend their aid to make the day a joyful one. The collection is tendered by citizens, Mr. Gawin R. Sage being the gentleman having the management of the choir, and any contributions will be thankfully received at the hall on the morning of Monday next.

APRIL.—Second in the calendar, though really the first Spring month of the season.

"April, true Meles of the year,
That maketh all things young and fresh appear,
Dawns upon the earth, making it all one
emerald, and warming into life all the
long dormant energies of nature." The book of nature is a fruitful study, and though the various seasons are big with the most potent lessons, that of Spring presents the brightest picture. How full of interest are the habits of the feathered songsters who fill the air with song, making the morning air heavy with their melody. They are the oldest miners, and masons, and carpenters, and builders, felters, weavers, and basket-makers. As for their nests,—

"What nice hand,
With every implement and means of art,
And every wondrous contrivance to boot,
Could make us such another?"

The old man, bent with the weight of years, saunters forth on the bright clear days which this month brings, to witness the familiar scenes, and yet they seem changed. He hears the songs of birds once familiar to his ear as his mother's voice, and tries to remember its name but cannot; yet he thinks of those who were with him when he heard it, and so goes on unwinding link by link, the golden chain which reaches from the grave to the familiar scenes, and yet they seem changed. He hears the songs of birds once familiar to his ear as his mother's voice, and tries to remember its name but cannot; yet he thinks of those who were with him when he heard it, and so goes on unwinding link by link, the golden chain which reaches from the grave to the familiar scenes, and yet they seem changed. 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1,000 STANDARD and DWARF APPLE TREES,
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Notes and bills discounted.....	\$109,737 13
Indebtedness of Directors.....	16,320 00
Banking house.....	1,000 00
Current Expenses.....	902 96
Taxes Paid.....	1,007 91
Premiums.....	8,029 63
Real Estate and other cash from the sale of premises.....	1,594 15
Draw from the following National Banks: Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston, 11,224 25	
National Bank of Redemption, Stock, 11,224 25	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes.....	250,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand.....	\$20,000 00
Other U. S. securities.....	85,250-135,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating Notes of other National Banks.....	4,650 00
Specie.....	4,403 00
Legal Tender Notes.....	\$ 616 00
Compound Interest Notes.....	43,490 00-44,136 00
Total.....	\$501,666 73

CR.
Capital Stock paid in.....\$500,000 00
Surplus Fund.....5,675 73
Circulating Notes rec'd from
Comptroller.....\$200,000 00
Less on hand.....6,500 00
Individual deposits.....70,491 73
Dividends unpaid.....50 00
State Bank Circulating outstanding.....8,048 90
Discount.....4,447 19
Profit and Loss.....9,149 76
Total.....\$501,666 73

I. E. J. Jenks, Cashier of the First National Bank
of Woburn, do solemnly swear that the above state-
ment is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. JENKS, Cashier.
State of Massachusetts, Middlesex County.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of
April, 1866.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Justice of the Peace.

**QUARTERLY REPORT of the condition of THE
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, on the morning of the
first Monday of April, 1866.**

Notes and Bills discounted.....	\$94,811 23
Cash Items.....	12 1/2
Draws from National Banks.....	10,250 79
U. S. Bonds, with the U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes.....	100,300 00
Specie, and other lawful money.....	14,573 28
Cash on hand in circulating Notes of other National and State Banks.....	2,676 00
Total.....	\$221,973 72

CR.
Capital Stock.....\$100,000 00
Surplus Fund.....9,536 80
Deposits.....21,911 27
Circulating Notes rec'd from Comptroller.....67,500 00
Dividends unpaid.....4,210 84
Premiums and Exchange.....932 81
Bank.....18,556 00
Total.....\$221,973 72

LILLEY EATON, Cashier.
Middlesex, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, April 3, 1866.
C. W. EATON,
Justice of the Peace.

F. L. GERALD,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.

A few miles south of Central Square,
Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower
Animals. Cures all curable Scours, Spavin, Ring
Bones, &c. Also cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains,
&c. All diseases of the human flesh, if seen in the
first stages of the disease.
Woburn, April 7, 1866.

Removal.
PROF. A. H. HUSE
Can be found at his place of residence at
North Winchester, near the depot.
ap7-tf

Home Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Abstract of 25th semi-annual Statement,
JANUARY 1st, 1866.

Cash Capital.....	\$2,000,000 00
Assets, January 1st, 1866.....	3,058,471 14
Liabilities.....	133,736 24

"The Home" continues to offer to all who seek
reliable insurance, inducements surpassed by no
other company.
JOHN MOORE, Secy. CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres't.
E. H. WASHBURN, Asst. Secy. A. F. WILSON, Treas'r.
S. PARROW HORTON,
Agent for Woburn and vicinity.
Woburn, April 7, 1866.-ly

House and Land for Sale.
The two-story dwelling house on
Canal street, owned by the sub-
scriber, is offered for sale on re-
sponsible terms. Apply to
J. H. F. FOSTER,
Office over A. E. Thompson's store.
ap7-3t

HOUSE FOR SALE.
PLEASANTLY SITUATED on the corner of
Main and Church streets, a two-story double
house, each story having a front and rear por-
ch, and contains nine rooms with gas and hot water. For
price and terms inquiring on the premises of
J. H. F. FOSTER,
Woburn, April 7, 1866.-3t

TO FARMERS.
The celebrated FOGGETTE of the Lodi Manu-
facturing Co. is the CHEAPEST and BEST of the
age—is kept for sale by
WILLIAM PARKER,
Hendling, Mass.
ap7-8t

FOR SALE CHEAP, IF APPLIED FOR SOON,
A Small Farm,
Near the village in Franconstown,
N. H. Enquire of E. O. LEBLANC
on the premises, or of ELBRIDGE
TRULL, Woburn,
March 24, 1866. 6w

FARMS! FARMS!
WANTED, a number of cheap farms. Parties
having such for sale, at a fair valuation (and no
fancy prices), can hear of a purchaser by addressing
GEORGE O. DALTON, Real Estate and Commission
Land Agency, 122 Washington Street, Boston.
mar2-4t

WANTED.
THREE Tailorless Girls, to whom steady employ-
ment will be given, and to whom a salary of \$10
per month will be paid.
J. P. TYLER, Woburn Centre.
mar2-3t

Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,
And Girls
To learn the trade, at
P. TEARE'S.
Woburn, Mass. 31, 1866. 4t

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.,
Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,
WOBURN CENTRE,
MASS.
mch31-3in*

READING NURSERY.
ELEVEN YEARS ESTABLISHED.
A FINE STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

50 varieties Native Grapes, including the new
varieties.
20 varieties Currants, Gooseberries,
20 varieties Strawberries, including Russell's Pro-
lific, Agri-Hort, Wilson, Hovey, &c.
50 varieties Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf.
50 varieties Apple Trees, Standard and Dwarf.
50 varieties Peach Trees, Standard and Dwarf.
50 varieties Cherry Trees, Standard and Dwarf.
50,000 Evergreen Trees, in varieties, 6 inches to 6
feet high.
Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Hoses, &c.
Send stamp by mail and receive illustrated priced
catalogue, containing full list of goods and prices,
with Nursery.
mar2-3t J. W. MANNING, Reading, Mass.

ROOM PAPER.
Latest Spring Styles, at Woburn
Bookstore. m17

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to a power of sale, and for breach of
conditions contained in a Mortgage of Real Estate,
given to me by Charles W. Tuck, to secure the pay-
ment of five hundred dollars, and interest thereon,
which mortgage is dated 25th day of November, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-
two, I have caused to be sold, at public auction, on
THURSDAY, the nineteenth day of April next,
at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described
in the mortgage, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situate,thly, on the corner of High street, directly opposite
the lot of Walter M. Tuck; Northwesterly on land
of Luke Fowle, and Northwesterly on land of
Hiram Whittey; and being the same premises
conveyed to said Tuck by Jotham Hill, by deed
dated May 13, A. D. 1848, and recorded at Cam-
bridge, book 535, page 112. Terms at Sale.
JOSEPH B. SAWTELL, Mortgagee.
Woburn, March 25, 1866. mar21-3t

BY WM. H. TEMPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

**Guardian's Sale of Dwelling House
and Land in Reading.**

By virtue of a decree from the Probate Court
of Middlesex County, I shall sell at public auc-
tion, TUESDAY, April 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,
on the premises, the large two-story House and
1 1/2 acres of land on High street, directly opposite
the H. & W. R. Depot, and being the same premises
belonging to the late Lora Parker, deceased.
Said House is a large two-story double tenement
house, containing 10 rooms, and is situated on a
corner of four families. The lot is a most desirable
residence for parties doing business in Boston,
and an extra chance for investment, as the
premises are in great demand. The lot is a
corner lot square at 3 1/2 and return at 5 1/2. For full
particulars inquire of HARRIS & CO., 229
Guardian firm of Parker & Slinger, Union St.,
Boston.
Reading, March 24th, 1866.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a power of sale, and for breach of
conditions contained in a Mortgage of Real Estate,
given to me by Charles W. Tuck, to secure the pay-
ment of five hundred dollars, and interest thereon,
which mortgage is dated 25th day of November, in
the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-
two, I have caused to be sold, at public auction, on
THURSDAY, the nineteenth day of April next,
at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described
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the lot of Walter M. Tuck; Northwesterly on land
of Luke Fowle, and Northwesterly on land of
Hiram Whittey; and being the same premises
conveyed to said Tuck by Jotham Hill, by deed
dated May 13, A. D. 1848, and recorded at Cam-
bridge, book 535, page 112. Terms at Sale.
JOSEPH B. SAWTELL, Mortgagee.
Woburn, March 25, 1866. mar21-3t

Partnership Notice.
I HAVE this day admitted MALACHI GAR-
RAGHTY as my partner in the
Custom and Ready Made Clothing
Business.
With increased facilities, we are now prepared to
supply our friends with Clothing and, in all its
branches—for Men's and Boys' wear—the lowest
rates.
Main Street, Woburn Centre.
Sign Peoples' Clothing Store.
J. H. GARRAGHTY, mar24-3t
Woburn, March 15th, 1866.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
I HEREBY respectfully inform my friends and
acquaintances, who have heretofore patronized
me much at the CHEAPEST and BEST of the
age, that I have opened a new and beautiful
Wine and Lager Beer Saloon at 102 Suburb street,
E. H. WASHBURN, Proprietor.
With an excellent assortment of warm and cold
meals. Open from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.
CHAS. J. KIRK, mar24-3t
Woburn, March 15th, 1866.

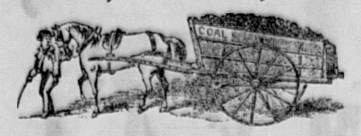
**4000 ROLLS
PAPER
HANGINGS,**
50 Different Patterns.

—ALSO—
A complete assortment of
CROCKERY WARE,
Hyacinth Figure,
Just received by
A. E. THOMPSON.
Woburn, Mch. 10, 1866.

HASHEESH CANDY

REMOVAL

COAL, WOOD, & C.



THE Subscriber informs the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he has removed his counting room to the yard formerly occupied by the Haywards, just below the Railroad Depot, where he will continue the Coal Business, in all its branches, as heretofore. He trusts, by giving strict attention to business, and always keeping on hand the different kinds of COAL, WOOD, &c., to receive that generous share of public patronage which has heretofore been accorded to him.

LIME, HAIR AND CEMENT
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
JOS. B. McDONALD.
Woburn Jan. 7, 1865.

Some Folks Can't Sleep
Nights!

STRONG & ARMSTRONG,
Wholesale Druggists, Cleveland, Ohio.
Are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians, and the trade, with the standard and invaluable remedy

DODD'S NERVEINE.
This article surpasses all known preparations for the cure of all forms of

NERVOUSNESS
It is rapidly superseding all preparations of Opium, and Valerian, and all other narcotics, which is to produce Convalescence and other serious difficulties—as it allays Irritability, Restlessness and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bowels and secretory organs.

No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so readily or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and all the fearful mental and bodily symptoms that follow in the train of nervous disease, Dodd's Nerveine is the best remedy known to science. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00.

H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors,
64 John Street, New York.
dec2-6m

REMOVAL.
C. S. ADKINS,
DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
PERIODICALS,
Confectionery, &c. &c.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Woburn and vicinity to a good assortment of

Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, and all articles usually found in a Stationery Store.

Daily Papers and Periodicals of the day. Sheet Music—Piano, Vocal, and Instrumental. Violin and Guitar Strings.

CONFECTIONERY of all kinds, and of the best quality.

Also, **HONEY'S HAIR BALM**, one of the best preparations for the Hair, offered to the public.

Next door to the Post Office,
Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

Agents Wanted!
To sell prize Certificates for

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Pins, &c.,
ONLY \$5 EACH.
For any article drawn. Retail Price from 10 to \$20.

All Goods Warranted Genuine.
Price of Certificates 25 Cents each. Liberal Premiums and Cash offered to Agents.

SAMPLE CERTIFICATES SENT FREE.
For Circulars and Terms address,
Messrs. HAYWARD & CO.,
229 Broadway, New York.
Jan6-3m

Always Successful.
To all those suffering from

Debility and Seminal Weakness.
DRS. CARSWELL & HUNTER, regularly educated, highly eminent and successful practitioners, after a very extensive practice in Boston, for over twenty years, need hardly speak of their medical qualifications, or remind strangers not to class them with a set of uneducated men who fill the papers with their boasting advertisements.

Dr. C. & H. caution the public against quackery in all its forms, pretending, as some self-styled Doctors, to cure all the most difficult and chronic diseases, without the aid of a scientific system, or of the modern operation of the most simple drugs.

Dr. C. & H., since 1840, having confined their whole attention to an office practice for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, they acknowledge no superior to their own.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY OR SEMINAL WEAKNESS.
Dr. C. & H. are pre-eminently successful in the treatment of the above most difficult and perplexing of all diseases, this complaint being the result of a secret habit in youth, neglected or improperly treated. It proves one of the greatest evils that can befall a man, and Dr. C. & H. have given particular attention to the above disease for years, and so thoroughly has he become acquainted with pathology and treatment, that he can cure in a few weeks, and at a moderate cost, all cases of the perfect cure under forfeiture of \$300; in fact, will be the cure of this complaint acknowledge no superior in this country, even to the most celebrated. Come, then, all who are afflicted, come to the Old Stand, where you will in a short time be made to rejoice in your recovery.

SYPHILITIC AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS—such as Ulcers and Caries of the throat and nose, running sores on the legs and arms, Hard sores and Scaly Eruptions on the head, back, etc., pains in the bones and joints, and all other forms of venereal diseases—are made to disappear, and the patient disappears under Dr. C. & H.'s improved and thorough treatment.

Dr. C. & H. are pre-eminently successful in the treatment of the above most difficult and perplexing of all diseases, this complaint being the result of a secret habit in youth, neglected or improperly treated. It proves one of the greatest evils that can befall a man, and Dr. C. & H. have given particular attention to the above disease for years, and so thoroughly has he become acquainted with pathology and treatment, that he can cure in a few weeks, and at a moderate cost, all cases of the perfect cure under forfeiture of \$300; in fact, will be the cure of this complaint acknowledge no superior in this country, even to the most celebrated. Come, then, all who are afflicted, come to the Old Stand, where you will in a short time be made to rejoice in your recovery.

FROM THE PROPELLER
ADVERTISING AGENCY, 21 Cornhill, BOSTON.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
Just received from our partner in Europe, the handsomest stock of ENGLISH ROYAL CARPETS, made on the most favorable terms. New Goods received daily.

GOLDTHWAIT, SNOW & KNIGHT,
33 Washington Street, Boston,
mch3-2m

Western Massachusetts
INSURANCE
COMPANY,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
\$256,741.56.

This Company will insure Real and Personal Property against loss or damage by Fire on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly PAID.
J. N. DUNHAM, President.
SAMUEL B. HOWE, Assistant Secretary.

Sparrow Horn, Agt.
At Woburn Bookstore.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EX-
ECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
Cards printed at this Office.

NEW

Meat & Vegetable

MARKET.

EDW. O. SOLES

Would announce to the inhabitants of Woburn that he has opened a new

Meat and Vegetable Market
On MAIN STREET,
WOBURN CENTER.

First door south of Woburn Bookstore, which has been fitted up in the best possible manner, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,
IN THEIR SEASONS.

POULTRY,
DRIED & SMOKED MEATS
AND

HOME-MADE SAUSAGES,
of the very best quality.

GAME FURNISHED TO ORDER.

His new store is the best and largest in town, and he hopes by always supplying the best in his line, to secure a liberal share of patronage.
Good delivered free of charge.
E. O. SOLES.
Woburn, Jan. 6, 1865.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS

The most perfect and beautiful Musical Instrument in the world for the American Home Circle. THE AMERICAN ORGAN makes Home music, and refines and elevates the mind of all. Beautiful in its appearance and effects.

Seventeen (17) First Premiums were awarded to the American Organ in the month of October, 1865, over all competitors, at different State and County Fairs.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS are the ONLY REAL ORGANS now sold to the public. The only Organ having a REVERBERATING SOUND BOX or WIND CHEST—which has the same important part to perform as the Sounding Board has in a Piano Forte to give body and resonance of tone and without which the Organ becomes merely a Melodion in an Organ Case. The American Organ not only has the Wind Chest, or Sound Box, but has the large Organ Bellows, giving power and grandeur of tone. These, with their extreme fine voicing of the Reeds and perfecting of the tone, and the beautiful adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS are all finished with our new PATENT improvements, containing the improved Knee Swell, Double Bellows, two blow pipes, and TRIMMEL found in no other Instrument.

NEW STYLE OF CASES.
Richly Finished and Highly Ornamented.

Sold in Woburn and vicinity only by

WM. H. CLARK, Organist.
A few of these instruments may be hired with privilege of purchasing, with rent deducted.

PIANOS selected for parties purchasing in Boston.

Mr. CLARK may be found, at present, at the First Cong. Church, Woburn, every Saturday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Boston address—Box 3688.

FROM THE PROPELLER
ADVERTISING AGENCY, 21 Cornhill, BOSTON.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
Just received from our partner in Europe, the handsomest stock of ENGLISH ROYAL CARPETS, made on the most favorable terms. New Goods received daily.

GOLDTHWAIT, SNOW & KNIGHT,
33 Washington Street, Boston,
mch3-2m

WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS,
AND OTHER CARPETS, EVER OFFERED IN BOSTON.

TAPESTRIES.
KIDDERMINSTERS,
and Low Priced Carpets, from the best American Manufacturers. Made expressly for us. All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices. Contracts for furnishing Hotels and Public Buildings, made on the most favorable terms. New Goods received daily.

GOLDTHWAIT, SNOW & KNIGHT,
33 Washington Street, Boston,
mch3-2m

Gentlemen's
HATS AND CAPS.
Spring Styles for 1866!

J. A. JACKSON,
101 Court Street, near the corner of Hanover, 50 Tremont St., under the Alden—BOSTON.
Has a large assortment of

HAIR CUTTERS,
HAIR DRESSERS,
and other styles of HAIR CUTTING.

Also—
A fine assortment of Goods for Boys, comprising Hats and Caps of the most approved pattern.
mch3-2m

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all Eruptions of the SKIN.
By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 101 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.
mch3-2m

LIFE AND ACCIDENT.

THE ORIGINAL

TRAVELERS
INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, Conn.,
CAPITAL, - - \$500,000.

INSURES AGAINST ALL KINDS OF

ACCIDENTS.

THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN., was the first to successfully introduce in this country the practice of

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS,
of whatever kind, whether they occur in traveling, or in hunting, fishing, sailing, skating, in the street, store, office, or while working in shops, mills, factories, or on the farm.

A General Accident Policy covers every possible form of casualty, including the risk in traveling, also all forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, sprains, contusions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, gunshot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, and all other injuries, as well as injuries by burglars, robbers or murderers—the action of lightning or sun stroke, the effects of explosions, chemical, acids and earthquakes, suffocation by drowning or choking.

This Company has now been in successful operation since April 1st, 1864, and up to Nov. 1st, 1865, had issued upwards of thirty thousand policies, and paid over \$100,000 in losses—including the large sum of \$10,000 to fourteen policy holders within the year, for \$247 received in premiums.

CASH ASSETS, OCT. 1, 1865, (gross), \$987,939.19.
A protective insurance against loss of life or injury by accident, anywhere and at all times. No medical examination required.

General Accident Policies.
The best policy for every man, whether he travels much or little, is a General Accident Policy, which insures against every possible form of casualty, at an annual premium of \$10 or \$12 (according to occupation), will secure a general accident policy for \$200, in case of fatal accident, \$10 per policy during disability caused by any accident (not exceeding twenty-six weeks for any one accident). An annual premium of \$25 or \$30 will, in like manner, secure a policy for \$500, or \$25 per week compensation. An annual premium of \$50 or \$60 will secure a policy of \$1000, or \$50 per week compensation. An annual premium of \$100 or \$120 will secure a policy of \$2000, or \$100 per week compensation. When policies are issued against loss of life only, or for compensation only, the rates are reduced. A liberal discount on three or five year policies.

1 Month General Accident Policies.
(REGISTERED.)
This Company issues a very convenient form of One Month General Accident Policies, at the rate of \$1 per thousand—with \$5 per week compensation for each thousand insured. These are much better than ticket policies, for travelers and others desiring short risks, as they can be taken for any sum, from \$500 to \$10,000, they cover all accidents, and each policy is registered, so that the insurance is not lost in case the policy is lost or stolen.

For mechanics or others who cannot easily spare the amount of an annual premium, but would like to insure by the month, these short term policies are "just the thing." To any person who insures each month, for six months consecutively, a policy for the remaining six months will be given without charge, (except the policy fee of one dollar).

Travelers Risk Policies and Tickets.
Tickets of insurance of the TRAVELERS OF HARTFORD are sold at nearly all the railroad and steamboat ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle, and West. These tickets insure for \$500 each, with \$15 per week compensation, and in case of fatal accident, \$1000. Tickets are sold for \$100, at rates as low, or lower, than the tickets sold by the Travelers Risk Policies. Tickets are sold by the Travelers Risk Policies, and are sold by the Travelers Risk Policies, and are sold by the Travelers Risk Policies.

Marine Policies.
A new form of Marine Policies—in books, like the One Month General Accident Policies—is now ready for delivery to Agents, or for issue in any form, about to make a trip to any foreign or other distant port.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAS. G. BATTERSON, GEO. W. MOORE,
GUSTAVUS E. DAVIS, EREK ROBERTS,
J. A. ALLEN, JOHN L. BROWN, JR.,
MARSHALL JEWELL, HUGH HARRISON,
CORNELIUS B. BROWN, J. A. B. BRUCE,
GEO. S. GILMAN.

JAS. G. BATTERSON, Pres.
RODNEY DENNIS, Sec.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.
H. C. MARSHALL, General Ticket Agent.
DR. S. B. BRADFORD, Surgeon.

REFERENCES:
Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Governor of Conn.
Hon. A. Perkins, President Hartford Bank.
Hon. A. A. Phelps, President Hartford Bank.
Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator, New York.
Hon. C. J. Martin, U. S. Senator, New York.
Hon. G. H. Stuart, U. S. Senator, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. Edgar Smith, President Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co.
Hon. J. Scammon, President Mechanics National Bank, Chicago.
Hon. J. S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis.
Hon. J. King, Secretary of the Marine R. R. Co., Indianapolis.
Hon. James T. Lewis, Governor of Wisconsin.

BOSTON BOARD OF REFERENCE.
Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of Boston.
Hon. J. WILEY EDMANDES, Treasurer Pacific Mills.
Hon. ALEX. H. RICE, Rice, Kendall & Co.
Hon. B. BATES, Pres. Bank of Commerce.
Hon. J. BEAL, Pres. Granite Bank.
Hon. J. M. BEBEE, J. M. Bebee & Co.
Hon. GEORGE M. BROWN, Pres. Eastern R. R.
Hon. JAMES A. DUYKE, Pres. Boston & W. R. R.
Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, Esq., Counselor, 20 Court St.
Hon. S. LEWIS, Pres. East Boston Freight R. R. Co.
Hon. JOHN KURTZ, Chief of Police.
Hon. NATHAN MCKAY, McKay & Abbot.
Hon. GEORGE STAMM, Manager Boston & Lowell R. R.
Hon. GEORGE STAMM, Manager Boston & Lowell R. R.
Hon. HARRISON LORING, City Point Works, South Boston.
Hon. EZRA FORRESTALL, Superintendent of Internal Health.
Hon. T. T. TURNER, Superintendent of Streets.

POLICIES WRITTEN
AND
LOSSES PAID
BY

B. T. H. PORTER,
AGENT,
WADE'S BLOCK,
OVER A. E. THOMPSON'S STORE.

Agencies of the TRAVELERS OF HARTFORD in all principal towns and cities of the United States and Canada, where policies can be obtained without delay.

N. B.—A monthly paper published by the Company, called the TRAVELERS RECORD, is ready for distribution. Call and get one.

Woburn, Jan. 15th, 1865.—3m

NEW

GROCERY

STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY

INFORM THE CITIZENS OF WOBURN

AND VICINITY THAT HE HAS

OPENED A

GROCERY STORE

AT
ELLIS' OLD STAND,
MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,

WHERE HE WILL SELL THE

Best Groceries!

AND THE USUAL VARIETY

OF GOODS KEPT AT A

COUNTRY VARIETY STORE

AT
REASONABLE PRICES,

AND SOLICITS A SHARE OF THE

PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

TERMS CASH.
URBANE DERBY.

Anæsthesia.
Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.

COME AND GET YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED

Without pain, by the above anæsthesia, which is, thousands of people who have tried it, a blessing to the age in which we live. Positively no pain at all, and the teeth can be taken out in the best manner and as soon as it can be done properly.

Call and see specimens of my office.

B. H. DANIELS,
19 Tremont Row, Boston.

B. T. H. PORTER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
WOBURN, MASS.

B. T. H. PORTER has taken the office over A. E. Thompson's store, where he will continue to effect insurance in Marine Stock and Mutual Insurance Companies.
Woburn, Dec. 16th, 1865.—6m

A. V. HAYNES,
HARNESS MAKER,
AND DEALER IN

Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags,
Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes &c.

Repairing done at short notice.

Opposite the Central House, Woburn

G. R. GAGE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
New Bank Building, Woburn,

ESPECIALLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now located in his new store, where with increased facilities, he is ready to fill their orders with promptness and despatch.

Artificial teeth of all kinds, done in the best manner and as soon as it can be done properly.

Call and see specimens of my office.

B. H. DANIELS,
19 Tremont Row, Boston.

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BOSTON AND LOWELL

AND AFTER MONDAY,

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Dec. 18th, 1865, trains will leave BOSTON for—

Upper Railroad, 7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:00, 5 p.m.
Lowell and Manchester, 7:30 a.m., 12:00, 5 p.m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack, 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5 p.m.

Nashua, 7:00, 8:15 a.m., 12:00, 5 p.m.
Tyngsboro', No. Chelmsford, 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5 p.m.

Groton Junction 10:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m.
Lowell, 7:30, 12:00, 5 p.m., 8:30, 4 p.m., 5 p.m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7:00, 10 a.m., 3:30, 5 p.m.

Woburn, 7:00, 10:00 a.m., 12:00, 5 p.m.
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The Middlesex Journal,
AND
WOBBURN TOWNSMAN,
WOBURN:
SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express, faithfully attended to.

The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

SPRING.—With what regularity returns the Spring! How all the skyey influences are the same—the dark clouds freighted with rain hang low over the plains and hardly ascend above the hills. Stillness reigns, after the March winds have done with their furious tramping upon the air, and the earth though hushed, is heaving at its lungs as with newborn breath. The worms and insects come out of their winter homes, and the earth is piled around the little openings from which they emerge as from graves to light and life and joy. The grass and flowers, shrubs and trees, feel the mighty impulse which is quickening the whole earth and adorning the face of nature. Happy are those who dwell where fields and gardens, vales and hills, arise on every hand clothed in green, and where the birds are filling the air with melody.

The rural burying-grounds are instinct with new-created life, blooming over and around the graves of the sleeping dead, and do we not catch a new assurance of the doctrine of the resurrection, as we view the sudden and great changes which the coming Spring makes? Wonders in revived vegetable life, teach us of the marvels of that Spring when all that are in their graves shall come forth, and one eternal Spring shall reign.

The earth with new-born smiles seems to allure us to husbandry, and she scatters around the tiller of her soil so many scenes of beauty, and perfumes the air with so many sweets, that he is reconciled to his toil. So soon the seed sends up to the surface its shoot; so immediately it rises in tall and graceful forms and proceeds to form its fruit, that faith is swallowed up in sight, and fruition treads fast upon the heel of promise. The smallest garden spot carefully tended, every day brings new smiles to thank the cultivator, and the person who carries on a large farm has a new pleasure every day in witnessing the progress of his work.

Since April came in, a very great advance has been made in the aspect of nature, and the season promises to be a good one. Every body is hoping that the fruit trees, and especially the apple tree—that produces our great staple of fruit—will be productive this year. The canker worm in some localities was very destructive last spring, and we fear that his ravages this year will be as great or greater, for many persons seem to begrudge the labor necessary to prevent their ascent into the trees. There is something in the atmosphere of chill or blight that has operated disastrously of late on the blossom. The taking care of trees—the knowing how to do it, and the readiness to act according to knowledge, would undoubtedly prove of great advantage to many persons now ill-informed and inactive. Trees need protection of fences; the shelter of woods and hills; and require to be cultivated by frequently loosening the earth around them and enriching the soil with suitable nutriment.

The drought for several years past has more or less affected the crops, injuring trees as well as other productions of the soil; and if our hills are to be stripped of their trees, for factory and other purposes, as has been done extensively of late, we shall experience more severe effects of a dry atmosphere.

When we think of the illustrious men who have followed agriculture as a profession, a solace, an amusement, and for the purpose of making improvements for the benefit of the world, we may feel that it is a noble pursuit and not unworthy of the most intelligent persons.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, after having served the country in the field and the Presidential chair, retired to his farm and thus wrote to Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, from Mount Vernon, May 15th, 1797:—

"To make and sell a little flour annually; to repair houses going fast to ruins; to build one for the security of my papers of a public nature, and to amuse myself in agricultural and rural pursuits, will constitute employment for the few years I have to remain on this terrestrial globe. If, to these, I could now and then, meet the friends I esteem, it would fill up the measure and add yet to my enjoyments."

Welcome to the Spring! This second year of our peace, and as it rolls along, unrolling more day by day of the panorama of nature and the goodness of God, let us not refuse to be happy, nor neglect to praise the Great Author of all these wondrous changes of nature, and all the happiness and other blessings we derive therefrom.

KID GLOVES CHEAP.—Readers will be glad to learn that genuine Paris Kid Gloves can be had at a very low figure at A. E. Thompson's store, Wade's Block.

Charles A. Smith, at his store on Main street, is now offering great bargains in dry goods. His stock is full of carefully selected goods, adapted to the season.

A large assortment of grass, garden and flower seeds, has just been opened at A. E. Thompson's store, Wade's Block.

We would call the special attention of farmers and others to Gould's Fertilizer, advertised in another column.

UNITARIAN LECTURES.—Mr. Fay will give the ninth lecture of his course, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. Subject: The School, the Factory, and the Farm, of their relations to the Church, or, The Head and the Hand, the Co-ordinates of the Heart in the formation of true character.

Rev. Mr. Carlton, chaplain of the State Prison, will preach in the Baptist church Sunday next.

The State Constable has notified the keepers of restaurants, oyster saloons, &c., that they must stop the selling of ale at their counters.

A hen's egg, 3 inches long and 6 1/4 inches in circumference, has been laid in Machias. The Republican crows over it.

New drills have been constructed for the Hoosac Tunnel, which promise to be very successful in boring. They average two hundred strokes per minute.

Farmers throughout the country are engaged this spring quite extensively in the manufacture of maple sugar, and it is estimated that the amount produced this season will be double that of last.

A manifesto from Mr. O'Mahony conveys a message from head centre Stephens, who has reached Paris, and is coming to America in order to settle the quarrels of the brotherhood here.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, when it is completed, will place Boston and the largest portion of this State, in such intimate railroad connection with the mines of California, that it will be impossible for speculators to enhance the price of coal as they have in many instances during the past and former winters. The Erie Railroad is under contract to transport a million of tons per year to Newburg and other stations south of it.

The distinguished American banker and philanthropist, George Peabody, whose sterling integrity, high commercial honor, and noble benefactions to the poor, have added to the lustre of his country's good name, at home and abroad, will leave England for the United States, in the Scotia, on the 15th inst.

Commissioner Rollins has issued instructions to Assessors of Internal Revenue in assessing invoices, not to require farmers any return of the value of their farms, but to be consumed by themselves and by their families.

Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Congress are not counterfeited, why there should be so much difficulty in passing them?

Jay Cooke's new house, near Philadelphia, is described in the papers. It has 50 bedrooms, 80 windows, a bay window as large as a small house, a chapel, gymnasium, picture gallery, theatre, &c. &c.; a forest in front, a stream, a waterfall, a park, and as an agricultural enterprise rivals Cologne Cathedral. Its cost is \$500,000.

A new material for selling shoes has made its appearance. It is a substance of which India rubber is the basis, but it is heavier, and while as solid as iron, is flexible and elastic. It is said that one pair of shoes sold with this article will outwear four pairs soled with the best English leather.

The steamship England, which left Liverpool on the 28th ult., arrived at Halifax, with twelve hundred passengers, among whom the cholera broke out on the 3d inst., since which one hundred and sixty cases and fifty deaths occurred. She was ordered off by the Halifax authorities, but the engineers being down with the epidemic, she could not proceed.

The Maplewood Institute, at Pittsfield, Mass., has been a second time visited with a fatal epidemic, and is again closed. Two years ago the breaking out of a fatality among the pupils led to the suspension of the school, and the principal, Mr. Spear, endeavored to prevent a return of the disease by perfecting the drainage of the premises. The institute was reopened and the school term progressing, when, about two weeks ago, as we learn from the Troy Times, one of the pupils, a young lady from North Carolina, was taken ill in church, and died within a few hours, of what was believed to be an epileptic fit. Last Thursday two more young ladies were seized with sudden illness, and a council of physicians was called. The doctors decided that the disease was spinal meningitis, a terrible and fatal scourge. It was thereupon decided to close the school and send the young lady pupils home. Up to Sunday, P. M., six of the scholars were ill with the fatal disease, two of them lying at the point of death.

The Northern, Concord and Claremont and Contoocook River Railroads have adopted the following plan, intended to prevent frauds upon the part of conductors receiving fare in the cars: A charge of 20 cents extra will be made upon all fares paid in the cars, and the passenger so paying will receive a check from the conductor entitling him a return of that amount upon presentation at any ticket office named upon the check. The tickets are consecutively numbered and consist of two parts, each bearing the same number, and each showing the station from and to which the passenger paid his fare; one part is given to the passenger, and the other returned by the conductor to the general ticket office.

The news from Europe is warlike. Austria, resenting the dictatorial attitude of Prussia, is rapidly concentrating a heavy force on the Bohemian frontier. The embarrassed condition of her finances would doubtless prevent her from initiating a war; but she is plainly resolved to stand her ground if assailed. It is plain that she must either yield, and accept a compromise, or war is inevitable. Should a conflict really break out, the probabilities are that it would involve not alone the countries immediately interested, but all Europe is likely to be embroiled. The most gloomy anticipations prevail.

Semmes, the pirate, has been released by order of the President, and has gone to Baltimore, accompanied by his wife and her son-in-law, who has acted as his lawyer. He will go in a few days to Alabama, by the way of Louisville, Kentucky. We do not hear that he contem-

plates visiting Massachusetts. His release has greatly encouraged the friends of Jeff. Davis to hope that the latter criminal will also be set free without a trial for his crimes.

A communication from the Secretary of War repeats a former statement that the trial of Jefferson Davis is delayed because Chief Justice Chase declines to hold a court in the district in which it is considered his trial ought to be had.

The recent warm spell has brought out the winged male of the canker worm in boundless numbers in the towns in this vicinity. We may look, therefore, for another year of destructive ravage upon our fruit trees by this devouring insect.

Mr. Editor:—Two successes in one week is pretty well for one town.

The military parade on Monday, under Maj. Wm. T. Grammer, was the finest thing of the kind ever seen in Woburn (so says an old inhabitant.) There were 275 rank and file, of which number about two hundred were veterans, and the marching, wheeling and evolutions gave evidence of good training. The skirmish we did not witness, but are informed that it was spirited, and in strict accordance with war tactics (follows the ball.) The dress parade was superior to anything ever witnessed in town. The music was (H)all that could have been desired, and what is rare, they gave the money's worth. The whole affair was highly creditable, and the managers are deserving great praise.

Fifty years ago a Missionary Association, partaking somewhat of the Dorcas plan, was formed by the ladies connected with the Baptist church in Woburn. For many years they contributed largely towards the support of a missionary among the Indians on the Western frontier, until the mission was self-supporting, when it was, by vote, merged into the Foreign Missionary Society. It was for the purpose of celebrating a golden-anniversary of this organization, that the Society, with its invited guests, met in the vestry of the Baptist church last Wednesday evening. Mr. John D. Tidd acted as presiding officer, and a brief history of the Society was read by Mr. F. Edmunds. A bountiful and most excellent supper was provided, to which the ladies were invited by those present, and the evening was spent amid singing and the greetings of long-parted friends. In justice we must say that for an impromptu gathering, it was the most pleasant-reunion we have attended for many years.

These two events of the week were as interesting as they were marked.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Sabbath School, took place on Fast evening. Charles A. Tidd was chosen to fill the place of the retiring Superintendent, who leaves with the best of feeling towards him. Three new classes of young men have been formed within the year. Two members of the school—Miss Laura A. Thayer and Miss Clara Gowling—are teaching among the "freedmen," the former at Beaufort, S. C., the latter at L. neburg, Va., from whom interesting communications are received and read before the school occasionally. One hundred dollars was voted to replenish the Library. Their manner of raising money, which has been practiced for two years, is a new class takes a collection every week, which is handed over to the Treasurer and reported once a quarter, so that it is known what each class does. In this way the collections have more than doubled.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

WINCHESTER.

REAL ESTATE.—J. F. Stone, Esq., has relinquished a portion of the estate recently purchased by him on Main street, consisting of the smaller house and a portion of the land, to Charles Pressey, who desired to purchase the same, and who will doubtless beautify and adorn this as he has other lands held by him.

The foundation walls of the new High School House have been laid and the frame will shortly be put up, and the whole work pushed forward as energetically as possible. The contractors are experienced men and the building when fully completed will be an ornament to the town.

The elegant mansion house over the way to be erected this season by Mr. D. N. Skillings, has given an impetus to the sale of real estate in that section of the town, and led several of our wealthy citizens to look around for building sites. Perhaps this will be by-and-by the "Court End" of the town. There is no reason, but on the contrary, many objections to congregating so many houses in the centre, when there are many eligible sites on the outskirts, near enough to the railroad, and affording pleasant views and good land for cultivation. It is probable that this year will witness the erection of some costly buildings in addition to those stated, which will add to the attractiveness of the town, and afford accommodations for many who are now strained for room, or who find it impossible to get any kind of a house. There are opportunities enough for building, if only those having the ability would be willing to improve it right.

AIR.—We are among those who favor having a copious supply of pure air at all times, as far as possible, but we do object to receiving it through the window of a railroad car upon our sides or backs, when the wind is cold and very penetrating. Some ladies seat themselves in the cars after their active shopping exertions, being all bundled up, and at once open the window and keep it open with the cold air coming in upon us to ours, and the great danger of those in its immediate vicinity, who cannot perspire, move their seats. We wonder if these ladies do not think what annoyance and trouble they thus give others in this way as well as the great risk incurred of taking cold thereby. Our cars have mostly ventilators over the head, which in cool weather are sufficient, if opened, to furnish the necessary amount of pure air.

And here we would suggest that the conductor or some other employee of the road should go through the cars before they start, and open the ventilators. Very often they are closed, unless some passenger feeling the effect of the heated or impure air within, takes it upon himself to open those near him.

HIGHWAYS.—The attention of our Highway Surveyors is respectfully called to the absence of will of the fence on Bacon street near the railroad and adjoining the water, and that there is

nothing to prevent any one in the dark from going off a high embankment into the river.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Since our last town meeting an efficient Fire Company has been formed, consisting of forty members. The Selectmen have appointed Matthew Oliver, Joseph D. Sharon, and Charles T. Symmes, Engineers, and Charles H. Dupee, Steward.

HIGHWAYS.—Mr. S. S. Porter has been appointed Superintendent of Highways, &c., to act under the direction of the Selectmen.

EXCELSIOR.

WOBURN LOCALS.

4TH OF APRIL CELEBRATION.—Last Monday was an occasion long to be remembered by our citizens, as witnessing one of the grandest and most imposing military displays that has ever been given in this neighborhood. The event which called forth such a turnout is too familiar to need repetition, and a report of the festivities will be all that will be expected. At noon the ringing of bells and the firing of a salute from Meeting House Hill, called together those who were to take part in the procession, and at half past one o'clock the different companies marched from the armory and drill hall, to the south side of the common, and formed in line, the right resting on Main street, in the following order:—Hall's Band, of Boston, (fifteen pieces), drum corps, Co. G, 5th Regt. V. M., Capt. Cyrus Tapp; Co. K, 39th Regt., Capt. Luke R. Tidd, with the beautiful silk flag presented to that company by the town, before the war, and left for the seat of war; members of the 32d Mass. Regt., under command of Capt. T. F. Page; members of the 22d Regt., under command of Capt. John P. Crane; Co. B, 11th Regt., Capt. Wm. R. Bennett; Co. G, 5th Mass. Vols., Capt. John E. Tidd; squad of marines, and a detachment of cavalry and artillery, mounted, commanded by Lieut. Lincoln, of the U. S. Navy. Members of other organizations who took part in the celebration, took places in the ranks of whichever company they felt disposed. The battalion thus formed numbered about four hundred men, and was under command of Major Wm. T. Grammer, of the 5th Regt., Lieut. E. F. Wier acting as adjutant, and Lieut. Lincoln, of the 5th Regt., as chaplain. Mr. M. Parkhurst, of the army, and Paymaster E. D. Hayden, of the Navy, rode at the head of the column. Shortly after two o'clock the column moved up Main street, by Central Square, and halted in front of the "Mishawum House," where three companies of those familiar with the "skirmish drill" were made up, and commanded by Capt. Crane, Bennett and Tidd, and Lieuts. Parker and Kingsley, engaged for an hour in this interesting and exciting drill. Mr. Charles W. Day, formerly chief bugler of the 22d Mass. Vols., sounding the calls. The line was then formed, and having paraded through all the principal streets, the column moved into the field corner of Canal and Pleasant streets, where Major Grammer put them through numerous battalion movements, closing with a dress parade. A vast concourse of people witnessed this display, which showed that the men have not yet forgotten the duties of a soldier. From the parade ground the battalion marched up the main street, and halted in front of the "Mishawum House," where a most beautiful collation had been prepared for them. E. E. Thompson, Esq., clerk of the Board of Selectmen, spoke a word of welcome, and called upon Rev. Eli Fay to invoke a blessing, after which he invited the soldiers to partake of the collation provided. The company needed no second invitation, and with appetites sharpened by the march and drill, they unmercifully proceeded to "get on the outside" of the ration, as the soldiers used to say. The tables being cleared, remarks were made by Major Grammer, Rev. Messrs. Fay and Parkhurst, and others of the officers who had taken part in the parade, and Col. Cunningham of the 32d Regt. The remarks of the latter gentleman elicited frequent bursts of applause. Capt. C. S. Converse being called upon, declined making any remarks, but offered the following sentiment:—

"To the memory of the martyr heroes of the war, whose bones whiten every battlefield, every ford, and almost every picket post from Bull Run to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Kansas border."

The company, in response, rose and stood with bowed heads, while the band played a dirge. Soon after the company separated, expressing the feeling that this was but the first of a series of annual gatherings which shall keep alive and cement the friendship of the soldiers and civilians who have served in the war, and whose lives have been spared to enjoy the blessings of peace.

The day was beautiful, and the streets presented a fine appearance, crowded as they were with almost the entire population, the stores and schools all being closed. The fine appearance and soldierly and gentlemanly bearing of those forming the procession, was all evidence that is needed to convince one that, as Mr. Parkhurst remarked, "the returned volunteers make the best of citizens;" and the entire absence of any thing like confusion or accident of any kind made it an occasion all can look back upon with a great deal of pleasure. It is regretted that not more of the citizens were not aware of the place intended for the "skirmish drill," as a large number were greatly disappointed in not witnessing this most attractive and exciting of all the movements of the day. Much praise is due to Major Grammer and the committee of arrangements for the manner in which the programme was carried out, and to our town representative, J. G. Pollard, Esq., who succeeded in getting an order through both branches of the Legislature on Saturday, loaning uniforms to the "Phalanx," who did escort duty. In every respect the celebration was a complete success.

The order of President Johnson in regard to the employment of discharged soldiers and sailors in preference to others equally fitted, is a move in the right direction. The matter has been talked of enough,—let there be some action in regard to this matter right here in Woburn.

—The weather the past week has been remarkably fine.

LECTURE.—A rich treat is in store for our citizens, in a lecture by the greatest temperance orator of the day, John B. Gough. Tuesday evening, May 1st, Mr. G. will deliver his lecture on "Habit," in the hall of the town, and is filled with interesting information, and will be found of inestimable value for future reference. The regiments mustered out

usual jam at the door of the hall. A plan of the seats of the hall can be seen at Daniels and Leslie's, and they will offer tickets for sale Wednesday morning, April 18th.

ELECTION.—The annual meeting of the Sunday School connected with the 1st Congregational church in Woburn, was held on the 5th inst. J. G. Pollard, Esq., was re-elected superintendent of the advanced school, but declining to serve, Mr. Wm. A. Stone was chosen. Mr. Henry A. Gleason was chosen superintendent of the juvenile department, J. A. Boutelle, secretary. The report of the different officers were read and accepted. They represent the school to be in a very flourishing condition.

ICE BUSINESS.—Messrs. Peirce & Hall have sold their right and interest in the ice business, to the Boston Ice Company, of which Maj. Peirce is one of the directors. Mr. Peirce retains the Woburn and Winchester routes, and the rates will be the same as last season. Our citizens will reap no small advantage from this, as the rates in Boston and vicinity will be very materially advanced.

KEEP COOL.—The presence of that most dreaded disease, the cholera, having appeared in Europe, where for some time it has raged with great fury, has awakened fears in this country which may be the means of affecting much towards improving the sanitary condition of our large cities, and thus enabling the citizens to prevent its advent among us. The despatches received from the British Provinces this week, in regard to arrival of the steamer "England" with a large number of cases on board have awakened fears, as are likely to prove groundless, as the disease which was taken as the cholera, is now thought to have been nothing more than an aggravated type of ship fever, brought on by the crowded state of the ship, and the inferior quality of food and water served to the passengers. At such times as these it behooves every one to be calm and cool, and guard against giving way to unnecessary fears. The mind has much to do with the health of the body, and our people would do well to imitate the example set by the soldiers in those districts where the small pox made its appearance during the late war. Most of those who fell its victims, were those who were afraid they should take it, while thousands of those exposed to it passed it by as any other disease, kept themselves clean, and passed unscathed. Now is the time to clean places where deposits have been made during the winter, the drains, the ash heaps, and every other accumulation of filth. The faithful use of the whitewash brush will also accomplish much good.

BURLINGTON.—By the annual report of the School Committee of Burlington, we gather the following statistics. Amount of money expended for instruction and care of rooms, \$97.12. Number of scholars attending all the schools, 99; average attendance, 88. The town has supported four mixed schools through the year, and during the winter an advanced school, under the instruction of a

teacher, Horace, son of Mark Allen, injured his hand by the premature discharge of a pistol on Monday.

RUNAWAY.—Wednesday evening a colt belonging to Mr. Charles Wade, attached to a wagon, ran away with him down Main street, but Mr. W. succeeded in plowing him through the street, and stopping him without affecting any damage.

TRUANT.—Truant officers have been enforcing the vote passed at the last town meeting, by the arrest of three boys, so the boys will do well to be careful how they absent themselves from school.

LUKE R. TIDD.

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, April 7.

DAYS.	TEM.				WIND.			
	Max.	Min.	Clear.	Cloud.	Wind.	High.	Low.	Calm.
Sunday.	60.45	30.45	*	*	N.W.			
Monday.	66.32	30.45	*	*	N.W.			
Tuesday.	68.30	30.45	*	*	N.W.			
Wednesday.	60.30	30.45	*	*	N.W.			
Thursday.	74.44	30.45	*	*	S.			
Friday.	68.45	30.45	*	*	S.			
Saturday.	60.40	30.45	*	*	S.			

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The London Daily News says:—The last return issued by the veterinary department of the Privy Council gives satisfactory evidence that throughout the country generally rinderpest is gradually subsiding. The attacks which in the week ending February 17 had risen to a maximum of 13,000 cases, declined in the following weeks to 10,000, 7,300, and 6,500 in the last week.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters.
My 8, 7, 15, 16, is a swift-footed animal.
My 1, 10, 15, 16, 18, is what we all eat.
My 1, 10, 19, is a liquor that some persons are exceedingly fond of.
My 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 6, 5, 19, is the name of an ancient fort.
My 11, 7, 9, 16, is a ferocious animal.
My 8, 12, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, is the name of a town in Iowa.
My 16, 15, 11, 19, 2, is a certain species of animal found in South Carolina, and not wholly extinct in some of the Southern States.
My 10, 9, 16, 8, is an article obtained from a very filthy animal, but is nevertheless harmless in the culinary department.
My 13, 14, 15, 19, 5, is a lady of high distinction.
My 11, 1, 11, 15, is what everybody once was.
My 8, 7, 9, 8, is what everybody will be.
My 13, 18, 1, 16, 16, 15, 2, is what every one should avoid.
My 11, 7, 9, 12, is what many ladies esteem quite essential to their happiness.
My 3, 10, 14, 16, is a staple article of food.
My 11, 7, 15, is a little creature whose instincts have excited the attention and admiration of the naturalist, philosopher and poet.
My whole is the name of a celebrated man, who figured in the latter part of the fifteenth, and the early part of the sixteenth century.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—We are indebted to Adjutant General Schouler for a copy of his Report for 1865. It is a voluminous document of over seven hundred pages, and is filled with interesting information, and will be found of inestimable value for future reference. The regiments mustered out

during the year past, with a list of their officers are given, together with an account of the engagements in which each regiment participated, and their histories are brought up from where they were left in the previous reports. The 30th regiment, now in Cheraw, S. C., is the only Mass. regiment in the service, so that the history of all the others is completed. The 30th will probably be discharged early this Spring, says the Adjutant General.

We learn from the report that at the close of the war, Massachusetts had a surplus of 15,178 men, over her quota, each city and town with the exception of some small towns, having a surplus.

The amount of bounties paid to enlisted men was \$11,685,957. There are twenty-seven others and the heirs of forty more who are entitled to bounties. A roll of Massachusetts officers who died in the service is given, showing that 265 were killed, 106 died of wounds, 76 died of disease, and 3 in prison. A total of 160,330 enlisted men is also given, of whom 7434 died of disease and in rebel prisons, 5100 were killed or died of wounds, showing that 3234 more died of disease and in prison than from the casualties of fighting.

The work shows great care and labor in production, and is an invaluable addition to the war records of our Commonwealth.—Lawrence American.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—European manufacturers appear to be placing more reliance on the future growth of cotton in the United States. The London Mercantile Gazette, which speculates at much length, believes the prospect of supplies from America are certainly favorable. This opinion is based on the present high value of cotton in Europe, and the enormous profits which in consequence stimulate the culture of the plant. And the preference for American cotton, even if the quality was no better than that of Oriental countries, is plainly manifested by English merchants, on account of the disturbance of trade occasioned by the heavy export of bullion to the East in payment of orders for cotton. The American trade might be done in large part at least by an exchange of the products of agriculture or manufacture. They are comparatively oblivious to the damage sure to be inflicted in the East Indian possessions, Egypt, &c., if the cotton trade reverts to its old channel. The fact is fully admitted that "Indian fibre will be utterly unable to compete with American."

Colonel Stanton, of Washington, so long connected with the Intelligencer, is said to be lying at the point of death. His disease is cancer on the face.

JUST THE WEATHER FOR YOUNG DUCKS.—But very bad for consumptives and people predisposed to pulmonary weaknesses. To all such the spring season is very trying, and great care should be taken to keep the body dry and warm, and all irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes, allayed at once. The soothing properties of Coe's Cough Balsam render it the consumptive's best friend, while all recent cases very readily yield to its curable power. It is pleasant, safe, sure and cheap.

Died
In Woburn, 11th inst., Andrew Dearborn, aged 55 years, 3 months.
7th inst., John Kelly, aged 8 days.
5th inst., Mary Murray, aged 3 years, 6 mos.
In Winchester, 11th inst., of consumption, after a year's illness, Benjamin B., son of Mr. Jacob C. Stanton, aged 21 years, 11 months.
In South Reading, 4th inst., Dr. J. G. Brown.

SPRING, 1866.

Having marked down goods on hand, and replenished his stock, Andrew Dearborn, aged 55 years, 3 months, is now located permanently at his house in Woburn, where he will be happy to see all who need his services.

SITROUS OXIDE GAS, or SULPHURIC ETHER, will be used when required, for overcoming pain in extracting teeth.

Dr. C's experience and success in his profession will make it an object for months in the adjoining towns needing Dental operations, to give him a call. He intends to make his prices conform to country incomes.

Woburn, April 14, 1866. 3m.

CHAS. A. SMITH,
BANK BUILDING.
Woburn, April 14, 1866.

ANOTHER NEW LOT
Paris Kid Gloves!
SPRING SHADES,
— 75 Cents —
PER PAIR AT
A. E. THOMPSON'S,
NO. 3 WADE'S BLOCK.
Woburn, April 14, 1866.—3t

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. CLOUGH,
Having completed his engagements of being in Boston a part of the time, is now located permanently at his house in Woburn, where he will be happy to see all who need his services.

HUNNEWELL'S
TULU
ANODYNE
To attempt to enumerate the manifold results of the Anodyne in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth and Ear Ache, Spinal Complaints, St. Vitus' Dance, Hysteria, Nervous Debility, Loss of Sleep, Scintillation, Delirium Tremens, Pains in Menstruation, and the most reliable testimonials in my possession, which all are invited to inspect, would exhaust time and patience, and which a confidence to test would perfectly justify.

ASTHMA.
Now declared purely a nervous complaint, is perfectly relieved in most violent attacks with doses of 25 to 40 drops each half hour. Relief and sleep will follow the second or third dose.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine, at 50 cents per bottle.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,
Practical Chemist, 9 Commercial Wharf,
April—18m Boston.

Spring of 1866,
April 13.
A full assortment of
GRASS, GARDEN AND FLOWER
SEEDS & TOOLS,
may be found at
A. E. THOMPSON'S,
april—6t

MILLINERY.
MRS. M. E. FIELD,
NO. 3 WADE'S BLOCK, WOBURN,
has just received a new stock of

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS
AND RUCHES, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
april—4t

Gould's Fertilizer.
I OFFER with confidence to the public, an article manufactured by James Gould & Sons, New York, 1865, called Gould's Fertilizer, formerly known as the "Lime and Sulphate" Fertilizer, which is the most powerful article which is produced that can be produced, called Gould's Fertilizer. The first test together with the analysis of Dr. Hayes, the eminent Chemist, is also appended, and in all cases in future manufacture, it is hereby warranted to be equal to the analysis.

JAMES GOULD.
25 DORCHESTER STREET, Boston.

A pamphlet can be had, showing mode of application for Destroying insects. Also testimonials as to its use.

Statement of Dr. Hayes
ANALYSIS
Result of an analysis, sample of "Marquette of Lime" received from James Gould & Sons, New York, 1865, "was found to be a dark color, smelling of 100 parts consisted of organic matter, Cyanogen and Moisture.....17.59
Lime combined with water.....32.00
" as Carbonate of Lime.....32.00
" as Sulphate and Sulphite.....18.10
" as Phosphate.....1.10
Per Oxide of Iron from sand.....6.19
Carbonic Acid and Tar.....1.20
Common salt.....0.20
.....99.79

The Cyanogen compound afforded 55-100 of one per cent. Ammonia.

This mixture contains Sulphate of Lime, a trace of free Sulphuric acid, as well as Sulphate of Lime. The organic matter is chiefly humus, and the alkaline action extends to this, and will also dissolve humic compounds in the soil. As this mixture was invented with special reference to its action on insect life, its fertilizing effect comes in as secondary in importance. The cyanogen and hydrocyanic acid of Lime is poisonous to insects, and acts as a manure for plants, and the lime compound of Carbonic Acid and Gypsum, in the properties here found will repel insects without injuring the vegetation. In another view of this compound, is its disinfecting agency, as its hydro cyanic acid, which are well known for their action in this way and which are rendered more efficacious by the increase of surface.

(Signed) A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer.

The price of the Fertilizer will be, for four barrels, \$12 1/2; for eight barrels, \$24 1/2. In 100 barrels of 300 lbs. each, \$7.50 each. The cash must be forwarded with the order. Circular forwarded, if a postage stamp accompanies the order, will incur considerable influence on the soil and vegetation as a fertilizer. The Cyanogen or Hydrocyanic acid of Lime is poisonous to insects, and acts as a manure for plants, and the lime compound of Carbonic Acid and Gypsum, in the properties here found will repel insects without injuring the vegetation. In another view of this compound, is its disinfecting agency, as its hydro cyanic acid, which are well known for their action in this way and which are rendered more efficacious by the increase of surface.

(Signed) A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed,
IN THE POST-OFFICE at WOBURN,
First of Massachusetts, 14th day of April, 1866.
Mary Harill J. Houghton
Patrick Moran Daniel Murphy John F. O'Riley
Samuel Small Mrs J. Seaver Henry O. Tyler
Joseph H. Wadsworth
NATHAN WYMAN, P. M.

ORGANIZATION
OF THE
Board of Selectmen.
SELECTMEN'S OFFICE,
Woburn, April 23, 1866.

Chairman.—CHARLES CHOATE.
Clerk.—E. E. THOMPSON.
STANDING COMMITTEES.

ASSESSORS: Charles Choate, E. F. Poole, Luke R. Tidd.
THOS. J. Peirce, E. F. Poole.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR: Jacob Brown, William Totman, E. F. Poole.
D. O. Blanchard, E. F. Poole.

HIGHWAYS: William Totman, D. O. Blanchard, F. C. Parker.
THOS. J. Peirce, F. C. Parker.

MILITARY: Charles Choate, E. F. Poole, Luke R. Tidd, Wm. Totman, E. E. Thompson.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND GROUNDS: Charles Choate, F. C. Parker, Wm. Totman, D. O. Blanchard.

FINANCE: Jacob Brown, Chas. Choate, F. C. Parker.

CEMETERY: Chas. Choate, E. F. Poole.

PUBLIC GROUNDS & PERMITS TO MOVE BUILDINGS: The regular Monthly Meetings of the Board of Selectmen will be held on the FIRST THURSDAY of each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the approval of bills.

It is requested that all bills to be presented against the Town will be left with Mr. E. F. Poole, on or before the day previous to the monthly meeting of the Board.

E. E.

Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

VOL. XV : : No. 30.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

A Point on which all Physicians Agree.

Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that stimulants and invigorants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in bygone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the feebly ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with, Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that HOS-TETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH-BITTER is absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted, wherever the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climate. Infants have never been tested by experience. In cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, we state without qualification or reservation, that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be.

A. H. COWDREY, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of STONEHAM and vicinity.
OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,
Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July 29

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,
Woburn, Mass.
Jan. 8, 1866. 6m

W. M. WESTON,
WATCH MAKER,
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston.
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.
aug10-1y

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

Real Estate for Sale.
The two-story dwelling house, and land under and adjoining the same, owned by the subscriber, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Said house is situated on Court street, within two minutes' walk of depot, churches and schools. The land contains about 12,000 feet, and has on it a good variety of fruit and other trees, and a never failing well of soft water. Apply at the Journal office, or to
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
Bank Block, Woburn

K. W. BAKER,
AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE AND
LEASING OF
REAL ESTATE,
No. 6 Tremont Street, Boston.

Mr. Baker will pay special attention to selling, leasing, or purchasing real estate, and he calls the attention of persons who own and wish to sell or lease, to the peculiar advantages of his agency, being a practical builder, and residing in Winchester. Advice gratis, and no charge unless a sale or lease is effected.
mar3-3m

**CARPET AND WINDOW SHADE WARE-
HOUSE,**
AT THE OLD STAND.
or, Hanover and Union Streets,
Boston.

We are in receipt of the latest styles of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETS.
In Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, &c., which, together with a complete assortment of Oil Cloths and WINDOW SHADES, we offer at the lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.
LEARNARD & HARTLEY,
mar17-3m 136 Hanover, 78 and 80 Union St.

A. B. COFFIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School St.

FOR SALE, IN WOBURN,
ON ACADEMY HILL,
A Dwelling House and Currier's
Shop, with 30,000 feet of Land,
having good fruit trees.
Enquire of
J. FIELD,
116 Pearl St., Boston.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
Pleasantly situated on the corner of
Main and Church streets, a two-story double
house, each tenement is entirely separate, and
contains nine rooms with gas and good water. For
price and terms inquire on the premises of
Miss M. A. YOUNG.
Woburn, April 7, 1866.-3m

FOR SALE CHEAP, IF APPLIED FOR SOON,
A Small Farm,
Near the village in Framingham,
on the premises, or of ELBRIDGE
TRULL, Woburn.
March 24, 1866. 6w

House and Land for Sale.
The two-story dwelling house on
Canal street, owned by the sub-
scriber, is offered for sale on rea-
sonable terms. Apply to
B. L. PORTER,
april-3m Office over A. E. Thompson's store.

TO LET.
The shop in rear of the Woburn Bookstore, lately
occupied as the "Journal" printing office. Posses-
sion given immediately. Apply at B. HORTON'S
Bookstore.
Woburn, April 7, 1866. 3s

D. D. SINCLAIR,
GILDER,
And Manufacturer of all Descriptions of Looking-
Glasses and Picture Frames. Old Frames Re-Gilt
equal to new. Solid Frames, Cleaned and Repaired.
323 WASHINGTON COR. WEST ST.
BOSTON.
Oil Paintings for Sale. mch31-1f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,
WOBURN, MASS.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION & RHEUMATISM
CURED BY
Dr. Fuller's Buchu.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular
music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE
GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premi-
ums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free.
Address, MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, or MA-
SON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept 9-1y

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD
BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,
Irritation of the Lungs a Permanent Throat
Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE
IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Con-
sumptive and Throat Diseases,
TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

Singers and Public Speakers
will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when
taken before singing or speaking, and relieving a
throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.
The Troches are recommended and prescribed by
Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent
men throughout the country. Being an article of
true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a
test of many years, each year finds them in new lo-
calities in various parts of the world, and the Troches
are universally pronounced better than other arti-
cles.

OBTAIN ONLY "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,"
and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that
may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in For-
eign Countries, at 25 cents per box. oct28-6m

CHOATE UNDER REVERE HOUSE SELLS
Dr. Fuller's Buchu.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in
a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having
suffered for several years with a severe lung affec-
tion, and that dread disease, Consumption—is an-
xious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means
of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the
prescription used (free of charge), with the directions
for preparing and using the same, which they will
find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and
Lung Affections. Only object in sending the prescrip-
tion is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be in-
valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his
remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove
a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return
mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
dec20-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A gentleman who suffered for years from Ner-
vous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects
of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of relieving
humanity, send free to all who need it, the re-
cipient and directions for making the simple remedy
by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit
by the advertiser's experience, can do so by address-
ing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
dec30-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

**THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF
AN INVALID.**
Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO
YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous
Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., sup-
plying the same time THE MEANS OF SALVATION.
By one who has cured himself after undergoing
considerable quackery. By objecting to a postpaid ad-
dressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may
be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
jan27-1y Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Kidney Disease.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Rheumatism.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Gout.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Dropsy.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Stricture.

THE BEST Fluid Extract BUCKU now before the
public, IS SMOLANDER'S. For all diseases above,
and for WEAKNESS AND PAINS IN THE BACK,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and disorders arising
FROM EXCESS OF ANY KIND, IT IS PERFECTLY
INVALUABLE. For sale by all Apothecaries
everywhere. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. TRY IT!
TAKE NO OTHER.

BURLING & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists 86
Hanover street, Boston, General Agents.
jan1-1y

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN,
1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)
Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.-1y

Drs. ROGERS & STONE,
(Successors to O. P. Rogers.)
HAVE taken a suite of rooms over Chandler &
Co.'s new store, No. 25 Winter Street, for the
practice of
DENTISTRY.

Moulded Teeth (very beautiful upper or un-
der set).
Canal Teeth, (very natural,) do. \$10 to 25
" " (in one solid block,) do. 30 to 40
Gold Fillings, 81 to 100
Silver " 1 to 2
Cadmium Fillings, 50 cts. to \$2
Teeth extracted absolutely without pain, by either,
Chloroform, or Nitrous Oxide Gas.
25 Winter Street, Boston.
mar3 ROOM NO. 10.

JAMES MCCOY,
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER
Would respectfully inform his friends and the
public, that he is now preparing to manufacture, in
the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's
Boots, of French and American Calf.
Repairing of all kinds, done at short notice, with
neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.
feb24-1y

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.,
Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,
WOBURN CENTRE,
MASS.
mch31-3m

NOTHING TO DO.

A strip of snowiest linen
Half brocade and stamped in blue,
And the gleam of a threadless needle
Piercing the pattern through;
The needle is ready, yet the sweet little lady
Sits sighing for something to do.

Heaped on the table beside her
Blossoms of every hue;
Delicate, odoriferous roses—
The rarest that ever grew;
The vase stands ready, while the sweet little lady
Sits wishing for something to do.

Half hid under flowers a volume
In daintiest gold and blue,
Just parted, as if it would open
At "The Miller's Daughter" for you;
The book lies ready, yet the sweet little lady
Sits sighing for something to do.

A silent harp in the corner,
And melodies old and new,
Scattered in pretty disorder—
Songs of the false and the true;
The harp stands ready, while the sweet little lady
Sits longing for something to do.

A sudden wind-sweep and flutter
The door wide open to the air;
A step in the hall, and swiftly
Like a bird, to the threshold she flew;
Blushing, strands the sweet little lady
Forgets she has nothing to do.

CAPT. JACK BALLAST'S STORY.
My story? Well, I don't see why I
shouldn't scratch it down. There's nothing
to be ashamed of in it, so far as I
know, and though you regular story
writers mayn't call it "romantic" I think
the wind sets that way myself; and
there's a bit of love in it, too, though
you'd never think I was a subject for a
love story to look at me. I'm old enough,
d'ye see, to feel safe about the draft, and
brown enough to be a Hottentot; and as
for flesh—well, no matter; some of you
slim young dandies will be as stout as I
am, if you live as long. Besides that
fracas at Gibraltar didn't improve my
looks. I'll tell you about that before the
story is over, I reckon; at present I'd
better heave ahead.

Fat as I am and old as I am, there
was a time when I was as slender as a
young fellow as ever shipped aboard the
mast again his parents' leave. They, Lord
bless 'em, wanted to make a counter
jump of me, and I tried measuring
rags about a year. Then I couldn't
stand it any longer, and jumped the old
counter for good, and cut and went to
sea. I had a hankering for it a good
while, and the only thing I ever regret-
ted was the way my poor mother took it
to heart. Wait a bit. Honor bright,
there was one thing.

That was Jenny Blush, old Blush's
only daughter, and the prettiest girl I
ever cast eyes on. Her skin was just as
soft and fair as any baby's. As for her
hair, I've got a bit in my desk upstairs;
and though it crossed the ocean about a
dozen times, it's so bright now you'd
take it for a gold chain coiled down un-
der the bit of blue ribbon it's tied with.

Old Blush was my captain ashore. I
mean to say, he was the head of a big
dry goods store where they first sent me
measuring rags, and Jenny used to come
over every day after ribbons and calico,
and the like, and the Lord love ye! I
don't find fault with the women folks
looking after such things, though it don't
seem a man's place to sell 'em. She looked
mighty pretty when she put 'em on,
did Jenny. Father and the old Blush
were fast friends, and when they found
out that I was sweet on Jenny they put
their heads together and resolved to sanc-
tion the match. I was to be taken into
partnership, do you see, and was to step
into the rag business when the old man
stepped out. "Dry Goods, Wholesale
and Retail," was the sign, but I always
called 'em rags.

Well, Jenny and I were fond of each
other, and knew it already; so, the old
folks being agreeable, we saw a good deal
of each other, Sundays and evenings, to
say nothing of the errands she made to the
store. And I used to wish I could make
up my mind to it, and stay ashore; but I
couldn't, not if I died for it. I heard the
waves beating about my bed in my
dreams. I hated the cloth-yard and scis-
sors so they made me ill. And one night
I told Jenny so. She cried a bit; but
by-and-by she owned that she didn't
hate me for it, and we talked of the time
when I should be a captain, and she
should make every voyage with me, and
have a cabin like a parlor to herself.

Then she let me kiss her. Perhaps
kissed me back; and I cut off the yellow
curl I told you of with a pair of scissors
—the only pleasant job I ever did with
the confounded things in all my life.

That night I went away, and though I
blubbered like a baby when I passed
mother's door, you couldn't have coaxed
me back again. What a man wants to
be he will be; and there are men meant
from their cradles for the water as sartin
as the fish are.

I got a letter from old mammy that
cut me up, I don't deny; but I knew she
would come round, but I didn't guess
the worst—how should I? When it first
came to me that a man that sold rags

was better than a sailor it took my breath
away. This was when I first went home
d'ye see! Mamma, she scolded and cried
and kissed me; but Martha and Melin-
dy, and brother Charles Augustus pitched
into me ferocious. Says they: "You
have disgraced your family—we have
been respectable and genteel folks all our
lives, and now we are to have a common
sailor for a brother." I caught it—a
regular gail; and father put in his oars
regarding disobedience. When that
came I cleared out and marched over to
old Blush's. Nobody was at home but
Jenny, and she ran into my arms. Well
we were billing and cooing as sweet-
hearts mostly do, I reckon, when old
Blush came home to tea. I never heard
a gale of wind roar louder than he did
when he saw me.

"What do you want here, sir?" says
he.
Says I, "Don't you recollect me, Mr.
Blush? I am Jack Ballast."

Says he, "I recollect you well enough,
and how dare you show your face here?"
Says I, "I came here to see my Jen-
ny."

"Your Jenny?" says he. "My good
fellow, Miss Jenny Blush is no match for
a common sailor before the mast; and
whatever there may have been between
you when you were entitled to my re-
spect is all over now. You have your
choice of walking quietly out yourself or
of being kicked out."

Any one but Jenny's father would
have been floored for that. I just looked
down and saw my fists shut up of them-
selves, and tried to keep 'em so.

Says I, cool as I could, "I don't mean
to be before the mast all my life, sir. I
expect to be a captain some day."

"And," says old Blush, "a man with
no advantages, brought up to the sea,
might boast of that; but you might have
been a partner in our firm, sir. You
might have been a gentleman, and had a
good business in the dry goods line as
any man alive. And you have chosen
to be a roving rascal. And I'd see my
daughter in her grave before I'd give
her to you. Sam, show this person out."

That was the nigger just come aboard
the parlor with the coal-hod. And when
he said that my fists were beyond my
control, and the last I saw of old Blush
he was on his back on the hearth rug.
Then says I to the darkey, "Touch me
if you want to, you rascal," and stalked
out.

I saw Jenny on the sly next day
trying to get her to run away; but the
girl had a will of her own and knew her
duty.

Says she, "I can't disobey my father,
Jack. I love you dearly, and I never
will marry any one else, but it must be
all over between us. I don't think pa
would have relented even if you hadn't
been so violent; but now he never will.
You've done it yourself Jack," she said,
turning quite white and looking away
from me. "You liked the sea best, and
you've got it instead of me."

These were the last words she said, and
I was going away when I heard her give
a little cry, and turning saw her arms
stretched out towards me; then I went
back and folded her to my bosom, and
kissed her a hundred times. I am afraid
I cursed her hard old father from the
bottom of my soul, though 'twas loud,
for mind ye a woman is a woman, and
words good enough for other men's ears
are to be spoken before her. The sight
of Jenny as I left her, with her yellow
hair blown back under the bare tree
branches, all bright with icicles, haunted
me for many a long day; and though I
loved the sea there were times when
looking over the side, I used to fancy a
voice deep down in the waves whispering
"Your words over again."

"You've done it yourself, Jack; you
liked the sea better than me, and you've
got it."

It doesn't take long for the years to go
by, either on land or on ocean. They
went with me as with other folks. I got
on well enough. Before I knew it I was
second mate, then first mate, then cap-
tain. I suppose I should have sailed the
sea until they buried me in it, if it hadn't
been for my first mate, John Hamlin. I
loved that fellow as I might a brother, if
I'd had a better one than Charles Augus-
tus. At Gibraltar Hamlin got into a
row with some English soldiers. They'd
all been drinking together; of course I
took his part. They had fire-arms about
them, and used them about each other.
I didn't save Hamlin, for they shot him
dead; but I got a couple of bullets in me,
and I was picked up just as near Davy
Jones's locker as any man was who didn't
get in. I got well but was on the invalid

list; and as I had laid up a handful of
money and was past forty, I made up
my mind to stay at home and take care
of John Hamlin's orphan children. I had
settled down in New York and fetched
them home, poor half-starved creatures,
for the woman they boarded with was
given to drink and kept them on bread
and treacle; and as they told me I must,
I put them in black frocks—they'd have
felt just as bad in red—and settled down
to be comfortable. Soon I looked out for
a chaplain to pass Sunday as it ought to
be; and the Rev. Eben Tooker's church
being handy, I shipped him along with
the girls, and as I always did my duty,
never pretended not to see the plate when
the steward shoved it up our paw. Rev.
Eben Tooker was a sociable man. He
used to drop in evenings and talk to me
about my soul; and though I can't say
but what I dropped asleep sometimes, he
knewed his duty when he did it. A cap-
tain's duty is one thing, and a chaplain's
another.

One day he spoke about poor Hamlin's
gals. Says he, "You send them to school,
I hope." Says I, "I haven't done it yet
—gals are better without learning, if
they can read their Bibles and epher out
their butcher's bill."

But he kept on, and pretty soon I let
him examine 'em. Lord love ye, they
hardly knew their letters. The schoolin'
as well as the board had gone for gin.

"The poor heathen are scarcely more
benighted," said our chaplain. He in-
sists on my saying pastor, but 'tother
sounds the best.

"We must find an instructress for them,
captain."

"Surely," said I—I wanted to do the
best by poor Tom's children that I could
—surely; just mention a schoolmarm,
chaplain."

Said he, "my own are under the care
of the person who plays the organ—a
highly estimable lady in reduced cir-
cumstances. Her school is close by. No.—
Broome street."

So he wrote the name and address on
a card, and I promised to take the gals
there.

Monday morning we set sail. I bought
'em spelling-books and satchels and
slates, and by nine o'clock we were at
the door. Then I looked for the card,
and, behold, I'd lost it! However, I was
in port, and could haul the lady as school-
marm.

Betsy was piping her eye, and Peg was
bawling that she wanted to go home.
But, said I, "No, no, girls, I don't want
you to grow up benighted as the heathen,
and that is what the chaplain calls ye
now."

So I lugged them in, and made my
reverence.

"Duty, marm," says I; here's two gals
as needs instructress. Rev. Eben Tooker
recommended ye to give it to 'em, and
whatever extra it is for playing the organ
let 'em learn it; for it is you that works
it in the top of the loft o' Sundays—you
know how to do it. Cappen Jack Bal-
last at your service. Send your bills to
him, and he'll foot them."

I ain't bold with women. I'm a bit
bashful afore strange uns even yet. And
I hadn't looked at her. But when I
spoke out my name she gave a little
scream and started back. Of course I
couldn't help looking at her then, and
she was sitting down with her handker-
chief before her face.

Says I, "Beg pardon, are you ill,
mum?"

Says she, still not looking up, "Did
you say your name was Captain Bal-
last?"

"Jack Ballast at your service," said I.
Says she, "Oh, Jack, don't you know
me?"

Says I, "Look up, and I'll make sure."
And she lifted up her face and I saw—
well, it wasn't the pink checked girl I
knew. It wasn't a girl at all, but in a
minute it was Jenny Blush again—a
great deal more than I was young Jack
Ballast.

"Jenny," says I, "oh, Jenny, is it really
you?"

And then the color came into her
cheeks, and her eyes glittered, and she
whispered, "oh no before the school,
Jack;" for I had caught her to my heart
and kissed her.

We had not much time to palaver then,
but I came for her again in the evening
and took her for a walk. And she told
me how the rag store had been ship-
wrecked, and old Blush dropped dead of
apoplexy when he knew of it. And how
my brother Charles Augustus had of-
fered her his hand, and she said no, and
preferred to earn her own living to mar-
rying one she did not love while there

was one living whom she did. And now
it was fifteen years ago—fifteen weary
years.

Then says I, "Jenny, darling, I love
you better than ever, now I've found you
again. When you told my brother there
was some one living you loved, did you
mean me?"

"Yes, Jack," said she.
Says I, "Now you've seen me—a
weather-beaten, scarred old sailor—do
you think the same?"

Says she, "I always shall, Jack."

"Come on then," says I. And not an-
other word until we came to the Rev.
Eben Tooker's. There I rang the bell.

Says she, "Why have you brought me
here, Jack?"

Says I, "To make the chaplain marry
us, love."

Says she, "It's too sudden. I can't.
What would people say?"

"No matter for people," says I.
And in we walked. And for all she
told me that no woman was ever married
before in a delaine dress and straw bon-
net, the chaplain didn't find it any obsta-
cle, but spliced us. And so after nine-
teen years I got my Jenny for my own.

I don't think she's sorry for it, and I
know I ain't; and as for poor Tom's
children, she is a mother to 'em. And
whether there's any romance in my story
or not, it's a happy one for me in the end-
ing, as sure as my name is Jack Ballast.

POOR RICHMOND.—The history of
Richmond since the close of the war is
epitomized in a letter to the New Orleans
Crescent, as follows:

Memorable days return. March winds
are rushing through ruined avenues and
over great heaps and hollows of debris
that a year ago, not even despair dared
picture, even in a dream. But many of
the black and tottering walls which we
looked upon so long and sadly last sum-
mer have disappeared, and elegant, ex-
pensive, and sometimes magnificent struc-
tures now relieve the waste of ruins.

For many months after its occupation,
Richmond was a golden city in the pros-
pective visions of Northern capitalists,
and they were quick to take the property-
holders in the work of restoration. Les-
ser adventures sounded their limited
wealth upon the immediate speculations
the locality and its necessities invited.

The latter reaped a harvest for a time;
the former have as yet reaped nothing.
Times have changed since the day of Rich-
mond's doom, and it would seem that
there is still another doomsday impending
for the city.

"Harmony" is persistently
repelled, confidence is absent from the
halls of Congress, the State, in a hurry
to be amiable, has made some laws for
the benefit of Baltimore, and none for the
benefit of her own metropolis, the crops
of last year are exhausted, the prospects
for the present are bad, the producers
have no money, the consumers but little,
and so the "late Confederate capital," in-
volved in the miseries and disabilities of
the State at large, is compassed about by
an army of misfortunes, clad in a deeper
cerulean and with direr purpose to de-
stroy, than that which threatened it un-
der Grant. Some of the splendid new
buildings, on which the most extravagant
visions have been lavished, loom up
against the neighboring vacancy like al-
tars whose devotees are dead. They
look as if they commemorated something,
and that is all, for they are as tenantless
and as silent and huge as monuments.
But there are some palatial structures
brimful of the ever various pabulum of
trade. There is a splendid establishment
on Main street, which was opened on a
grand scale three months ago, and yester-
day the proprietors gave a deed of trust
on their property for the sum of \$15,000.
There is a magnificent store a little above,
owned by men who are rich, daring, and
evidently desperate. The dry goods
brotherhood have been trying to save
themselves under the recent tremendous
declines. But throughout all depart-
ments of trade wherein speculation went
not with extreme penurious caution,
there is discomfiture now, and some ruin
for the future.

Those who imagine that President
Johnson's proclamation announcing
"peace" is of no value but as a mere ex-
pression of Executive opinion, are mis-
taken. The President does not issue
proclamations that mean nothing; and
this last is in the interest of retrenchment
and reform. While war "ragged," officers
of the army were allowed war privileges.
They had war rations, which were better
and larger than the rations of peace.
They rode a larger number of horses, oc-
cupied more numerous quarters, and
were attended by a greater number of
servants. Now that we have "peace,"
these absorbing gentlemen will not be
paid for extra horses which were never
in a stable, and extra rations which were
never eaten, or for John Does and Rich-
ard Roes in the shape of "servants."

The telegraph reports that a terrible explosion took place at San Francisco on the 16th inst., by which several prominent business men were instantly killed, and a great number seriously and some fatally wounded. The explosion took place near Wells, Fargo & Co.'s building. Two boxes were taken from the steamer's deck to a building, which are supposed to have contained the cause of the trouble, some think nitro-glycerine, but the cause is as yet unexplained. Eight persons were so completely blown to pieces that their remains cannot be identified.

A Washington rumor states that the regular term of the U. S. Circuit Court, which Chief Justice Chase has hitherto declined to hold, will be held in Richmond next month, when it is supposed the trial of Jeff. Davis will come on.

The Springfield Republican says that cholera-fearing New Yorkers have engaged every available room in the Greenfield and Deerfield hotels for the season.

The American Watch Company, at Waltham, Massachusetts, employs 700 persons, and makes 215 watches per day. The pay roll is \$60,000 a month.

Mr. A. W. Lewis, of Boothbay, Me., upon opening his store last Monday morning, was surprised to find a hole in the floor of the size of the stove, and the stove lying quiet and cool in the cellar. It had burnt directly through, and the flames then went out of their own accord.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The fourth annual report of this association has been made and published, bringing its history up to the close of the war and the close of its own operations. It is a document of interest, showing the large sums collected and the untiring exertions made in behalf of the soldiers and sailors of the Federal army and navy. The affairs of the Commission were managed with energy and zeal, and it contributed its full share to relieve the sanguinary character of the late war, by throwing over it the light of an unvalued Christian philanthropy. Those who have watched the movements of this beneficent agency, will find the pamphlet full of facts, narratives and statistics, giving a noble record of faithful work over the immense and varied field where its services were needed.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.—A great many persons are at a loss to know how to dispose of ragged and mutilated currency that accumulates on their hands. It is the easiest thing in the world, and without any expense. When you get three dollars worth on hand, put it in a small package, pin a paper band around it with your name, post office address and amount; then put it in an envelope and address it to the "Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C." In a few days you will receive new currency in return. It goes and returns free of postage.—*Boston Commercial.*

The safe arrival of Commodore Rogers with his squadron and the iron-turreted monitor *Monadnock* at Valparaiso (before announced) is an era in naval history. The problem has been solved that these iron-clads can go to any part of the world where their services may be required, for here is the *Monadnock* conducted safely on a voyage of 12,000 miles round Cape Horn. It was considered a hazardous experiment, but its complete success has fully justified the Navy Department.

A LAWYER IN THE PULPIT.—Henry F. Durant, Esq., formerly of the Suffolk bar, preached in the vestry of the Eliot (Orthodox) Church at Newton Corner on Thursday evening last. He conducted the entire services, and his discourse, which is spoken of as a very able one, was listened to with deep attention. It is expected that he will be pastor of the Park street church.

Dickens declined a recent invitation to read before Victoria on the ground that he would not go as a performer where he was not received as a gentleman.

The French troops, it is said, are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments; one in November next, and the others in March and November, 1867.

WOBURN CENTRE. Apr. 15, 1866. I am annoyed very much by children on the street of late, and I thought I would get a few words printed, not knowing what their names are or who they are. I thought this would be the best way to let their parents know about it. I mind my own business and do not intend to trouble any one, and I do not want to be troubled myself. I have not been guilty of any such charges as they accuse me of, and any one who wants to see me can find me at Mrs. Trull's on Winn street. I know nothing about Conn. Manley. About one year ago I was carried to the poor house through the means of bad people, where I was abused by the means of them, and I think I have suffered enough by them, and now I write this hoping it will meet the eyes of the guilty ones.

BRIDGET GALLAGHER. ap21-1* The marble bed of Kansas, says the Troy Press, is immense. It is reached at a depth of from twenty to one hundred feet below the surface, throughout a large extent of country. Finished specimens have been sent to Washington, where it is decided to be of finer quality than any foreign marble.

CROUP.—Almost daily we are called upon to chronicle the death of some loved one, by this dread disease, which often takes its victim away from loving parents with only very short notice. Every mother should supply herself with *Coe's Cough Balsam*, for it is no exaggeration to say it will cure ninety-nine cases in every one hundred, if taken in season. There are very many mothers who will tell you they owe the life of some dear one to this wonderful medicine. One very desirable quality is that it leaves no bad effect, it being perfectly harmless. In cases of cough, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, it has no equal.

The steamer City of Norwich came in collision with a schooner on the Sound Wednesday morning. The schooner sank and the steamer filled so rapidly that the water forced the flames of the fire into the furnace-room, setting fire to the wood work. The steamer was totally destroyed and ten lives were lost.

The attention of the reader is directed to the sale, on Tuesday next, of a dwelling house on Canal street. See notice.

The Middlesex Journal, AND WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN.

WOBURN.

WOBURN.

JOE WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express fully attended to. The large country circulation of the JOURNAL, renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE EXECUTION OF GREEN.

The protracted case of Green the murderer, has at length come to an end, and we believe to the very general satisfaction of the community the death penalty has been inflicted. If any one doubted the very puerile mind of this man it must be settled by his late letters, conversation, and deportment on the gallows. His clerical advisers seem to have inspired him with religious hope, but what strange ideas he associated with heaven and God. He seems not to have had the faintest idea of holiness, or of the enormity of his crime, and expressed no sorrow for taking the young and valuable life that he so suddenly sent into eternity. Not one solitary compunction for the deed—not one tear over it for other than himself—no sympathy with the agony of parents in so heavy an affliction. Surely we need no other evidence of a very small intellect. But smaller still is the man's heart. There is a little gratitude to the jailer, to the friends who tried to clear him, and the minister who attended him, and a little thought of his wife and child, but there is not very much even of this. How strange that a man like this should ever have been honored with an appointment to the office of Postmaster of a very respectable and prosperous town, and had any consideration among the people! We can readily believe that his measure of accountability is far below the average of men, but we cannot excuse him from the sentence of the law on that account. God can apportion to every man his punishment in an exact manner, but we cannot. It would be impossible to fix the dividing line if we should discriminate ever so closely.

There has been a great evil inflicted upon society by the mistaken clemency and long delay in the case of Green. Among common sense men the ill-judged and mawkish sympathy for great criminals so common of late years disgusts and irritates. Gov. Andrew never did more unpopular and foolish things than his leniency towards Green, and his continual exertions to clear him from the gallows. He was doubtless sincere in all this, and thought he was benevolent, but a true benevolence would have led him to execute the sentence with promptness. Great crimes have multiplied of late and all kinds of iniquity have been rampant. It is cruel to hesitate or delay in criminal cases. Judge Russell has earned the gratitude of the people, by his ready and full justice in dealing with rascals. No doubt errors of education, the coming of bad stock, a dissolute way of living, a hardened conscience, an ignorance of God's law, and a thousand other things might be brought up to palliate the crimes of men, but the state of society calls for instant and severe punishments, and we hope that now we have settled one case we shall pass on to the other arrested persons and mete out to them the most exemplary punishment, as a course actually imperative upon us to pursue at the present time.

It is a shame that so many garroter and pickpocket escape, and that railroad cars, like those of the Old Colony especially, have been infested with the vermin who club together to obstruct entrance to the cars and plunder travelers with impunity, because three or four men can handle one, when there is no proper lookout by the police to catch the miserable scamps who ought to be caught and hung at the first lamp post.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—This quarterly for April comes to us with more than usual variety in its contents. The paper and type are of the first order, and the articles are well written, and some of them of marked ability and interest at the present time. The paper on the New York Herald gives us a good deal of the biography of Mr. Bennett, and discourses on other leading papers, and on Journalism in our own country, with considerable acquaintance and good judgment of the matter discussed. Frederick the Great and Dante are well written articles. International Arbitration comes in good time and is a very thorough paper in its research, and adapted by its candor, clearness and good sense, to lead men to a right decision upon so important a question. We notice that it is well thought of at Washington.

The City Hall Dining Rooms, for ladies and gentlemen, at 10, 12 and 14 City Hall Avenue, Boston, are as comfortable as any in the city, while the tables are furnished with the best market affords. The waiters are attentive and obliging, and the whole establishment, under the care of the Messrs. Prescho, moves with a precision and order which is seldom witnessed where so large a number of gentlemen and ladies congregate.

Rev. Mr. Fay will deliver the tenth and last lecture of his course, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon. Subject: The Duty of Liberal Christians to their own Faith.

We are glad to learn that Mr. William H. Clarke, organist, of Boston, is to give a fine organ concert at the First Cong. church in a week or so.

This will be a privilege which our citizens have not enjoyed since the opening of the organ in 1860.

The programme will be exceedingly interesting, giving a rare opportunity of hearing music which has never before been performed in Woburn. Mr. C. will be assisted by Mrs. D. C. Hall, soprano, and Rev. Dr. Huntington's church, Boston, who will render several beautiful vocal selections. The concert will be in aid of a charitable object.

HIGH FARMING WITHOUT MANURE. This is the title given to a pamphlet of some 100 pages, which treats of the science of Agriculture in a very agreeable way. The pamphlet contains six lectures by M. George Ville, of Paris, and should be in the hands of all farmers who desire to make progress a part of their business. Send 30 cents to A. Williams & Co., Boston, and the work will be sent you.

Correspondence of the Journal.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

BOSTON, April 19, 1866.

The increased attention to religion is a marked feature in the aspect of our times, and is, in some sense, a reaction from the war interest, and the thirst for great foreign adventures, which have come to so many during our great struggle. Rev. Mr. Earle, an evangelist, has been preaching in Chelsea for the last two or three weeks, alternating between the Baptist and Congregational churches. The religious interest there has never been so great and extensive, and yet it is a still work. Hundreds, including the converts, have been enquirers; and men of middle age and high standing have been called to change in their religious views and feelings. By invitation of the churches and ministers of several denominations in Boston, Mr. Earle has preached several forenoons at Park street church during this and the previous week. He has discoursed on religious joy, on praising God, faith, &c. He does not aim to preach great sermons, but to stir up and plain; though earnest and affectionate. He inspires confidence that he is a good man desiring to be useful. No one will get a gloomy idea of religion from him for he presents it in a cheerful light.

The churches in Boston have for some weeks been in a much improved condition, and it is hoped that the coming of Mr. Earle to specially devote himself to this city next week, will be followed by excellent results.

Died, in Winchester, on the 11th inst., B. B. STANTON, aged 30 years. Mr. Stanton was a young man of ability and promise, gifted with excellent natural talents, which he had, by persevering effort, so cultivated and improved as to merit and win for himself that esteem and respect which are the reward of self-made men. Though deprived of those advantages of liberal education by which many young men are guided along over the first roughness of the road to eminence, he diligently set himself at work to supply the deficiency by hard study, in which enterprise he so far succeeded as to become an acceptable speaker and writer, and continually improving. At the period when disease compelled him to lay aside his books, he was engaged in the study of the law, and as a contributor to some of the prominent periodicals of the country.

Mr. Stanton possessed enviable qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to the affections of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was generous and warm-hearted towards his friends, liberal and forgiving to his enemies, kind and charitable to all. Seldom, if ever, could he be enticed or persuaded into evil speaking, ever regarding those who had injured him, but he preferred rather to select some good quality and hold it up to the light in its most favorable aspect.

The death of Mr. Stanton has caused the first gap in the ranks of the young men formerly connected together in the Winchester Literary Association, and more lately in various other literary and social enterprises, and amongst these young men, with whom he was ever regarded as a genial and an agreeable companion, will be a missed and mourned. Peace to his ashes, rememberance to his virtues, oblivion to his faults, rest to his soul!

Ex.

The following graceful letter has been written by the Queen of England to Mr. George Peabody:

WINDSOR CASTLE, Mar. 28, 1866. The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by her, and how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence, by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer classes of her subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the relief of the suffering, and can little help themselves. The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and she would gladly have conferred on him either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions. It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which, when finished, can either be sent to him in America or given to him on the return, which she rejoices to hear, he meditates to the country that owes him so much.

The Times regards the letter as calculated to improve the relations of England and the United States.

The old family mansion of Major General John Stark, the hero of Bennington, was burned a few days since at Manchester, N. H. This building was put up by the General in 1785 and was used by him as a homestead until his death in 1822.

A Western editor was recently requested to send his paper to a distant patron, provided he would take his pay in "trade." At the end of the year his friend that his new subscriber was a coffin maker.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible scourge seems to be slowly but surely making its way to this country. It has appeared at Halifax, N. S. in New York, at Portland, and other places. The great questions now are, is the disease contagious, and what are the best remedies in case of an attack. Dr. Shrimpton, of Paris, who had great experience during the invasions of the formidable malady in France, in 1832, 1849, 1853, 1854, and lately in 1865, says, in regard to the contagiousness of cholera:

"Without pretending to give any absolute decision, for we do not consider ourselves more able than to penetrate a mystery which has hitherto baffled all inquiry, we feel justified in saying that we attribute the propagation of cholera to an electric action, which acts directly, somewhat in the same manner as lightning, on the nervous system of organic life. This opinion, moreover, is not ours alone; many eminent physicians share it with us."

Dr. Shrimpton, in his treatise, says:—"The cholera attacks persons the farthest removed from all contact with patients, prisoners in their cells, women closely confined, and sequestered even from view, in harems; isolated individuals, who have come to no quarantines, no sanitary cordon can prevent the approach of cholera, whatever care may be taken to keep persons attacked at a distance from the spot where we are. When the disease makes its appearance in a town, either sporadically or after the arrival of an infected person, far from following a regular course and gradually spreading in any quarter, or from one quarter to another, as healthy persons may chance to come in contact with those having the malady, it strikes, on the contrary, suddenly and simultaneously, on the most opposite points—does not make a second victim in a family where one has already expired, whilst it will carry off several in a family where no one is infected. No matter what course is pursued it must be followed up, and the cholera controlled or the patient is lost."

2d. *Mustard Poultices.* These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened.

3d. The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one half the battle. In that position the enemy finds you, but the moment you rise you are hit.

When the attack comes in the form of diarrhea these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

4th. But when the attack is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps also cramps and colic pains, the following mixture will be most effective and should always be resorted to. The missionaries, Messrs. Long, Trowbridge and Washburn, have used it in very many cases and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of Laudanum, Tincture of Capsicum, Tincture of Ginger and Tincture of Cardamom seeds. Dose, 30 or 40 drops, or half a teaspoonful in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case the first dose should be ejected the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera seize no one of us failed of controlling the vomiting and purging by, at most, the third dose. We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong pure mustard, applied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the legs, feet, etc., as the case seemed to require.

THE CHOLERA.* BY DR. HAMLIN, CONSTANTINOPLE. The cholera which has just left us after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed.

Having been providentially compelled to have a good deal of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during each of its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety, or be of practical use.

1st. On the approach of the cholera, every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It is a disease which is so easily caught, that its work should be done before it is too late. At a certain point the body of the patient begins to emit a peculiar odor which I call the *death odor*, for when that has become decided and unmistakable, I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours with no permanent result. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deeply sunken eye, the vanishing pulse, are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, brandy (a table spoonful every half hour), bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapisms and friction will often in an hour or two work wonders.

2d. In these and in all advanced cases thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as sure as he gratifies the craving the worst symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant, who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gargling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of Gum Arabic water, or of camomile tea may frequently be given to wet the throat. "Sydenham's White Decoction" may also be given, both as a beverage and nourishment in small quantities, frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease.

In a large majority it has not been intense for more than 24 hours.

3d. Rice water, arrowroot, Sydenham's White Decoction, crust water, camomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Camomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

The Typhoid Fever. A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy and water, or arrowroot and brandy have revived him. In the terrible visitation of the cholera, we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped with a hand bag containing mixture No. 1, mixture No. 2, (for vomiting, etc.), a few pounds of powdered mustard, a bottle of brandy and a paper of Camomile flowers, and a paper of Gum Arabic.

I lay no claim to originality in recommending this course of treatment, and have adopted it on suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only Doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recommended by physicians, but I have found none to be at all compared with the above. During the recent cholera I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as this.

Contagion. The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the most malignant cases day after day, are fully convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera. The impatient attacks which all have feared from are to be attributed to great fatigue, making the constitution liable to an attack.

In another letter I will give you a description of the cholera as we saw it, and of some individual cases.

* Published in the Christian Mirror, November 14th and 21st, 1865.
1. Opil Tinctura, 1 dr., Camphore Tinct., 1 dr., Ried Tinct., 2 dr., Mace.

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WOBURN LOCALS.

HIGHWAYS.—Are not our worthy town fathers a "little backward in coming forward" in the matter of streets and sidewalks? Some of them, the sidewalks on Main street especially, are very bad, and the season is getting advanced.

LECTURE.—Tuesday the Fenians had another meeting in the Town Hall, (Lyceum Hall having been previously engaged) and were addressed by several military gentlemen. The rank and file of the Irish are certainly in earnest in this matter, whatever may be the case with the prime movers and leaders, and are ready to make any sacrifice to attain their object. Some twelve or twelve of our citizens, members of Fenian organizations, have already left town in response to calls, and are doubtless with the secret expeditions already on foot.

J. B. GOUGH.—The lecture by Mr. Gough, which will come off on the evening of "May Day," in Lyceum Hall, is generally considered his finest effort. It is delivered for the first time, only in the lecture season now just closing, and its delivery in most of the principal cities and towns during the winter has added new laurels to his name. Remember the whole house is reserved seats, so be sure secure a good seat by an early purchase of tickets, at Daniels & Leslie's.

STREET RAILROAD.—The project of building a street railroad from Woburn Center to North Woburn is likely soon to be put in operation. A bill to incorporate the company for this purpose, which passed the Legislature, and before the summer is over the cars will probably be running.

—Since the order from the State Constabulary stopping the sale of ale, cider, porter, etc., at the eating houses, vast quantities of "hop beer" are sold, notices to the effect that nothing else is sold, doubtless increases the demand.

—A private exhibition of billiards was given at the Central Billiard Hall on Friday evening of last week. Messrs. Goldsworthy, W. W. Smith, and others, of Boston were present, but the playing was confined to these prominent players.

—It was not Mr. Charles Wade that got run away with last week (as mentioned in the Locals), but a son of his, and the animal, instead of being a *colt*, was a horse believed to be about thirty-five years old.

ACCIDENT.—Thursday, 12th inst., an accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy railroad, and two young men from Woburn, Thomas and George Hooper, were among the injured passengers, the former sustaining injuries in the side and shoulder, and the latter receiving a severe flesh wound in the head. From a letter from them it seems they are being well cared for, and are in a fair way of recovery.

APRIL 19TH.—The anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord occurring on Thursday, flags were displayed in honor of the event, and in our neighboring town of Lexington a salute was fired and the bells rung.

SIGN.—Mr. L. B. Norris, of the Central House, has this week erected a pole at the corner of the house, which will answer the double purpose of a sign post and a flag staff. It will support a fine swinging sign, and when completed and painted will be quite an ornament to the place, and the street as well.

—Another steamer from England arrived on Tuesday with a number of cases of cholera on board, and reporting thirty-eight deaths during her passage. A man is also reported to have died with this terrible disease on the 10th inst.

—The warm and pleasant weather of the past week has forwarded vegetation amazingly, and the buds on the fruit trees are swelling almost to bursting. It is to be hoped that no untimely frosts will nip them, and blight the hopes of a large yield of fruit the coming season.

FIRE.—Saturday evening a fire was set to the houses and outhouses on the westerly side of Rag Rock, and the whole hill was burnt over. Doubtless it was the work of boys. It may be fun for them, but such fires always do a large amount of damage.

GEES.—Two very large flocks of wild geese flew over the town about noon last Sunday. They were flying quite low, though their ranks were "well closed up," and they made quite a noise.

DOGS.—The Town Clerk is out with his annual "note of warning" to all owners of dogs, to have their dogs, and that all licenses expire on the 30th inst.

REAL ESTATE.—A large number of estates in town, some of them very valuable, are offered for sale at the present time at private sale, and during the coming week some three or four will be offered at public auction, by Messrs. Wm. Winn, Esq., and S. F. Thompson, our local auctioneers.

LUKE R. BOUT.

WINCHESTER.

CONCERT.—The Peak Family gave one of their concerts in Lyceum Hall on Wednesday evening last, which was fully attended.

LECTURE.—Many of our residents propose going to Woburn on the 21st inst. to hear John B. Gough lecture on "Habit." A car will run down to Winchester after the lecture, and those who would hear this eloquent speaker should secure their tickets at an early day.

SPIRITUOUS LEAK.—Last Tuesday P. M. the passengers in the 3 P. M. train from the city were edited to see the flow of spirit in one of the cars, arising from the breakage of some vessel containing a choice liquid. The quantity was quite large and the aroma strong, and the loss was quite serious to some one. A Woburn passenger was said to be the owner of the contraband article. Persons carrying demijohns should be careful of their precious contents in these dry times.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.—A petition has been circulated and numerous signed praying that there may be a

train put on, to run from the city at 6 o'clock P. M. This would doubtless accommodate many passengers, but if it is to involve the taking off the 4 P. M. train, there will be great objection as to its expediency. It is difficult to suit all, and the present arrangement is generally satisfactory. It is very desirable to avoid a frequent change of trains on the road, and that this course is pursued as far as practicable by the Superintendent of the Lowell Railroad has been a great benefit to the road.

HIGHWAYS.—The new Superintendent of Streets has been at work upon the Main Street, and much improved it. When is the Main street to be straightened between Chestnut and Symmes' Corner in accordance with the instructions of the town? The present is the most favorable time for performing the work.

In connection with this, it is to be hoped that the Surveyors will finish lowering the sidewalk on the upper part of Bacon street, rendered necessary by the grading of the street some years since, and the taking away of some stone steps that led to the Symmes estate.

EXCELSIOR. Somebody has found out a new way of taking pictures, by which they can be taken better in the night than in the day-time. A photographer has missed several from the frames that hang at his door, and doesn't approve of the new plan.

WEATHER REPORT. For the week ending Saturday, April 14.

DAYS.	TEM.	AIR.	WIND.
	Max.	Min.	
Sunday,	50.40	35.28	S.W.
Monday,	55.28	35.28	N.W.
Tuesday,	50.20	35.28	N.W.
Wednesday,	50.34	35.28	N.W.
Thursday,	65.40	35.28	W.
Friday,	65.42	35.28	W.
Saturday,	55.33	35.28	E.

Married. In Cleveland Ohio, April 4th, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Oscar Persons, Esq., of C., formerly of this town, to Miss N. Anna, daughter of Major Wm. Lowe, of Bedford, Mass.

In Malden, 4th inst., by Rev. D. W. Farnce, Capt. John A. Palmer, of Nevada, to Miss Annie E. Dowe, of East Woburn.

Died. In Woburn, April 12th, Mrs. Sarah T. Wyman, aged 43 years.

In Winchester, April 17th, Anne C. Richardson, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 28 days.

† Elegant styles Gent's Dress. Business and low price COATS—\$40, 38, 35, 32, 30, 28, 27, 25, 23, 21, 19, 17, 15, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5, at HENRY & CO.'S One Price House, 14 and 15 Dock Square, Boston.

† PANTS in every variety—\$17, 15, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, at HENRY & CO.'S One Price House, 14 and 15 Dock Square, Boston.

† Boys' CLOTHING. Improved styles at BENNETT & CO.'S One Price House, 14 and 15 Dock Square, Boston.

† GARMENTS made to order from the best Foreign and American fabrics, at BENNETT & CO.'S One Price House, 14 and 15 Dock Square, Boston.

† For any article of CLOTHING, call at BENNETT & CO.'S One Price House, 14 and 15 Dock Square, Boston.

† One Price, and every article marked in plain figures, at BENNETT & CO.'S Clothing House, 14 and 15 Dock Square, Boston.

CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS—Dodd's Nerve, which has been advertised for some time in our columns, is said to be a complete specific against restlessness and inability to sleep. If this is so, people who can't sleep soundly better give it a trial. For sale by druggists generally.

MILLINERY. MRS. M. E. FIELD, BANK BLOCK, has just received a new stock of

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS AND RUSHES.

DRESS MAKING ATTENDED TO BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE.

Mrs. Field would be happy to see her friends and customers, and assure them that her stock is not only large and complete, having been selected from the richest stores in the different markets, but will be sold at the most reasonable rates.

Woburn, April 21, 1866—3t

At Auction in Woburn. TUESDAY, April 24, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

A two-story house, containing nine rooms, together with about 5000 feet of land, situated on Canal St., near churches, schools and depot. More land can be had if desired.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay \$1000 at sale. Cash to be paid at the time of sale. For order of B. T. H. PORTER, April 21—1t

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between C. H. DANIELS and J. FRED. LESLIE, was dissolved on the 14th day of April, by mutual consent. C. H. DANIELS, J. FRED. LESLIE.

Woburn, April 21, 1866—3t

The undersigned respectfully informs the inhabitants of Woburn, that he will continue the business in all its branches, at the old stand.

J. FRED. LESLIE.

COINS. A splendid set of United States copper coins for sale. Address HARRY CLINTON, box 461, Woburn, N. H., Mass.

NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Trustees and Corporation of the Woburn Savings Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the first day of May next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the office of J. A. A. A. A. A. A

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate in Woburn.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., by order of Probate Court, the homestead of the late DANIEL CONNOR, deceased, situated on a lot bounded by Pleasant Street near the residence of George H. Conn, Esq. Said property consists of a two-story house, containing 8 rooms and about 200 feet of land, on which there is a number of valuable fruit trees. COLLAMORE, Admin'r.

Woburn, April 14, 1866.—31

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., by order of Probate Court, the very desirable real estate situated in Woburn, on Railroad Street, and now occupied by William A. Stone, Esq. The buildings are a two-story dwelling house, with slated roof, containing 12 rooms; good stable and out-buildings. The lot contains about twenty thousand feet of land, covered with a choice variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition. The above property is within five minutes' walk of the depot, near churches and schools, and in an excellent neighborhood. The house was built by the late Jotham Hill, deceased, in the most thorough manner, and is one of the most desirable situations now in the market in this vicinity.

Also, a lot of land situated on a street leading from Green Street, and containing, about, one acre, two quarters, and twenty-seven poles. Also, one other lot of land, situated on the westerly side of Eastern Avenue, near the manufacture of S. O. Pollock & Co., being ten lots, numbered from one to ten, as surveyed by Cyrus Thompson for Jotham Hill, July 12, 1855. For further particulars, inquire of

MOSES C. BEAN, Administrators of the Estate of Jotham Hill. Conditions at sale.

Woburn, April 11, 1866.—April 31

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF Real Estate.

BY license of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Middlesex, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, p.m., all the right, title and interest that William H. Shedd, late of Woburn, deceased, had in and to a certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the westerly part of said Woburn, on Cambridge Street, being the homestead of the said Jacob H. Shedd, deceased.

Also, one other lot of land, situated in the westerly part of said Woburn, on said Cambridge Street, near the residence of John Weston, Esq., containing 27 acres, called the Kendall lot. The said homestead and lot of 6 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with a two-story dwelling house, barn, shed, and slaughter house. All of said buildings are in good repair, and the land is pleasantly located, about 11 miles from Woburn Center, and 9 from the depot, and is well adapted for a butcher (having all the modern conveniences for carrying on the business), or for a person who desires a small farm.

The widow will join in the sale of her dower in all the above named estate, so the title will be perfect. Terms liberal. Apply to

WM. WYNN, Auctioneer. Woburn, April 14, 1866.—31

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a license of the Probate Court for the County of Middlesex, I shall sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 6 o'clock, p.m., the real estate of the late John Carter, deceased, situated on Walnut Street, in said Woburn, and consisting of

Dwelling House thereon. Said lot of land is bounded northerly by land of Horace Collamore, easterly by a private street, southerly by a pass-way and westerly by said Walnut Street. N. B.—The widow will relinquish all her right in said estate, so that the title will be perfect.

WM. WYNN, Auctioneer. Woburn, April 14, 1866.—31

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the estate of EZEKIEL JOHNSON, late of Woburn, deceased, I hereby give notice, that I, the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, do hereby direct that all claims against the said estate, be presented to me, at my office, in said Woburn, on or before the 1st day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And the said William Wynn is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of April, in the year of our thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, April—31

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, EDWARD MANSFIELD, the Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM L. BROWN, late of South Woburn, deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of seven thousand dollars, for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for reasons set forth in said petition; all persons interested are hereby cited to appear at said Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to cause notice of this citation to be published in the Middlesex Journal, a newspaper printed at Woburn, the first publication to be four days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of April, in the year of our thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, April—31

J. H. TYLER, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been appointed Executor of the will of CALVIN RICHMOND YOUNG, late of Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having claims upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and to prove the validity thereof, at said estate, as called upon to make payment to

JOHN JOHNSON, Executor.

Woburn, March 27, 1866. April—31

DRAIN-PIPE COMPANY.

FOR THE SALE OF PIPE.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Also, a lot of land situated on a street leading from Green Street, and containing, about, one acre, two quarters, and twenty-seven poles. Also, one other lot of land, situated on the westerly side of Eastern Avenue, near the manufacture of S. O. Pollock & Co., being ten lots, numbered from one to ten, as surveyed by Cyrus Thompson for Jotham Hill, July 12, 1855. For further particulars, inquire of

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., by order of Probate Court, the homestead of the late DANIEL CONNOR, deceased, situated on a lot bounded by Pleasant Street near the residence of George H. Conn, Esq. Said property consists of a two-story house, containing 8 rooms and about 200 feet of land, on which there is a number of valuable fruit trees. COLLAMORE, Admin'r.

Woburn, April 14, 1866.—31

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., by order of Probate Court, the very desirable real estate situated in Woburn, on Railroad Street, and now occupied by William A. Stone, Esq. The buildings are a two-story dwelling house, with slated roof, containing 12 rooms; good stable and out-buildings. The lot contains about twenty thousand feet of land, covered with a choice variety of fruit trees, in bearing condition. The above property is within five minutes' walk of the depot, near churches and schools, and in an excellent neighborhood. The house was built by the late Jotham Hill, deceased, in the most thorough manner, and is one of the most desirable situations now in the market in this vicinity.

Also, a lot of land situated on a street leading from Green Street, and containing, about, one acre, two quarters, and twenty-seven poles. Also, one other lot of land, situated on the westerly side of Eastern Avenue, near the manufacture of S. O. Pollock & Co., being ten lots, numbered from one to ten, as surveyed by Cyrus Thompson for Jotham Hill, July 12, 1855. For further particulars, inquire of

MOSES C. BEAN, Administrators of the Estate of Jotham Hill. Conditions at sale.

Woburn, April 11, 1866.—April 31

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF Real Estate.

BY license of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Middlesex, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, p.m., all the right, title and interest that William H. Shedd, late of Woburn, deceased, had in and to a certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the westerly part of said Woburn, on Cambridge Street, being the homestead of the said Jacob H. Shedd, deceased.

Also, one other lot of land, situated in the westerly part of said Woburn, on said Cambridge Street, near the residence of John Weston, Esq., containing 27 acres, called the Kendall lot. The said homestead and lot of 6 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with a two-story dwelling house, barn, shed, and slaughter house. All of said buildings are in good repair, and the land is pleasantly located, about 11 miles from Woburn Center, and 9 from the depot, and is well adapted for a butcher (having all the modern conveniences for carrying on the business), or for a person who desires a small farm.

The widow will join in the sale of her dower in all the above named estate, so the title will be perfect. Terms liberal. Apply to

WM. WYNN, Auctioneer. Woburn, April 14, 1866.—31

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT.

To the Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the estate of EZEKIEL JOHNSON, late of Woburn, deceased, I hereby give notice, that I, the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, do hereby direct that all claims against the said estate, be presented to me, at my office, in said Woburn, on or before the 1st day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, a.m., to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

And the said William Wynn is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Middlesex Journal, printed at Woburn, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of April, in the year of our thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, April—31

J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, EDWARD MANSFIELD, the Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM L. BROWN, late of South Woburn, deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will raise the sum of seven thousand dollars, for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for reasons set forth in said petition; all persons interested are hereby cited to appear at said Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to cause notice of this citation to be published in the Middlesex Journal, a newspaper printed at Woburn, the first publication to be four days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of April, in the year of our thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, April—31

J. H. TYLER, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been appointed Executor of the will of CALVIN RICHMOND YOUNG, late of Woburn, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having claims upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and to prove the validity thereof, at said estate, as called upon to make payment to

JOHN JOHNSON, Executor.

Woburn, March 27, 1866. April—31

DRAIN-PIPE COMPANY.

FOR THE SALE OF PIPE.

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Coat and Pant Maker Wanted, And Girls To learn the trade, at P. TEARES.

Woburn, Feb. 31, 1866. If

F. L. GERALD, VETERINARY SURGEON, MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.

A few rods south of Central Square, Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals. Cures all curable Syphilis, Spavin, Ring Bone, &c. Also cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease. Woburn, April 7, 1866.

The Middlesex Journal,
—AND—
WOBURN TOWNSMAN.
WOBURN:
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

JOB WORK. of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The large circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

THE FENIANS.—The Provincials are kept in a constant state of apprehension by the Fenians, and are putting themselves to great trouble, inconvenience and expense, to withstand expected invasions. They think that we are very passive in this matter. Brother Jonathan is reflecting on the passivity of Great Britain when the Alabama and other rebel vessels were burning our wharves at a fearful rate, and is chuckling over the fears and trials of the people of the Provincials. We are remarkably cool—that is a fact—and Secretary Seward's composure on the subject is experienced all over the land. It is for the interest of England to do us justice, for her example of harboring confederate cruisers in her waters, permitting vessels to be built, armed, manned and provisioned, to cruise against our commerce, would recoil with fearful disaster upon her, in case we should imitate her example when she should be engaged in a civil war, say with Ireland, or in case of a foreign war between her and some European nation. The Irish plead, and very justly, that they helped us during our late struggle, and it is no more than human that we should desire to see her sons and daughters free from the galling chains which have so long been forced upon them, by a power which has ever sought to oppress the weak, humble the poor, and enslave the young, so that her landed proprietors and her aristocracy might grow richer and more powerful through the sufferings of humanity. She has done all this, and vastly more of iniquity, while holding aloft the banner of Christ, (?) and made herself to believe that she was the most charitable, the most christian nation on the globe! But nations, as such, with few exceptions, have no morality, no christian sympathy. They respect the strong, but are always ready to crush the weak. They appeal to Heaven for the purity of their motives, while the devil has full possession of their souls, and leads them to commit atrocities at which Heaven must shudder, and humanity weep.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—On Tuesday May 1st, Geo. R. Hichborn & Co., auctioneers, will sell at auction the well known "Hittenger Place," at the West side, near Cummingsville. The buildings consist of a large two-story dwelling house and barn, with all the usual out-buildings and conveniences of a country residence, and the farm embraces forty-three acres of most excellent land. The location cannot be surpassed, either for the natural scenery, pleasant neighborhood, or attractive surroundings, and offers a rare chance for any gentleman or means to secure a summer residence, or for a person engaged in farming pursuits. The stock of the place will also be sold immediately after the sale of the real estate. It embraces five valuable horses, cows, steers, wagons, light and heavy carriages, carts, etc.; harnesses, robes, and the usual variety found on a well stocked farm. This is one of the largest sales that has taken place in town for a long time. Tickets from Boston to Woburn and return will be furnished on application to the Auctioneers, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Boston.

HOURS AT HOME.—The embellishment, The Little Preacher, is very fine. The opening article, "How old is Mary?" is very interesting. The contents are, The lessons of the United States to Europe; Jane Gurley's Story; An April Walk; Italy; Midnight on Mansfield Mountain; The Little Preacher; Kaplan, the Hero of Hawaii; Why dost thou wait; Influence of the Reformation on the Scottish Character; A Visit to the English Universities; The Zambesi Expedition; The Way Home; The Lady Fernwood; The City of the Silent; The Decline of Solomon and its causes; Notes on the Battle of Gettysburg; Books of the Month.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY FOR MAY. The contents are, Galena and its Lead Mines; The Yosemite Valley; Livingstone's Last African Expedition; these are fully and splendidly illustrated; Cast away; The Flag that talks; Armadillo; Tom Lodowick; Marriage a la Mode; The American People starved and poisoned; Queen's Good Work; Kate; The Voices of Night; Longwood; Editor's Easy Chair; Record of Current Events; The Editor's Drawer. This number completes the Volume.

BRADLEY'S MONTHLY.—The May number of this new magazine is already out. It is destined to become a very popular work. Some of the continued stories are of the deepest interest.

ARTHUR'S HOME MONTHLY.—This popular monthly is so well established, and is such a favorite with the ladies, that we need only to announce the appearance of the May number, to cause the usual rush for it at the bookstores.

Horton, at the Woburn Bookstore, has the above publications for sale.

Rev. Mr. FAY's lecture, unavoidably postponed last Sunday, will be given to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, Subject—The Duty of Liberal Christians to their own Faith.

In Middlesex Association (Congregational) there are twenty churches, and only six of them have pastors.

Our Catholic friends, as will be seen by a notice in another column, are to have a Fair at Lyceum Hall, to commence on Monday, 7th of May, and continue a week. The object is to procure funds for the erection of a Catholic church in Woburn. We trust they will be liberally patronized.

Brigham Young has got his back up, and in his rage ordered all the Gentiles in Salt Lake City to leave immediately.

It is stated that Belle Boyd, the rebel spy, has sued for a divorce from her husband, Ex-Lieutenant Harding, of the navy, on account of his utter worthlessness and dissipation. Harding is in London, in very destitute circumstances. He tried to obtain a passage in one of the Cunard steamers, under pretence of having lost his ticket, but was landed in Queenstown.

An article in the May number of Harper's Magazine makes the astounding statement that at the first war meeting called in Galena after the bombardment of Sumpter, General Grant, (then captain) presided, and actually made a short speech. It is represented, however, as having been very brief, confined mainly to stating the objects of the meeting.

SHOPS IN THE SOUTH.—The Columbus (Miss.) Index complains that recently in that city "several freedwomen, dressed in the latest fashion, drew up in their carriages before some of our principal stores, and called the clerks to bring out certain goods for their inspection."

A good story is told of a valiant and efficient policeman from this city, who visited Boston a few days since, and changed his cap for a well-earned stove-pipe, and passing himself off as City Marshal of Springfield. He was escorted with distinguished honors, received about the city in a hack, shown the sights, and returned to this city, leaving the police force at the Hub bewildered with the probable magnificence of our police arrangements and the imposing aspect of our high officials.—Springfield Union.

A WOMAN UNABLE TO IDENTIFY HER HUSBAND.—A divorce case, now before Chicago, Ill., courts, has a very humorous feature about it. The defendant is one of twin brothers, partners in business, and the resemblance they bear to each other is so striking that the lady herself is unable to identify her husband from whom she has been for a long time separated.

The President gives substantial evidence of his friendship for the negro and his desire to elevate him to intelligence and usefulness by subscribing twenty-five dollars to assist in the publication of the Tennesseean, the negro organ at Nashville.

The Mobile Register says the effect of the Civil Rights bill will be to give the negroes a political status almost, if not altogether identical with the already occupied by the colored Creoles. As this (says the Register) has so long existed in the one case without creating any difficulty, we do not see any great reason to apprehend very serious evils in the other.

A PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Memphis Avalanche, which yielded to Grant's persuasive policy while that city has been reviving, and contains a call for a grand Southern Convention, to be held on the 4th of July, "for the purpose of coming to a definite understanding as to the political status which the States and people of the South are to occupy in the future."

Oliver Wendell Holmes sent two poetical letters to the "post-office," in one of which he has been reviving, and in the other the first stanza was:

"Fair lady, whose'er thou art,
Turn this poor leaf with tender care,
And—hush, O hush thy beating heart—
The one thou lovest will be there!"

On turning the "poor leaf" there was found a one dollar bill with some verses beginning:

"Fair lady, lift thine eyes and tell
If this is not a truthful letter;
This is the one (1) thou lovest well,
And naught (O) can make thee love it better."

The Congregationalist a short time since published a letter from a Western correspondent, giving an account of Southern Truth. Among the incidents related in the following:—"She is quick at repartee, and no person attacks her without coming off second best. She went to the market one day, and a copperhead there took occasion to speak to the butcher of the colored race; that they were just fit for slaves; that God Almighty made them for slaves, and intended they should be slaves. Sojourner, knowing that the talk was meant for her, looked him in the face and said, 'Sir, you ain't acquainted with God Almighty! That's what's the matter with you!'"

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS LOST.—Matthew F. Maury, ex-director of the National Observatory at Washington, ex-rebel, and present colonizer in Mexico, is now in Paris, engaged in petitioning the rebel sympathizers in England and France for the relief of destitute Southerners. He has written a three-column letter to the London Morning Herald, in which he gives the following estimate of the losses of the South, caused by the war:

"I estimate the amount of the pecuniary losses, incurred by the people of the Southern Confederacy, in their late attempt at independence, to be not less than \$7,000,000,000 (seven thousand millions of dollars), viz.:

By emancipation,	\$3,000,000,000
Expenses of the war,	2,000,000,000
Destruction of property,	1,000,000,000
The victor for payment of federal war debt, say \$10,000,000 per annum, equal to six per cent. interest on	1,000,000,000
Total,	\$7,000,000,000

This loss falls upon less than eight millions of whites, who have, moreover, in addition, to contribute largely towards the support of the four millions of blacks who have been suddenly turned loose among them, and who, for the present at least, are incapable of caring for themselves. This \$7,000,000,000 of money was the accumulated wealth of centuries; it constituted nearly the whole industrial plant and capital of the South."

The Winchester Agricultural Association take this method of expressing their acknowledgments to Hon. N. B. Banks, for an elegant copy of the Report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The volume is highly interesting and will form a valuable addition to their library.

PER ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

The ladies of Reading, connected with the Bethesda (Cong.) Society, will give a breakfast and festival, in Lyceum Hall, Tuesday morning, May 1st; also, a grand festival in the evening, at the same place, when there will be a promenade concert, an oyster supper, &c., &c. We trust the people of Woburn will remember this occasion. See notice, for full particulars.

WINCHESTER.
DOGS.—Our vigilant Town Clerk has issued his annual notice to the owners of dogs, calling their attention to the provisions of the Statutes which require them to obtain the required license for their favorite animals before the first of May.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—In our remarks of last week in relation to a suggested change in the running of one of the afternoon trains, we did not wish to be understood as opposing the same, as some of our readers had the impression. We favored it so far as to sign the petition, and use our influence in its support. We merely spoke of the difficulty in the way, as we learned upon inquiry, and stated that this might be an objection to many of the signers of the petition. But as the change has been made as we suggested it might be, we need not enlarge further upon the subject.

STATE AID.—The Legislature have recently passed "an act to amend the act for disabled soldiers and sailors, and their families, and for the families of the slain," which has been approved by the Governor. It provides that towns shall pay monthly the sum of six dollars, from and after the first of last January, to any person having a residence in said town, who has served in the army or navy of the United States, as an officer or as an enlisted or drafted man, to the credit of the State of Massachusetts between the 10th day of April, 1861, and September 1st, 1865, who is wholly or partially disabled by reason of wounds received in service, or by sickness or other cause contracted therein; or who served in the army or navy of any other State, and is disabled as aforesaid, provided, that said person has an honorable discharge from said service by reason of wounds, or disability, or expiration of his term of service, and does not receive aid from any other State or from any other town under the provisions of this act.

The Act also provides for the payment for a period of one year, from the first day of last January, to the widow, children, father or mother, being in necessitous circumstances, or any person upon whom they were dependent, who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the war, and was killed or died by reason of wounds or disease incurred in said service, the sum of four dollars monthly.

These sums so paid to be reimbursed by the State. This Act is a simple act of justice to those who have been disabled in their country's service, and to the relatives and friends of those who have fallen in the same service.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Mr. K. W. Baker has sold the estate and occupied by Dr. Emory on Main street, to James F. Dwinell, of the firm of Hill, Dwinell & Co. Messrs. Mason and Greeley of the same firm are now residents of the town.

EXCELSIOR

Mr. Seward's diplomatic policy in regard to Mexico has to many been an enigma. Thus far he has treated French interference in the affairs of Mexico with kid gloves. He has wisely perhaps, avoided any very irritating expressions, and as Louis Napoleon intimated that he desired to use the occasion to extricate himself from the position which he unfortunately occupied, Mr. Seward has preached inactivity, and his advice has been followed. The New York Times, which has supported this policy, has recently made a change of front. It has been ascertained that Napoleon will withdraw his troops, but that Austria, in consideration of the declining influence of France, will insist on her right of succession to the throne, and will send him six thousand troops. The Times says: "France had some show of ground for war with Mexico, and could plead the necessity of redressing wrongs and enforcing claims as an excuse therefore. But Austria can make no such pretense. If she sends troops there at all, it must be for a purpose which we cannot recognize as lawful, just or consistent with our own security; and the landing of the very first regiment should be disputed by the men and arms of the United States."

EIGHT TO SIXTEEN.—Lord Shaftsbury recently stated in a public meeting in London, that, from his personal observation, he has ascertained that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen in a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in favor, and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter.

This is a fact of singular importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over the child under sixteen. It cannot be a difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases; and if that control is not very wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault; it is owing to the parental neglect or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent. of the real crime in a country such as England or the United States lies at the door of the parents. It is a fearful reflection. We throw it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land, and there leave it to be thought of in wisdom, remarking only as to the early seeds of bodily disease that they are in nearly every case, sown between sundown and bedtime, in absence from the family circle; in the supply of money never earned by the spender, opening the doors of confectionaries and soda-fountains, of beer and tobacco and wine-shops, of the circus, the negro-minstrel, the restaurant and dance; then follows the Sunday excursion, the Sunday drive, with the easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead to the gates of social, physical, and moral ruin. From eight to sixteen—in these few years are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases of fifty—fixed by the parents!

The proper authorities all over the state are enforcing the health regulations, as a precaution against cholera.

WOBURN LOCALS.

—The following note, received through the post office, last Saturday evening, tells its own story:—

WOBURN, April 22, 1866.

LUKE R. BOUT.—Would it not be acceptable to see in the "locals" a desire that the Selectmen of the town would take measures to remove what has already become a nuisance in our town, of crowds standing about on sidewalks every evening, greatly to the inconvenience of all who wish to pass quietly along. If this would be brought about it certainly would be pleasant to

VERY MANY.

The bare mention of this it is hoped will call the attention of those in the habit of thus congregating, to the trouble and inconvenience they put the citizens generally, and induce them to give up the practice. Main street, from Lyceum Hall to below the Post Office, is almost impassable evenings, and ladies who are obliged to be out are often put to a deal of inconvenience, and not unfrequently insulted in trying to make their way through the press. Should this evil continue, the police will be justified in clearing the way, and forbidding the stopping to converse on the sidewalks in the center of the town.

LIQUOR CASES.—The police last week made a descent on most of the parties in the center of the town suspected of being engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors. They were examined and held for trial or discharged, according to the evidence, last week, and on Monday of this. Of course the cases were all carried to the higher courts, two of them on a "special plea in bar," presented by the counsel of the "Mass. Liquor Dealer's Association," Geo. Sennott, Esq., of Boston. The cases, like all the others, are being up proofs, if proofs were needed, of the inefficiency of the prohibitory law of the State. Have the prosecutions that have been instituted stopped the sale of a single glass of liquor in town? No. Will they do so if continued? It is not at all likely. The cases are carried from the jurisdiction (by appeal) of the trial justice, to the higher State courts, and from there go to the United States court, and months will certainly elapse, —years may—before a decision is arrived at. In the meantime the sale of intoxicating beverages will continue, with scarcely a hope of check, unless some means is devised to make the present law effective. Despairing of such a result, the sooner a law is taken the place of the one now on our statute books, the better. The appetites and passions of men are not easily controlled, much less extinguished, by a statute law, however stringent.

—Asst. Assessor Horace Collamore, Esq., has issued his blanks for the collection of the internal revenue tax according to the tables used in former assessments, Congress having failed to make the expected changes in the law.

—"Scratchgrave" turns out not to have been the murderer of the Joyce children. He was in a distant state at the time of the murder.

ENTRY THEIVING.—Late last Monday a young man stopped at the Central House, and booked his name for lodging. He stated to mine host that he expected a friend from Boston by the twelve o'clock train, and would remain in the office to await his arrival. Presently Mr. Norris had occasion to leave the room, and on returning soon after, noticed the absence of the young man, but thought nothing of it until after eleven o'clock, when, finding he did not return, closed the house. The sudden departure of the guest may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that the overcoat belonging to Mr. N. was among the missing the next morning.

U. S. STAMPS.—Two or three cases tried in the Superior Court the past week have established the validity of any properly drawn writings, notes, or other papers, despite the absence of the U. S. internal revenue stamp which the law demands.

RECRUITING.—According to the Army and Navy Journal, enlistments at the rate of about three thousand per month are being made in the different arms of the U. S. service.

WOBURN CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.—The semi-annual meeting of the "Woburn conference of churches" was held in the Mystic church, Medford, on Tuesday of this week. The morning was occupied in hearing the reports from the different churches represented, and a general rendering of the very durable and reliable to get out of working order. It consists of two semi-circular books, which, when adjusted together as they are when ready for use, form a ring into which a book, depending from the davits, is fastened. These books are worked by means of a lever acting by a slide upon an inclined plane formed by the base of the books. By raising the end of the lever, the slide is pressed down on the inclined plane at the base of the books, forcing the two parts of the ring formed by the books apart, and consequently disengaging the ring from the hook attached to the davits. The levers at both ends of the boat are simultaneously acted upon by means of a rod running from either extremity to the middle of the boat. The same principle has been applied to a life-saving car shackle, and has been found to be of vast benefit.—Boston Advertiser.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The reports that the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason is soon to take place gain strength and consistency. It has been known here for a day or two that some of the court have been summoned to Washington by the government for consultation, and everything now points to a trial in Virginia. We wish it could be said that anything indicates that the trial will be a serious attempt to bring the chief traitor to justice for his multiplied crimes. We apprehend the determination to try him in Virginia, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, an opinion from which many sound lawyers altogether dissent, —is conclusive as to the prospect of the trial being much more than an easy process of discharge.

Perhaps there was a touch of sarcasm in Senator Wilson's assurance that C. C. Clay would be forthcoming whenever the government should want him. There appears to be little prospect of its ever making any serious call for him. The South judge shrewdly in rejecting Mr. Stewart's offer of amnesty for suffrage. Practically they have the amnesty already without giving anything for it.

—The weather during the past week has been cold and raw as March, most of the time, and has necessitated the keeping of fires in order to be comfortable.

LUKE R. BOUT.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The oldest English printed book is *De Proprietatibus rerum*, printed in 1480 by Wm. Caxton.

The value of property in Great Britain in 1864 was \$29,178,000,000.

The ballot box was first introduced into New England, May, 1634.

SIZE OF EUROPEAN LIBRARIES.—The Royal Library, Paris, 100,000 vols., 80,000 MSS., Bodleian, Oxford, 430,000 vols., 30,000 MSS., Royal Central, Munich, 500,000 vols., 16,000 MSS., Vatican, Rome, 100,000 vols., 40,000 MSS., Copenhagen, 400,000 vols., 20,000 MSS.

The first ball offered and accepted in the annals of the Republic of Rome was in the case of Cæso, the son of Cincinatus, accused of having murdered the brother of Volucius, in a drunken frolic; when Cæso, considering himself prejudged, fled into Etruria, and thus forfeited his citizenship.

Value of product of the United States in 1864 was \$3,804,000,000.

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.—At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia, and upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the superior of a monastery, called Aden, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of Coffee upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of the plant. Its reputation rapidly spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant brought there in 1614, became the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States, alone annually consumes, at the cost of its landings, from sixteen to seventeen millions of dollars.

What is Nitro-Glycerine?

Who was the last man to leave Russia in Napoleon's great campaign?

The number of volumes contained in the public and educational libraries of the United States, is about 12,000,000. The largest library is at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., which contains 140,000 volumes.

ARGUS.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

An experiment of a highly interesting and important nature was made from on board the United States revenue steamer Pawtuxet in the harbor yesterday forenoon. It consisted in a trial of a new invention, by Messrs. Brown & Level, for the instantaneous detection of boats from ships' sides. Quite a large party accompanied the inventors on board the cutter. Among other well-known merchants and citizens were Judge Russell, R. B. Forbes, Esq., and Mr. Livermore, President of the Massachusetts Humane Society.

The Pawtuxet, Captain Fenzar commanding, left the wharf at about a few minutes past eleven o'clock, and steamed out a short distance below Fort Independence, where the first trial was made; the boat being detached from the davits while the cutter was nearly stationary. The boat's bottom was nearly free from the water, at this trial. The steamer was put under a head way of about ten knots, and the boat again disengaged, this time at an elevation of about eighteen inches from the water. The impetus given by the momentum of the cutter sent the boat sharply ahead, while the helmsman gracefully sheered off from the starboard side. The next trial was at a slightly higher elevation, which was gradually increased at the following ones, the boat at one time being dropped from a height of four feet, each time striking the water squarely and gliding off easily, without at all disturbing the equilibrium of the crew, consisting of four men, with Lieut. Collins of the Pawtuxet at the helm, and Mr. Samuel Brown, one of the originators of the invention. The party witnessing the experiments testified their approbation and satisfaction by a hearty demonstration of applause.

The mechanism of this valuable invention is remarkable for its extreme simplicity, rendering it very durable and reliable to get out of working order. It consists of two semi-circular books, which, when adjusted together as they are when ready for use, form a ring into which a book, depending from the davits, is fastened. These books are worked by means of a lever acting by a slide upon an inclined plane formed by the base of the books. By raising the end of the lever, the slide is pressed down on the inclined plane at the base of the books, forcing the two parts of the ring formed by the books apart, and consequently disengaging the ring from the hook attached to the davits. The levers at both ends of the boat are simultaneously acted upon by means of a rod running from either extremity to the middle of the boat. The same principle has been applied to a life-saving car shackle, and has been found to be of vast benefit.—Boston Advertiser.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—The Washington correspondence of the New York Herald contains some interesting information in relation to the arrest of counterfeiters. Chief Detective Wood, of the Treasury Department has lately made some astonishing discoveries in regard to the existence of a regularly organized gang of counterfeiters of the government currency. Three or four arrests have already been made, and as soon as Mr. Wood returns from the West a full examination will be entered into and all the facts connected with the frauds made public. In the first week of the present month, five counterfeit plates were taken from a spurious twenty dollar compound interest notes had been printed. They were secured as well as their plate, and their little game spoiled. This plate had been made from the original steel in the hands of the government authorities, in the same manner as the one hundred dollar notes. That is, an impression of it had been made upon lead, and with this an electrolytic plate made, from which the counterfeiters of the genuine. Plates for making tens on the City Bank of Albany, five on the Bank of Oswego, New York, five of the North Adams Bank, and five on the Bank of West Windfall, with the issues of seven or eight other institutions throughout the country, were also discovered and taken care of. Other parties interested in the business are yet to be found, and the detectives are upon their tracks, with a prospect of success.

A FAMILY REMEDY.—"Coe's Cough Balsam." These have become household words with very many families, and the merits of the article justly entitle it to the confidence and patronage of all who do not claim to be a physician, but has evidently hit upon a prescription that meets the wants of a large class of sufferers. Some are testifying that it has actually cured cases of consumption. It is no doubt the consumptive's best friend, while for coughs, hoarseness, and kindred troubles, as they are so equal. We predict for it a world-wide reputation and extensive sale.

Died. In Winchester, April 24th, of Diphtheria, Mrs. Lucy S. wife of William Adams, 43 years.

THE TREASURES OF THE SEA.—Upwards of eighty years ago, in the winter of 1784, a vessel bound from Spain was totally lost, with her entire crew, by being driven in a stormy night on the rocks of Gunwiler, in Monte Bay. The vessel was known to have had an immense quantity of specie on board in Spanish pillar dollars, and ever since, after violent gales, dollars have been picked up in the neighborhood of the wreck. Two or three companies have been formed for recovering the bulk of the silver, which is known to lie deposited within a very circumscribed area; but the undertakings were not vigorously pursued, and after a time were abandoned. One of these parties, many years since, attempted to recover the treasure by means of sinking a shaft in the rock in-shore, and driving an adit from its bottom seaward, yet under the spot where it was supposed the hull of the vessel lay imbedded in sand, shingle, &c., but this was abandoned without result. Lately a company has been formed, and they have decided on making another attempt. They have communicated with the Admiralty, and received formal permission to prosecute the work, and this summer they hope to secure the long coveted silver. Mr. John Toy went last week with two men to the place, which ever since the wreck has borne the name of Dollar Cove, and the tide being low they proceeded to clear up the mouth of the old shaft. It was filled in to a depth of about six feet with large boulders and shingle, and they had not worked long before they picked up eight dollars. Two or three were brightly scoured by the sand, while others have sand so firmly attached to them, that it will be difficult to separate the coins from it. Some bear the dates of 1783 and 1784, and others are older, while the date of the coins is quite illegible. The presumption is that this winter these have all been thrown up, with probably thousands of others which did not find their way into the little openings of the shaft. While Mr. Toy was engaged in his clearing operation, a boy, who has picked up some dollars since Christmas last, was on the rocks, and saw a dollar thrown up by a wave, but before he could reach the rocks a receding wave washed it out again. After heavy weather from the south and west, dollars are often found on the beach and rocks; very likely a box or package which contained a portion of the treasure, and its contents scattered about. The shaft is about 500 yards west of Gunwiler Church, from which it is separated by a towan and a ledge of rocks. Apart from the financial success of the speculation the progress of the new company will be watched with interest.—Western Morning News.

F. F. V.'S TEACHING A COLORED SUNDAY SCHOOL.—One of the most remarkable illustrations of the good feeling prevailing in Virginia toward the colored people, is given in a recent letter from Charlottesville, as follows:—

In a large school-room under the Baptist church, about three hundred colored children, of all shades from nearly white to ebony black, were assembled, and thirty or forty white persons, many of them belonging to the first families in the country, and most of them the sons and daughters of former slave-owners, were engaged in teaching the school. The superintendent of the school was Mr. A. P. Abell, of the National Bank.

Among the teachers were Miss Ann Gilmore, sister of Gov. Gilmore; Mrs. Thompson Brown, wife of a colonel in the rebel army, and Mrs. H. P. Loutham, widow of the late Professor of Richmond College, and a number of ladies connected with the Albemarle Female Institute. Clear away in one corner of the room a distinguished and learned law professor of the Virginia University (Professor Miner) was laboriously engaged in teaching one bright-eyed little darkey his letters, and quite a number of the students of the university were pursuing similar avocations. The children learn with wonderful aptitude, and have already made considerable progress. They are taught spelling, reading and singing, and it is intended soon to add writing and ciphering. Thus has education of the blacks been going on for some months past, and meets with not only no opposition from the old slaveholders, but it is done by their express desire and with their active co-operation. As many as five hundred children have been in school at one time, and the average daily attendance is nearly three hundred.

THE HITTINGER PLACE. 1-2 miles from the Rail Road Station, and quite near the princely Hotel, situated in a Central location, of John Cunningham, Jr., Esq., Doct. A. A. HAYES, of Boston, the well-known Assayer, who analyzed the celebrated Spring Waters near this Estate, says of them in his trusted and graphic written statement, "These Waters are a cold, clear, sparkling, and pure, and of a combination of chemical properties admirably adapted to promote health." It is unnecessary to delineate the varied attractions and charms of Woburn, its elevated and varied inclinations, its beautiful country seats and gardens, its fine lakes and its numerous Churches and Schools, have attracted within its borders, and who admire and love the beauty and grandeur in Nature and Art.

Also, will find 5 valuable Horses, sound and kind in all harness, elegant robes, and English and of great endurance—weight from 1000 to 1400 lbs. Two superior Cows. One excellent pair of Steers, two years old. Superior Hens, 200 Buggy, one Manure Wagon, 1 Spring Hay Wagon, 2 Pumps, 2 sets Double Harness, Wagon, Carts and Wagon Harness, Buffalo Robes, &c., 50 cows, 50 Manure, 100 Hot-bed Sashes. With all the superior FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS, too numerous for specification.

GEORGE R. HICHBORN & CO., the Auctioneers, have been instructed to provide Free Tickets to and from the Sale. Cars leave the Boston and Lowell Depot for the Sale at 3 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, Two Hundred Dollars to be paid by the Purchaser on the Residence at the time and Place of Sale. Gentlemen are requested to give their attention to this Sale of a fine country seat in the suburbs of Boston, with excellent buildings, many acres of land, with great depth of soil. — — — — — Embracing magnificent, picturesque, wild and romantic views of Towns, Villages and Hamlets on hill and in glen, and the beautiful and silver sheet of water, HOBBS Pond, with the noble Connecticut River, and the majestic falls in the distance—Grand, lovely, and unsurpassed scenic display for the Artist's pencil. This Estate and Grounds are known as

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NURSERY STOCK, &C.

SEASON OF 1865.
Pear Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, and Ornamental Stock, including the newest varieties, consisting of 5000 STANDARD and DWARF PEAR TREES, 2 to 4 years old, just imported from Angers, France.
10,000 STANDARD and DWARF PEAR TREES, 2, 3, and 4 years old, home grown, in variety of fruit.
3000 HARDY GRAPE VINES, 1, 2, and 3 years old.
2000 FRENCH ROSES, Standard and Dwarf, in variety.
1500 STANDARD and DWARF APPLE TREES, 1000 PEACH TREES, 1 and 2 years old, in variety.
5000 PEAR SEEDLINGS, 1 and 2 years old from Angers, France.
5000 QUINCE TREES, 2 years old from Angers, France.

Together with a quantity of Crab Apples, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees, Solms, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Hedges and Screen Plants, Evergreen Trees, Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Vines, Climbers, Roses, Bulbous Roots, Bedding, Border, and Hardy Herbaceous Plants, &c., &c.

We have also for sale this season a stock of 3000 FRUIT-BEARING PEAR TREES, in Standard and Dwarf varieties, from 4 to 10 years of age, which for beauty of form, cleanliness of growth, and excellence of varieties, are not to be surpassed by any other lot in the State. Sample Stock will be shown on our premises. BASKET OF NO. 28 WATER STREET, corner of Devonshire street.

A descriptive printed catalogue is now ready. Special terms will be made with dealers, or parties purchasing in considerable quantities.

P. T. Wells & Co.
IMPORTERS and NURSERY AGENTS,
OFFICE, No. 7 Water street.
SALER SALEROOM, Basement 28 Water street.
ap7-4t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of PERRY, BELL & EATON, was dissolved on the 10th instant, by mutual consent, George Perry and Joseph M. Eaton, will sign in liquidation.
GEORGE PERRY,
JAS. D. BELL,
JOS. M. EATON.

Woburn, April 14, 1865.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of PERRY & EATON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GEORGE PERRY, JAS. D. BELL, and JOS. M. EATON.

Woburn, April 14, 1865.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION

OF—

GOODS

—FOR—

Gentlemen's Wear,

NOW READY!

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC TO THE

Largest and Most Choice Stock

—OF—

FABRICS,

—OF—

English, Scotch, French

and German

MANUFACTURE,

EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET,

MANY OF WHICH ARE

EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN,

AND NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

THE STYLE

Of our Garments this Season shall Sur-

pass all our former Efforts

—FOR—

Elegance.

Novelty

and Grace;

—AND—

GENTLEMEN OF BUSINESS OR LEISURE

WHO DESIRE

FASHIONABLE

—AND—

BECOMING CLOTHES,

Adapted to their Figure and

Complexion,

CAN HAVE THEM MADE UP

—AT OUR—

ESTABLISHMENT

NOVELTY,

BEAUTY,

AND EXCELLENCE,

—IN—

EVERY RESPECT EQUAL

—TO THE—

MOST CELEBRATED HOUSES

—OF—

LONDON AND PARIS.

Thwing & Collins,

TAILORS,

140

Washington Street, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXPECTING in a little time to remove to Wash-

ington street, we offer our entire stock, consist-

ing of—

DRAWING ROOM,

LIBRARY,

DINING ROOM

AND CHAMBER

Furniture!

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can

be found in Boston, which we will sell at a LARGE

DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to visit

our Warehouses, in the spacious Hall over the Passenger

Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, Haymarket Square.

*Particular attention given in packing goods

to go out of the city, and WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE

PURCHASER.

BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,

Over the Passenger Depot, Haymarket Square, ap7-7

NEW MEAT & Vegetable

MARKET.

EDW. O. SOLES

Would announce to the inhabitants of Woburn that

he has opened a new

Meat and Vegetable Market

On MAIN STREET,

WOBURN CENTER.

First door south of Woburn Bookstore,

which has been fitted up in the best possible man-

ner, where he will keep constantly on hand a large

and varied assortment of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

VEGETABLES and FRUITS,

IN THEIR SEASONS,

POULTRY,

DRIED & SMOKED MEATS

AND

HOME-MADE SAUSAGES,

of the very best quality.

GAME FURNISHED TO ORDER.

His new store is the best and largest in town, and

he hopes by supplying the best in his line, to

secure a liberal share of patronage.

Goods delivered free of charge.

Woburn, Jan. 6, 1866.

E. O. SOLES.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGANS

The most perfect and beautiful Musical Instrument

in the world for the American Home Circle.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN makes Home attrac-

tive, and refines and elevates the minds of all. Beautiful

in its appearance and effects.

Second Prize (17) First Premiums were awarded

to the American Organ at the World's Fair, 1863, over all competitors, at

different State and County Fairs.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS ARE THE ONLY

REAL REED ORGANS now before the public.

The only organ having a REVERBERATING

SOUND BOX or WIND CHEST—which has the

same important part to perform as the Sounding

Board has in a Piano Forte—gives body and res-

onance of tone and without which the organ becomes

merely a Melodeon in an Organ Case. The Ameri-

can Organ not only has the Wind Chest, or Sound

Box, but has the large Organ Bellows, giving power

and great steadiness of tone. These, with their

extreme fine voicing of the Reeds and, perfecting of

the tone, make them the MOST PERFECT OR-

GAN KNOWN. Then, in fitness of workman-

ship, finish of action and case, they excel all others.

These great improvements and superiority of tone

and workmanship of the AMERICAN ORGANS

place them in the front rank as the best, and com-

mand a higher price than any other reed instrument

in the market. A careful examination of them, in

comparison with others, will quickly show their su-

periority.

EVERY ORGAN IS WARRANTED TO PROVE

SATISFACTORY.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS all have the Rever-

bering Sound Box, or Wind Chest, which is fin-

ished in the highest style of art, in Rosewood, Red

Walnut, and Oak finish, richly Varminished and Pol-

ished, in Solid Old Pine, or in Solid Mahogany, and

pieces of Furniture for the Parlor or Boudoir; and

the Oak and Walnut especially adapted for Churches,

Lecture and Lecture Rooms.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS are all finished with

the most PERFECT Improvements, containing the

Improved Key, Swell, Double Bellows, two Mow

Pedals, and TREMOLO found in no other instru-

ment.

NEW STYLE OF CASES.

Richly Finished and Richly Ornamented.

Sold in Woburn and vicinity only by

WM. H. CLARK, Organist.

A few of these instruments may be hired

with privilege of purchasing, with rent

deducted.

PIANOS selected for parties purchasing

in Boston.

MR. CLARK may be found, at present, at

the First Cong. Church, Woburn, every

Saturday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Boston address—Box 3688.

Feb24-3m

FROM THE PROPELLER

ADVERTISING AGENCY, 21 Cornhill, BOSTON.

ENGLISH CARPETS.

Just received from our partner in Europe, the

handsome stock of ENGLISH ROYAL

WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS,

AND OTHER CARPETS, EVER OFFERED IN BOSTON.

Also,

TAPESTRIES,

THREE-PIECES,

KIDDERMINSTERS,

OIL CLOTHS,

and Low Priced Carpets, from the best American

Manufacturers. Made expressly for us. All of

which will be offered at the very lowest prices.

Contracts for furnishing Hotels and Public Build-

ings, made on the most favorable terms. New Goods

received daily.

GOLDTHWAIT, SNOW & KNIGHT,

33 Washington Street, Boston.

mech3-2m

Gentlemen's

Spring Styles for 1866!

J. A. JACKSON,

101 Court Street, near the corner of Hanover,

59 Tremont St., under the Albion—BOSTON.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the
Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.
This Medicine increases the powers of digestion, and
excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the
watery or catarrhal depositions, and all unnatural en-
largements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation,
and is good for men, women and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habit of Disipa-
tion, Early Indulgence, attended with the following
Symptoms:

Indisposition to Exercise, Loss of Power, Diminution of Breathing,
Weak Memory, Trembling,
Weak Nerves, Watkiness,
Horror of Disease, Pain in the Back,
Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Face,
Hot Hands, Eruptions of the Face,
Dropsy of the Skin, Pallid Countenance,
Universal Lassitude, Fatigue, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medi-

cine invariably removes), soon become incurable.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say

they are not frequently followed by these "direful dis-

eases?"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of the suffering, but none

will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the

melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to

the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness,

requires the aid of medicine to sustain and invigorate

the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

invariably does. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

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A Portland steamer was found to be going astray, on a recent trip from Boston, owing to deviations of her compass. The deviation, it was also found, was caused by the steel hoops of a young lady who was in the pilot house, and on her retiring, the compass resumed its proper position.

It was the remark of a very eminent Bostonian that he regarded an advertisement as a personal invitation extended to him to call, and added, "while I sometimes hesitate about entering a store, the proprietors of which have not thus sent their cards to my residence, I always feel certain of a cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm."

The product of silver bullion will this year be immensely increased over that of last, while the yield of the placer mines will, it is believed, not fall short of any former one. It is thought by many practical miners, that the year 1866 will produce more gold in Idaho than ever before in a single season.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—By the last foreign arrival, we learn that an attempt has been made upon the life of the Emperor. There had been great rejoicings at St. Petersburg and elsewhere on account of his escape. The man who attempted the Emperor's life is a Russian land-owner of small means, who considered himself injured by the emancipation of the serfs. He discharged a pistol within a foot of the Emperor, and the shot would probably have taken effect had not a peasant turned aside the assassin's arm. This peasant has been ennobled. It is said the Emperor, with perfect presence of mind, himself seized the culprit, asking him quietly, "What have I ever done to you that you should seek my life?"

A letter with the following subscription spelling according to the original, was received in Gloucester last week: "Swift as an arrow from the bow, now go ahead find Rufus Low; he lived in Essex town of late, and that in Massachusetts; he gets his living by his labor, and Abner Andrews is his nabor, now go to him with care and speed, and he will then your contents rede."

The Pittsburg Chronicle says a coal company has now piled near Honesdale, in that State, 3,310,000 tons coal—said to be the largest body of coal ever collected in one heap on the face of the earth. It would require a train over two hundred and sixty miles in length to remove the stock, or seven hundred thousand carts would be needed, reaching in one continuous line more than two thousand miles.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST TO TUFTS COLLEGE.—We learn that the late Silvanus Packard, by a will executed about six years since, after making provision for the maintenance of his widow, and giving a few small bequests to relatives, leaves the great bulk of his estate to Tufts College. The property consists chiefly on real estate, and is estimated to be worth about four hundred thousand dollars. The bequest to Tufts College will not fall much short of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, if it does not fully reach that sum. This endowment, with that of the late Dr. James Walker, will establish the institution upon a firm basis.

The Perry Monument on Gibraltar Rock, the foundation stone of which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the 10th of September, 1858, and the second stone of which was never laid, is at last to be built. The Sandusky Register says that Mr. Thomas Lawrence, of that city, is engaged in erecting the monument at the expense of Jay Cooke, who has purchased the island. The monument is to be a marble column.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S TRIAL.—We find in the New Bedford Mercury the following, which seems worthy of note:—"Hon. John H. Clifford arrived at his home in this city, yesterday morning, from Washington, where he has been in conference with other counsel employed by the government in reference to the trial of Jeff. Davis for high treason. No definite conclusion has been reached, certainly none will be announced, until the judiciary committee of the House complete their investigations. If the trial takes place, we have reason to believe it will be in Norfolk, Va., and we feel confident that it will not be entered upon, unless the object which the government has in view can be attained by it."

Peat is now prepared for fuel in ten minutes, by a machine which will manufacture about forty tons per day.

The best ink is said to be that which is made from extract of log-wood, (half an ounce, which can be had for three cents), and bi-chromate of potash, (ten grains, which can be had for the same sum), dissolved in a quart of hot rain water. When cold, pour it into a bottle, and leave it uncorked for a week or two. The ink is then made, and has cost from five to ten minutes' labor, and about six cents per quart besides the bottle.

A curate having been overhauled by his bishop for attending a ball, the former replied, "My lord, I wore a mask!" "Oh, well," returned the bishop, "that puts a new face on the affair!"

The Fenians are said to be getting some privateers abroad.

In Congress a bill has been introduced appropriating over eleven and a half millions for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Middlesex Journal, —AND— WOBURN TOWNSMAN. WOBURN: SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express fully attended to.
The large country circulation of the Journal renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other notices of interest to the farming population.
E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD.—This island is attracting much attention of late, and is fast becoming a noted watering place. During the summer months the towns are crowded with strangers, seeking pleasure or health. The hotel at Edgartown, the largest town on the island, is now unoccupied. A smart, wide-awake landlord could make his pile there in a short time. The house can be had at a very moderate rent. The conveyance to the island from New Bedford, is by the elegant and commodious steamer "Monohanset," Capt. Benj. C. Cromwell. The trip is made in three hours, and when a stranger has once placed himself under the care of Capt. C. and his gentlemanly officers, he has nothing to do but enjoy the rich and varied scenery as the boat passes through Buzzard's Bay and by the numerous islands in and about the Vineyard Sound. On his arrival he can indulge in the sports of gunning and fishing, which are here enjoyed in their utmost perfection; and when he tires of these, he can visit the far-famed and wonderful cliffs at Gay Head, and take home with him from there some of the specimens of the wonders of nature which abound in profusion. A visit to Gay Head Light House, where can be seen the best and most costly lighthouse apparatus in the country, which at night illuminates the dark waters for miles around, can be followed by another to the dwellings of the Indians of the Head, who are mostly now men of intelligence, enterprise, and some of them of wealth. The traveler here should not fail to see the most notable man of the tribe, Dea. Simon Johnson, who has long conducted religious worship at the Head, and whose intelligence and Christian zeal is only equalled by his generous hospitality and kindly benevolent efforts for his race, whose improvement, under his mild sway, has been so marked, that where forty years ago, drunkenness, debauchery and profligacy were the chief features of the men and women of the tribe, now soberness, intelligence, culture, refinement, and well ordered homes, with well stocked farms, abound. Dea. Johnson is a great reader, and a stranger cannot confer a greater favor on him, than by leaving for his perusal some good book, or the latest papers of the day. On this island of the sea, is also held the great camp meeting of the age, and thousands annually gather there to worship God, enjoy the genial air, and partake of the generous hospitality of the citizens.

MOVING DAY IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers are filled with the most dolorous accounts respecting the annual exodus which takes place in that city on the 1st of May. One of them, after giving a most graphic and touching article upon the beauties of the day, and the customs and ceremonies which once greeted its advent, says:—"The present generation, however, have fallen upon evil times. Our Knickerbocker ancestors have bequeathed us no such joyous and sportive May-Days in New York! The plain, prosaic reality of moving and being removed—of soap-suds and scrubbing brushes—must forever be uppermost during the last week of April, and the first of that which in the country is indeed the 'merry month of May.' Instead of inhaling an atmosphere redolent of spring, we are compelled to sniff the odor of paint-pots and putty; and instead of listening to the carols of the feathered songsters amid the fresh foliage of the season, our ears are greeted with the clattering of carts, the cracking of cabinets, the crash of crockery, and the hoarse cries of the cartmen as their drays clash against one another on this day of misery and peril. For on this blissful morning, old furniture and new; cooking-stoves, stew-pans, china bowls and wooden platters; old boots and shoes, novels, pamphlets and periodicals; tattered garments, shawls, hats, caps, wigs and leather aprons; metals and mahogany of all sorts and descriptions; baskets of cats, cages of parrots, aquariums, and cribs for children, basins and wash stands, andirons, broken looking glasses, wicker baskets, children's 'perambulators,' dressing cases and boxes, tumbled out of one door into another—all heaped and mingled together in most frightful confusion—meet the bewildered vision at every corner. Nor indeed, are the troubles of the season confined to this moving spectacle. Houses must be cleaned and white washed from the eaves to the cellar, cornices mended, walls painted, and a thousand other things done—all at May-day—so that, while we write, peace and quiet are banished from the city, giving no rest to the soles of the feet of those who remain. And all this periodical confusion arises solely from the poor device of making all leases begin and expire on the first of May, and from the folly of tenants, who start out as if by an accord on the first of February and run about and against one another 'house-hunting' for a fortnight, as if they were half-demented—thus by their own anxiety encouraging landlords to raise their rents to an extortionate amount."

THE CHOLERA.—Some curious facts were developed during the first visitation of cholera in Paris, which forcibly illustrate the capricious character of this disease. In the notes of the late M. Giquet, who participated prominently in events which preceded the French revolution of 1830, it is stated that the local authorities studied to adopt all the hygienic precautions known to science. Frequent orders were given to dealers in perishable articles of food, such as poultry, fish, meats, &c. The contents of stores where provisions were sold were required to be removed every week, to assist in purification; walls were whitewashed; sewers, pools, and other like receptacles were subject to constant inspection.

After all, according to M. Giquet, men of science were and are still divided on the cause and character of this disease, as to the nature of the treatment to be preferred, and upon the question of contagion, as the scourge has offered so many contradictory varieties and appearances in its ravages. Notwithstanding the precautions employed, the number of victims in Paris from May 1, 1831, to the end of July, exceeded 18,000. The authorities defended themselves from reproach by the enunciation of a single fact, viz., the mortality in the prisons of Paris was less than anywhere else, in proportion to the population. As showing how the calculations of science are baffled, another fact is stated, that in the belief that infectious diseases, the cholera commensal of Plessy, overlooking the Seine, and occupied by wealthy citizens, was expected to be peculiarly exempt from the scourge, whereas the number of deaths in that favored position was twenty-six to a thousand inhabitants, and in the neighboring communes only sixteen to a thousand.

WARREN ACADEMY.

The quarterly examination of this institution took place on Friday the 27th ult. The attendance of visitors was large, from Woburn and the neighboring towns. We do not remember to have seen so many members of the Board of Trustees present on any similar occasion. The examination, conducted by the principal, William A. Stone, Esq., and his assistant, Miss R. Leathe, was of a very high order, and elicited warm expressions of satisfaction. There was an exhibition of talent on the part of the pupils, which need not fear comparison; and, what was better still, there was evidence of a determination to make the most of the advantages enjoyed. Mr. Stone brings to his work a happy combination of qualifications: thorough scholarship, a faculty of governing in which good temper and affection are as conspicuous as authority, and a union of skill and patience in teaching, the value of which is seen in the fact that he so adapts himself to the various characters of his pupils as to do the best that can be done for each one. Under a very efficient discipline and instruction the young folks are apparently very much at home, regarding their instructor with filial confidence and affection. Mr. Stone realizes in an eminent measure what the statute contemplates in our public schools, in requiring that the inculcation of the great principles of Christian morality shall be blended with the exercises of the school-room. In Miss Leathe Mr. Stone has a faithful and efficient assistant.

At the close of the exercises excellent addresses were made by the Rev. E. P. Marvin, Editor of the Boston Recorder, and John R. Kimball, Esq., and prayer was offered by the Rev. M. G. Wheeler. All these gentlemen are members of the Board of Trustees. The President of the Board, the Hon. George W. Warren, was prevented from being present by his absence in Texas.

The citizens of Woburn may well be proud of having two such literary institutions in the town, as Warren Academy and the High School; both under the direction of gentlemen of eminent skill as instructors. There need be no rivalry between the two institutions, but such as is generous and healthful. Both will continue to be sustained in Massachusetts, where the broadest views are entertained in all matters pertaining to education. Woburn is, on many accounts, an excellent locality for such an institution as Warren Academy, and the editor of the Recorder was, no doubt, right in saying that if its high character were known many pupils would be attracted to it from other towns. The Summer term will commence next Monday, May 7th.

CORRECTION.—Last week we received a note containing what purported to be the record of the marriage of Charles C. Hart, of this town, and a Stoneham lady. Supposing it correct we gave it a place under the "married" head. Mr. Hart informs us that he is not married, and we take this method of correcting the record, hoping that its publication will cause no further trouble. Had the parties who sent us the note been aware of the seriousness of the offence they were committing, and the heavy penalties the law imposes in such cases, we think they would have hesitated long ere they perpetrated such a "practical joke." Besides being a libel upon Mr. Hart, it was an imposition upon us which it would be well for the same parties, at least, not to repeat.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On Monday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., there will be a large sale of personal property on the premises occupied by Thomas J. Porter, on Pleasant street. Various articles of household furniture, in excellent condition, will be placed under the hammer, and sold to the highest bidder, consisting of carpets, beds, bedsteads, piano, chairs, tables, glass, china and crockery ware, looking-glasses, lounges, chamber seats, pictures, a lot of kitchen furniture, &c., &c. This sale should attract, as it doubtless will, a large crowd. See notice.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIN STREET, near the railroad depot, known as the Wyman estate, will be sold at auction on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. This is a rare chance for any one desiring to purchase a valuable estate in the very centre of Woburn.

Correspondence of the Journal.
The Spring at Washington—Congress and Public Buildings—The Capitol—Patent Office—Memoranda of Washington—Treasury Buildings and operations there—Growth of Washington—Its business, Avenues and Streets—Churches—Not favorable to a Religious Life.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1866.

The season here is backward, but, of course, much more forward than with you. Dandelions have bloomed and gone to seed; cherries have passed from the blow to the green cherry; lilacs are in bloom, and a species of magnolia is in full flower. The trees are all leaved out and in their fresh, bright green, adorn the parks, gardens and streets. We have had, so residents declare, an unusual amount of chilly weather and changeable, this Spring.

Congress is in the full tide of business, and many important bills are daily discussed and passed. The admission of Colorado without negro suffrage, shows that the dominant party will not insist upon it as a party question. The size of the Senate chamber, much larger than the Tremont Temple, with deep galleries on four sides, and capable of accommodating several thousand spectators, is in striking contrast with the Senate room of Massachusetts, where so few can be present to witness the debates. The House of Representatives is still larger, and both of these halls are well attended by ladies and gentlemen who come to hear to the discussions—a considerable falling off of late has however taken place. Not much good will exists between the President and Congress—each understands the other and neither will yield. I refer to the majority in Congress, for the President has many friends of both political parties, and his first veto is triumphant. In foreign countries his wise and patriotic course has been much commended.

The great central object in Washington is the Capitol, a huge building, with its stately dome eighty feet in diameter, rising some four hundred feet from the ground. In the rotunda the large historical paintings on the eight panels, with the statuary and dome, attract attention. The reception rooms of the President and Vice President, the Senators and Representatives, are very richly fitted up, and the Committee rooms are quite handsome. Besides the Capitol there is the splendid Treasury building, with its many domes; the spacious structure for Patents; the Post Office; the extensive edifice for the departments of the Army and Navy; that for the departments of the Interior; the Smithsonian Institute, the White House, and other edifices, that are all very spacious and imposing. In the Patent Office building, which is built around a square having four sides of some four hundred feet each, are deposited in glass cases an immense number of models of inventions. How much thought, labor and anxiety, and time and money, have been expended on these million attempts to embody scientific inventions. The space allotted to agricultural inventions is large and interesting, and we have surpassed all other nations in this department. Sewing machines, all along from the first rude attempts to the latest triumph, are to be seen. The names of the inventors and residences are written on all the models, and they are thus made, as it were, immortal; but few care to read who fashioned this or that model, so many of which have been unsuccessful, or been superseded by superior inventions.

A white marble statue of Washington by Powers, belonging to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, fills a prominent position and is finely executed. Still another statue of our great patriot, is also exhibited. I examined with much interest the memorabilia of Washington in some of the glass cases. His military coat and breeches, which he wore when he resigned his commission at Annapolis, were prominent objects. His tents rolled up; his china ware; port folio; tables; andirons; the sword which he wore as a service one through the war, and one also which was presented to him; a chamber washstand with a looking-glass attached; chairs; knives, with various other articles, were pleasing to look back upon as belonging to that illustrious man, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He has no rival in the world, nor in the ages, and will probably stand forever in that proud position. The world has produced but one Washington.

I had the privilege of passing through all the rooms of the Treasury building, to see the stamps and witness the operations at work, and even entered into the vault which is made very secure by massive granite blocks and iron doors. A large number of females are employed in this building, and the machinery enables them to turn out a vast quantity of bills and currency in a single day.

The city has grown very much during the war, and the population is now about 80,000. Many think that it cannot grow much larger, but they may be mistaken. Pennsylvania Avenue seems to be the most business street, but stores are to be seen in all directions. The great wide avenues; the broad streets crossing each other at right angles, and the number of handsome private houses, the splendid hotels; and the number of persons in the streets and riding in the horse cars, which traverse the city in many directions, and the number of small parks, united with the magnificent Capitol, and other public

buildings, combine to make Washington a very considerable place. A large number of churches of various denominations, and some of them quite imposing structures, testify that God is remembered; yet the influence of such a city, as it is, and as it has been, in favor of morals and religion, is very limited. Public life is exposed to many dangers. Very many of the Senators and Representatives have had their wives with them enjoying the gaieties which characterized the last winter.

MR. PEABODY'S REPLY TO THE QUEEN.—The following letter appears in the London Times of the 12th ult., with the remark that it was transmitted to the Queen through Earl Russell:

THE PALACE HOTEL, BUCKINGHAM-GATE, LONDON APR. 3.
Madame: I feel sensibly my inability to express in adequate terms the gratification with which I have read the letter which your Majesty has done me the high honor of transmitting by the hands of Earl Russell.

On the occasion which has attracted your Majesty's attention of setting apart a portion of my property to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor of London, I have been actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to God, who has blessed me with prosperity, and of attachment to this great country, where, under your Majesty's benign rule, I have received so much personal kindness, and enjoyed so many years of happiness.

Next to the approval of my own conscience, I shall always prize the assurance which your Majesty's letter conveys to me of the approbation of the Queen of England, whose whole life has attested that her exalted station has in no degree diminished her sympathy with the humblest of her subjects.

The portrait which your Majesty is graciously pleased to bestow on me I shall value as the most precious heirloom that I can leave in the land of my birth, where, together with the letter which your Majesty has addressed to me, it will ever be regarded as an evidence of the kindly feeling of the Queen of the United Kingdom towards a citizen of the United States.

I have the honor to be your Majesty's most obedient servant.

GEORGE PEABODY.

To Her Majesty, the Queen.
Mr. Peabody arrived at New York on Tuesday.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED CIGARS.—U. S. revenue cutter Miami, Captain Tompkins, seized forty-five hundred smuggled cigars on board schooner Hannah of Plymouth, Captain Burgess, from San Domingo City for Boston, at Holmes Hole on the 19th inst. The cigars were delivered to the Collector at Edgartown, confiscated, and the vessel released.

John Vinson, Esq., the Collector at Edgartown, has proved himself during his official connection with the government, one of the most faithful, as well as one of the most energetic officers of the customs on the whole Atlantic coast. Smugglers in his district are sure to "come to grief."

Mr. and Mrs. Jessie B. Fowle, of Burlington, celebrated their China wedding at this place on Wednesday evening, May 2d. Many friends were present from Boston, Charlestown and vicinity. The happy couple were the recipients of many very handsome gifts from their friends, who passed the evening in the most happy manner, with music, singing, dancing, &c. A pleasing feature of the evening was the handsome remembrance from the young gentlemen members of the family. We trust the happy pair may live to enjoy their silver and golden wedding.

WOBURN LOCALS.

LECTURE.—The multifarious habits which make up human character, were the subject of a lecture delivered by J. B. Gough, in Lyceum Hall, on Tuesday evening. Portraying the evil consequences which follow in the train of vicious habits, and the ease with which they are acquired; delineating, in his own inimitable manner, the silly, foolish and ludicrous ways which so many adopt and practice until they a part of their very nature; painting, with the genius of an orator, the beauties of those habits of thought and action that lift humanity above the groveling nature which would fain force the spirit to cherish no higher aspirations than the gratification of its own material desires, to that higher, inner life which found expression in the life and teachings of the Son of God, the lecture was full of instruction, truth and beauty, and sparkling with wit and humor. This lecture is certainly one of his best efforts. The hall was well filled, about five hundred being present, and the arrangements were such that not the least trouble or confusion ensued in seating the audience.

FIRE.—Tuesday evening a fire ran through another portion of Rag Rock woods. The rain which fell during the night extinguished the flames.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—During the past month a large number of changes in the ownership of real estate have taken place in town, and a partial record of them will doubtless be interesting. On Monday, April 30th, the house on Railroad street (corner of Second street), belonging to the estate of the late Jonathan Hill, was sold at auction. Wm. A. Stone, Esq., principal of the Warren Academy, and the present occupant, was the purchaser. Price, \$4,275.

The administrators also sold a lot of land near S. O. Pollard & Co.'s tannery, and a lot on Green street, belonging to the Hill estate, to S. O. Pollard. Price, \$1,925.

On the 30th inst., Mr. Thomas J. Por-

ter disposed of his estate, situated on Pleasant street, containing upwards of 78,000 feet of land, to Mr. Edgar Marchant, proprietor of the Journal, for \$5,000.

April 28th, Mr. George L. Hunt sold his house, situated on Court street, to Mr. S. T. Brigham. The estate brought \$2,200.

April 24th, Mr. B. T. H. Porter sold at auction his estate on Canal street, and a strip of land adjoining at private sale, to Mr. J. W. Plummer, for \$1,825.

May 1st, the "Hittinger Place," at the west side, was bid off by Mr. D. D. Hart. Last Monday the estate of the late Daniel Conrey, situated near Pleasant street, was sold at auction for \$1,100. Mr. P. C. Sheld, of Tewkesbury, was the purchaser.

TAXES.—The assessors have issued blanks to owners of real estate and personal property in town, to be filled with a statement of their taxable property, and to guard against the possibility of mistake, have also issued posters, giving notice of the time when such statements must be handed in, and certain acts of the Legislature in relation to the matter.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following are the appointments made by the Selectmen, at recent meetings, to fill sundry offices, as instructed by votes of the town passed at the annual meeting in April, and in accordance with the By-Laws of the town:—

Chief of Police.—John W. Day.
Police.—M. L. Richardson, J. D. Taylor, L. Ritterbusch, Edward Simonds, Jacob Kendall, John C. Plummer, Jacob Linscott, L. E. Smith, Lorenzo Winship, S. W. Gould, Uriah Perkins, Eliza J. Mann.

Engineers.—L. W. Perham, T. F. Reed, S. D. Sampson, John L. Parker.
Measures of Wood, Lumber and Rail.—John Johnson, Joseph Kelley, A. S. Wood, E. F. Poole, E. E. Thompson, Herbert Wyman, Albert H. Richardson, Moses J. Persons, Joseph Winn.

Measures of Upper Leather.—Marens Eaton, Uriah Manning, Mark Downs, T. E. Page, A. B. Johnson, Everett Cummings.
Examiner of charcoal baskets.—John W. Day.

Weights.—L. W. Norris, Josiah Linscott.

Weights of Coal and Common Weights.—L. G. Richardson, A. S. Hayward, A. S. Wood.

The following votes, attached to the official notification of the appointment of the Chief of Police, constitute the instructions of the Board of Selectmen to the Police for the ensuing year:—

Voted.—That the police officers be instructed to enforce the By-Laws adopted by the town respecting cattle going at large.

Voted.—That the Chief of Police be instructed to prosecute all offenders of the laws against the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, and keepers of gambling places.

These votes were taken by yeas and nays,—every member of the Board voting YEAS.

MAY DAY.—The observance of the 1st day of May as a holiday for the children in town having, ceased for some years, this time-honored day was scarcely noticed. One of the most judicious things the School Committee have ever done in this regard, was the changing the holiday which is meant to celebrate the advent of Spring, from the first of May to the first of June. No doubt those who left the city of Boston on Tuesday for a day's ramble among the "beauties of nature" in the suburbs, enjoyed themselves hugely, because they made up their minds to do so, but it really seems like cold comfort, traveling about in the woods, with the thermometer at 50°, a raw east wind blowing, with no prospect of finding even a single stray flower among the dead leaves and bare limbs. It is rare indeed for us in New England to have weather sufficiently warm on the first of May for out-door enjoyments, and the substitution of the first of June is much more sensible.

CATHOLIC FAIR.—The fair to be given by the ladies of Woburn, in aid of the erection of a Catholic church in town, promises to be a large and profitable affair. It will commence on Monday evening, May 7th, and continue through the week. Concerts on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, will enliven the occasion.

FENIANS.—During the present week most of the young men from this town who had joined the Fenian movement, or "advance" upon the Canadas, returned to their homes. Their last move was the most sensible of the two.

—The raw cold weather of the past week, though unusual for the season, has not injured the buds on fruit trees, there having been no frost.

THUNDER SHOWER.—Last Saturday night this locality was visited with a thunder shower. The thunder was quite heavy, but the shower appeared to pass more to the south-east.

LUKE R. BOUT.

WINCHESTER.

LECTURE.—A large delegation from this town attended the lecture of John B. Gough, on Habit, last Tuesday evening and were well repaid. This able lecturer has the peculiar faculty of interesting an audience and impressing upon them great truths, which no other man possesses. His descriptive powers are great, and the earnestness with which he enforces his ideas, carries his hearers with him, and causes them to feel the influence of a master mind upon them. It would be impossible to give even a faint description of the lecture, and we will

not attempt it. The arrangements for seating the audience were excellent, but the delay of half an hour in commencing was, as it seemed to many unnecessary. By courtesy of Superintendent Winslow a car was run down after the lecture for the accommodation of those belonging here.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Richard Metcalf, of Providence, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Unitarian Society for several Sabbaths past, has received a unanimous invitation (informally) to become the pastor of said society. The efforts of Mr. Metcalf have been highly appreciated by his hearers, and his settlement among us will be of great advantage to this community.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The passer through Main street, between Chestnut and Grove streets, cannot have failed to notice the recent improvement being made in the thoroughfare and on the premises in that vicinity. Mr. Fisk a recent purchaser of an estate in that vicinity, is building a new and substantial fence around his premises and laying out a sidewalk in front—the latter improvement having long been a public necessity, and one which should be continued to the corner of Grove street. The surveys of Highways are straightening the street at this point, in accordance with the plan of the County Commissioners, and the excavation for the bed of the defunct Stoneham Branch Railroad is being filled up and restored to its former purposes.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The corner stone of the new High School building will be laid on some afternoon next week with appropriate ceremonies. The time is not definitely fixed upon, but it will probably be on Tuesday, and the exercises will consist of a prayer, an address, and perhaps some singing.

SANITARY.—The Selectmen, as a Board of Health, have appointed Doctors Chapin and Winslow to make a general examination of the town and report to them its sanitary condition. The citizens are asked to co-operate in this measure and cause all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness to be removed immediately.

TAXES.—The Assessors have issued their annual notice to the citizens to bring in true lists of their estates, of which they were possessed on the first day of May, 1866. It should be stated that the present Legislature have passed a law exempting one thousand dollars income from taxation, instead of six hundred dollars, as heretofore.

EXCELSIOR.

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, April 28.

DAYS.	TEM.				WIND.			
	Max.	Min.	Clear.	Cloud.	Dir.	High.	Low.	Calm.
Sunday,	68.50	58.50	*	*	S.E.			W.
Monday,	68.50	58.50	*	*	S.E.			W.
Tuesday,	60.44	50.44	*	*	N.W.			W.
Wednesday,	55.40	45.40	*	*	N.W.			W.
Thursday,	48.36	38.36	*	*	N.W.			W.
Friday,	50.34	40.34	*	*	N.W.			W.
Saturday,	68.40	58.40	*	*	N.W.			W.

GOLD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It appears that the Granite State is about to add gold mining to its list of geological resources. The Concord Statesman says: "Specimens of quartz thrown out by a blast in the town of Lisbon, and picked up without selection, were taken to Prof. Hayes, the State assayer of Massachusetts, for analysis. His report indicates a richer mine in New Hampshire than anything known to California. He pronounced the quartz to be worth \$867 a ton for its gold, and \$150 for its silver. This was in January. Another test just made, of fragments blasted lower down, confirms the above value of the white quartz (in which the gold can be plainly seen in bits the size of a mustard seed to that of half a pea), and makes certain specimens of gray quartz, in which no gold is visible, worth much more; as high, according to one batch of samples, as \$1500 a ton. He declares it to be the richest quartz he ever assayed, not excepting the best from California or Nevada."

The Spanish fleet off Valparaiso on the 31st of March opened fire on the town of Valparaiso, and continued the bombardment until noon, up to which time the principal government buildings, including the custom house, and the entire business part of the city, containing \$20,000,000 worth of neutral property, were reduced to ashes. The inhabitants fled to the surrounding hills. The Spanish Admiral on the 27th informed the authorities of Valparaiso that he had been ordered to bombard the city, and that he would do so in four days. All the foreign representatives remonstrated, but the only effect seems to have been loss of time for the removal of neutral property. The British Admiral, it would seem, at the last moment receded from the position taken by him at first, and Commodore Rodgers did not feel that it was his duty to resist the Spanish fleet single-handed.

Let us be Merciful to Ourselves.

The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain degree of power, which protects them to some extent from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense, to provide against such contingencies, by taking an antidote in advance, in other words by fortifying the system with a certain amount of STOMACH BITTERS, the most complete protective agent against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that have ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth, where HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily, for as surely as Truth exists, this invaluable Tonic and Alterative would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the Billions it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed Constipation it affords speedy and permanent relief. In Canada, the West Indies, and Australia, the Bitters rank above all other medicines of the class, and the demand for them in all foreign countries increases every season.

aprs 28—1m

Died

In Woburn, 27th ult., Mary Jane Burns, 7 years.
In Wayland, 1st inst., Mary Fessenden, 67 years.
In Stoneham, 29th ult., James Park, 1 year, 4 mos.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION.—Wanted one or two men in Woburn and vicinity, who have lost an arm or leg, to engage in the light and profitable business of selling D. WADSWORTH'S WATER-PROOF ARNICA HEALING PLASTER. Sales rapid and profits large. Sample and all information sent for 25 cents. Address A. F. BELCHER, Philadelphia, Pa.

to 40 drops each half hour. Relief and sleep will follow the second or third dose.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine, at 50 cents per bottle.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,

J. H. Bell, $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land bounded on South by Maple Meadow Brook, on West by land of Asa G. Sheldon, on North by land of Joseph Bell, on East by county road leading from Wilmington to Woburn. Tax \$4.50

OWNERS UNKNOWN

A train will leave Stoneham for Boston on
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8.05, p. m.
J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendent.
B. L. and N. & L. R. R.

Cards printed at this Office

State of Massachusetts, 5th day of May, 1880.

Johnlow James	Langmaid Charles E
utman Emma	Mullins Jeremiah
isholm Donald	Osborne Calvin P
oly Patrick	Parmenter J W
itsgerald Patrick	Powell P
	Slocum A M

FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER,
AND KIDNEY DISEASES, &c.
Our Circular will be sent FREE to any address.
Price \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 for \$5.00.
DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians & Chemists,
424 Broadway, New York.
Also for sale by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18
Fremont Street, Boston, and by Druggists general-
ly. oct18-6745

oct28 - empty

OUR
SPRING IMPORTATION
—OF—
GODS
—FOR—
Gentlemen's Wear,
NOW READY!

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC TO THE
Largest and Most Choice Stock

—OF—
FABRICS,
—OF—

English,
Scotch,
French
and German

MANUFACTURE,
EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET,
MANY OF WHICH ARE
EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN,
AND NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

THE STYLE
Of our Garments this Season shall Surpass all our former Efforts

—FOR—
Elegance,
Novelty
and Grace;
—AND—
GENTLEMEN OF BUSINESS OR LEISURE
WHO DESIRE
FASHIONABLE
—AND—
BECOMING CLOTHES,
Adapted to their Figure and
Complexion,
CAN HAVE THEM MADE UP
—AT OUR—
ESTABLISHMENT
—IN—
NOVELTY,
BEAUTY,
AND EXCELLENCE,
—IN—
EVERY RESPECT EQUAL
TO THE
MOST CELEBRATED HOUSES
—OF—
LONDON AND PARIS.

Thwing & Collins,
TAILORS,
140
Washington Street, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXPECTING in a little time to remove to Washington street, we offer our entire stock, consisting of elegant
DRAWING ROOM,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM
AND CHAMBER
Furniture!

Comprising as good and well selected stock as can be found in Boston, which we will sell at a **LARGE DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.**

Purchasers will find it for their interest to visit our Warehouses, in the spacious Hall over the Passenger Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, Haymarket Square.

Particular attention given in packing goods to go out of the city, and WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE PURCHASER.

BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,
Over the Passenger Depot, Haymarket Square.
April—y

Some Folks Can't Sleep
Nights!

STRONG & ARMSTRONG,
Wholesale Druggists, —Cleveland, Ohio.
Are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians, and the trade, with the standard and invaluable remedy

DODD'S NERVE.

This article surpasses all known preparations for the cure of all forms of
NERVOUSNESS

It is rapidly superseding all preparations of Opium, and Valerian—the well known result of which is to produce Costiveness and other serious difficulties—as it allays Irritation, Restlessness and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bowels and secretory organs.

No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so readily or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sleeplessness, Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and all the fearful mental and bodily symptoms that follow in the train of nervous disease, Dodd's Nerve is the best remedy known to science. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00.

H. B. STORER & CO., Proprietors,
64 John Street, New York.
dec2—6m

FOR SALE.
BOOKS! BOOKS!

STATIONERY,
INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,
Newspapers, Periodicals,
Albums, Diaries,
Sheet Music, Portfolios,
Engravings, Photographs,

Picture Frames,
Photograph and Tintype
ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPES WITH FINE
VIEWS!
WALNUT BRACKETS,
Fancy Goods and Children's Toys,
In great variety.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Paper Hangings & Curtains.
Of the latest styles, &c., &c.,
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The people of Woburn and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

SPARROW HORTON,
Woburn Bookstore.
Woburn, Feb. 17, 1896.—1f

NEW
Meat & Vegetable
MARKET.

EDW. O. SOLES

Would announce to the inhabitants of Woburn that he has opened a new

Meat and Vegetable Market
On MAIN STREET,
WOBURN CENTER.

First door south of Woburn Bookstore,
which has been fitted up in the best possible manner, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
VEGETABLES and FRUITS,
—IN THEIR SEASONS,—
POULTRY,
DRIED & SMOKED MEATS
AND
HOME-MADE SAUSAGES,
of the very best quality.

GAME FURNISHED TO ORDER.

His new store is the best and largest in town, and he hopes by always supplying the best in his line, to secure a liberal share of patronage.
Goods delivered free of charge.
Woburn, Jan. 6, 1896. E. O. SOLES.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS

The most perfect and beautiful Musical Instrument in the world for the American Home Circle.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN makes Home attractive, and refines and elevates the minds of all. Beautiful in its appearance and effects.

Seventeen (17) First Premiums were awarded to the American Organ in the month of October, 1895, over all competitors, at different State and County Fairs.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS are the ONLY REAL REED ORGANS now before the public. The only Organ having a REVERBERATING SOUND BOX or WIND CHEST—which has the same important part to perform as the sounding board in a Piano Forte (to give body and resonance of tone) and without which the Organ becomes merely a noisy instrument.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS not only have the Wind-Chest, or Sound Box, but have the large Organ Bellows, giving power and great steadiness of tone. These, with their extreme fine voicing of the Reeds and perfecting of the tone, make them in the finest of workmanship, finish of action and case, they excel all others. These great improvements, and superior tone and workmanship of the AMERICAN ORGANS place them in the front rank as the best, and command a higher price than any other reed instrument in the market. A careful examination of them, in comparison with others, will quickly show their superiority.

EVERY ORGAN IS WARRANTED TO PROVE SATISFACTORY.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS all have the Reverberating Sound-Box, or Wind-Chest, and are finished in the highest style of art, in Rosewood, Jet, Walnut, and Oak, and richly Varied and Polished, or in Smooth Oil Finish, forming elegant pieces of Furniture for the Parlor or Boudoir, and the Oak and Walnut especially adapted for Churches, Lecture and Lodge Rooms.

THE AMERICAN ORGANS are all finished with our new PATENT Improved Cast Iron, containing Improved Key Swell, Double Bellows, two blow Pedals, and TIREMOLE found in no other Instrument.

NEW STYLE OF CASES.
Richly Finished and Highly Ornamented.

Sold in Woburn and vicinity only by
WM. H. CLARK, Organist.

A few of these instruments may be hired with privilege of purchasing, with rent deducted.

PIANOS selected for parties purchasing in Boston.

Mr. CLARK may be found, at present, at the First Cong. Church, Woburn, every Saturday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Boston address—Box 3688.

feb24—3m

NOTICE! NOTICE!
I HEREBY respectfully inform my friends and acquaintances, who have heretofore patronized me so much at my old place, during my short absence there, that I have opened a large and beautiful Wine and Lager Beer Saloon at 82 South Street, Boston, where they will find a superior accommodation, with an excellent assortment of warm and cold liquors. Open from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.
CHARLES TUCKER,
No. 102 South Street, Boston.
mch31—2m

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!
WHY will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILIES in case of your death, by getting your

LIVES INSURED
in the
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,
one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.) Insurance payable to Families. Sales of all classes of creditors. Annual dividend of 50 PER CENT. Total assets, Jan. 1, 1896, \$9,649,539.60. SPARROW HORTON, Act. for Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn Bookstore.
feb24—1y

WILLIAM WINN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
BURLINGTON, MASS.
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.
Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

S. F. THOMPSON,
Surveyor, Conveyancer & Auctioneer,
OFFICE—KELLY'S BUILDING,
Opposite the HOTEL, Woburn, Mass.
SURVEYING, Levelling, Measurement of Work, Wood, Timber, &c. Deeds, mortgages, &c. written, and Titles traced. Agent for the sale, leasing and care of Real Estate. Sales of Real and Personal Estate at Auction. Also appraisals, disbursements and settlements of Estates.
Sparrow Horton by mail promptly attended to.

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.,
Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,
WOBURN CENTRE,
mch31—3m MASS.

Cards printed at this Office

Flour, Oats,
Corn, Cr. Corn,
Meal, Shorts,
Feed, Middlings,
Oat Meal, R. Meal,
Gr. Flour.

Sugars, Molasses,
Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Extracts,
Foreign Fruits,
Saleratus, Raisins,
Cream Tartar,
Pearl Barley,
Currants, Starch,
Rice, Salt,
Beans, Potatoes,
Fish, Pork,
Lard, Ham,
Butter, Cheese,
Pure Cider Vinegar
Kerosene Oil,
Lard Oil.

China, Glass,
Earthen, Stone
and Wooden Ware,
&C., &C., &C.,
AT

Stearns,
Hart
& Co.

Flour,
FEED,
MEAL
AND
GRAIN.

HOMINY, SAMP,
GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE MEAL,
HECKER'S FARINA,
CORN STARCH, &C., &C.

The subscribers would inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity that they have leased the store
1st door South of Central House,
where they will keep constantly on hand a good stock of

Flour, Grain, &c.,
which will be sold as low as the market will afford.
By giving our whole attention to this branch of business, we hope to secure a liberal share of patronage.

Taylor Brothers.
Woburn, March 3, 1896.

4000
ROLLS
PAPER
HANGINGS,
50 Different Patterns.

—ALSO—
A complete assortment of
CROCKERY WARE,
Hyacinth Figure,
Just received by
A. E. THOMPSON.
Woburn, Mch. 10, 1896.

\$90.00 a MONTH—AGENTS wanted for
Solely entirely new articles, just out.
Address O. T. CARNEY, City Building, Bridgeport, Maine.
dec30—1y

THE YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND,
Dr. Fuller's Buchu.

FOR KIDNEY DISEASE USE
Dr. Fuller's Buchu
GEORGE R. HIGBORN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Office, No. 1 Scollay Building,
ENTRANCE ON TREMONT ROW,
BOSTON.

\$1 PER BOTTLE, 6 BOTTLES \$5, FOR
DR. FULLER'S BUCHU.
feb17—3m

CAUTION
TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH
R. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Kent
St. BOSTON, is consulted daily for all
diseases incident to the female system. Pro-
lapsus Uteri or Prolapsed Uterus, Suppression and other
menstrual derangements, are all treated on
new pathological principles, and speedily relieved
guaranteed in a very few days. No invariably cer-
tain is this new mode of treatment, that most ob-
stinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted
person soon enjoys perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in
the cure of the diseases of women than any other
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Boarding accommodations for patients who may
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Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole
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diseases and Female Complaints, acknowl-
edges no superior in the United States.
S. B. All letters must contain one dollar, or
they will not be answered.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Boston, July 25, '95.

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feb17—3m

NEW
GROCERY
STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY
INFORM THE CITIZENS OF WOUBURN
AND VICINITY THAT HE HAS
OPENED A

GROCERY STORE!
AT
ELLIS' OLD STAND,
MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,
WHERE HE WILL SELL THE
Best Groceries!
AND THE USUAL VARIETY
OF GOODS KEPT AT A
COUNTRY VARIETY STORE
AT
REASONABLE PRICES,
AND SOLICITS A SHARE OF THE
PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

TERMS CASH.
URBANE DERBY.
Anaesthesia.

Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.
COME AND GET YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED
without pain, by the above anaesthetic, which is
thousands of times more effective than any other
agent in which we live. Positively no pain at all
and can be administered, and Teeth extracted, and
the patient go about his business in ten minutes
time. All other operations, such as filling and the
Pathological treatment of the teeth, together with
Artificial teeth of all kinds done in the best manner
and as soon as it can be done properly.
Call and see specimens at my office.

E. H. DANIELS,
19 Tremont Row, Boston.
feb17—3m

B. T. H. PORTER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
WOUBURN, MASS.

B. T. H. PORTER has taken the office over A.
E. Thompson's store, where he will continue to ef-
fect insurance in reliable Stock and Mutual In-
surance Companies.
Woburn, Dec. 16th, 1895.—6m

A. V. HAYNES,
HARNESS MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags,
Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c.
Repairing done at short notice.
Opposite the Central House, Woburn

G. R. GAGE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
New Bank Building, Woburn,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that he is now located in his new
store, where, with increased facilities, he is ready
to fill their orders with promptness and dispatch.

BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS
made in the best style, and warranted to fit
Particular attention paid to making
Boys' Clothing.

He has on hand a large stock of the best and
most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the
season, which will be made up to order at the most
reasonable rates.

FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, and of the best qualities, constantly
on hand.

Encourage trade in its legitimate
Channels.

SCHENK'S SYRUP,
SCHENK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
SCILLIAN HAIR RENOWER,
AYER'S SASSAPARILLA,
WINTER'S BALM WILD CHERRY,
For sale at the lowest market prices, by
W. C. BRIGHAM, Apothecary.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
DR. FULLER'S BUCHU.
PERFUMERY.
LUBINS, JACQUES, WRIGHTS,
PHALONS, and EBERDUS'
Popular Extracts for the handkerchief. Thirty
different odors. For sale by
W. C. BRIGHAM,
sept 10

A GENUINE FLUID EXTRACT,
Dr. Fuller's Buchu
CAUTION
TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH
R. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Kent
St. BOSTON, is consulted daily for all
diseases incident to the female system. Pro-
lapsus Uteri or Prolapsed Uterus, Suppression and other
menstrual derangements, are all treated on
new pathological principles, and speedily relieved
guaranteed in a very few days. No invariably cer-
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person soon enjoys perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in
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Boarding accommodations for patients who may
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Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Boston, July 25, '95.

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AUCTIONEERS.
Office, No. 1 Scollay Building,
ENTRANCE ON TREMONT ROW,
BOSTON.

\$1 PER BOTTLE, 6 BOTTLES \$5, FOR
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GEORGE R. HIGBORN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Office, No. 1 Scollay Building,
ENTRANCE ON TREMONT ROW,
BOSTON.

\$1 PER BOTTLE, 6 BOTTLES \$5, FOR
DR. FULLER'S BUCHU.
feb17—3m

CAUTION
TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH
R. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Kent
St. BOSTON, is consulted daily for all
diseases incident to the female system. Pro-
lapsus Uteri or Prolapsed Uterus, Suppression and other
menstrual derangements, are all treated on
new pathological principles, and speedily relieved
guaranteed in a very few days. No invariably cer-
tain is this new mode of treatment, that most ob-
stinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted
person soon enjoys perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in
the cure of the diseases of women than any other
physician in Boston.
Boarding accommodations for patients who may
wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treat-
ment.

Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole
attention to an office practicing the cure of Private
diseases and Female Complaints, acknowl-
edges no superior in the United States.
S. B. All letters must contain one dollar, or
they will not be answered.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Boston, July 25, '95.

Gould's Fertilizer.

I OFFER with confidence to the public, an arti-
cle manufactured by me and patented 27th Fe-
bruary, 1896, called Gould's Fertilizer, formerly
Muriate of Lime. Also, an article which is pro-
nounced the most powerful Deodorizer or Disin-
fectant that can be produced, called Gould's Dis-
infectant. The first together with the analysis of
Dr. Hayes, the eminent Chemist, is also appended,
and in all cases in future manufacture it is hereby
warranted to be equal to the above analysis.

JAMES GOULD,
30 STATE STREET, Boston.
A pamphlet can be procured at office, showing
mode of application for Destroying insects. Also
testimonials as to its use.

Statement of Dr. Hayes
30 STATE STREET, BOSTON, 1st Nov., 1895.
Result of an analysis: sample of "Muriate of
Lime" received from James Gould, Esq. Sample
was "fermented," had a dark color, marbling of
coal tar. Products:
100 parts consisted of organic matter,
Cyanogen and Moisture.....17.50
Line combined with above.....4.10
"as Carbonate of Lime.....25.00
"as Sulphate and Sulphite.....15.10
"as Phosphate.....1.80
Per Oxide of Iron from sand.....2.10
Carbonic Acid and Tar.....1.10
Common salt.....1.00
Sand.....10.20

The Cyanogen compound

Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV : : No. 33.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

FOR SALE.

Residence and 28 square rods of land, situated in Central Square, Woburn, one mile from depot, churches and stores, and close by school; 12 nice apple trees in bearing; 11 story house with 15 finished rooms, painted and tiled; good, never failing water. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to RHODA MCINTIRE, Woburn, April 28, 1866.—1f

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A Cottage House, containing 8 rooms, all finished, with good stable attached, situated on Winchester Park, about three minutes walk from the Richardson's Row Station. There is a well of never failing water in the house. The house stands upon a lot of land about 11 acres in extent, well stocked with fruit trees in bearing condition. For any person wishing a small place at a moderate price, the above offers unusual inducements. Apply to W. R. WYMAN, Lyceum Building, Woburn Center, or Mrs. O. F. KENDALL, on the premises. apr28-1f

FOR STRICTURES USE

Dr. Fuller's Buchu.

HOUSE PAPER,
Cheap and Pretty, at Woburn Bookstore.

A. H. COWDREY, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of STONEHAM and vicinity.
OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,
Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July 29

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,
Woburn, Mass.
Jan. 8, 1866. 6m

W. M. WESTON,
WATCH MAKER,
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.
aug19-1*

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
Bank Block, Woburn

K. W. BAKER,
AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE AND
LEASING OF
REAL ESTATE,
No. 6 Tremont Street, Boston.

Mr. Baker will pay special attention to selling, leasing, or purchasing real estate, and he calls the attention of persons in Woburn and Winchester to the peculiar advantages of his agency, being a practical builder, and residing in Winchester. Advice gratis, and no charge unless sale or lease is effected.
mar9-3m

**CARPET AND WINDOW SHADE WARE-
HOUSE,**
AT THE OLD STAND.
Cor. Hanover and Union Streets,
Boston.

We are in receipt of the latest styles of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETS.
In Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, &c., which, together with a complete assortment of Oil, Cloths and WINDOW SHADES, we offer at the lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

LEAHY & HARTLEY,
mar17-3m
136 Hanover, 78 and 80 Union St.

A. B. COFFIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School St.

FOR SALE, IN WOBURN,
ON ACADEMY HILL,
A Dwelling House and Currier's
Shop, with 30,000 feet of Land,
having good fruit trees.
Enquire of
J. FIELD,
mch10 1f
116 Pearl St., Boston.

D. D. SINCLAIR,
GILDER,
And Manufacturer of all Descriptions of Looking-
Glasses, and Picture Frames, Old Frames Re-Gilt,
equal to new, Solid Frames, Cleaned and Repaired.
323 WASHINGTON COR. WEST ST.
BOSTON.

Drs. ROGERS & STONE,
(Successors to O. P. Rogers.)
HAVE taken a suite of rooms over Chandler &
Co.'s new store, No. 25 Winter Street, for the
practice of
DENTISTRY.

Moulded Teeth (very beautiful upper or un-
der set),
Carved Teeth (very natural), do. do. 30 to 40
(in one solid block), do. do. \$100
Gold Fillings, do. do. \$1 to 10
Silver " " " " 1 to 2
Cauterium Fillings, do. do. 50 cts. to \$2
Teeth extracted absolutely without pain, by Ether,
Chloroform, or Nitrous Oxid Gas.
25 Winter Street, Boston.
ROOM NO. 10.
mar9

Encourage trade in its legitimate
Channels.

Hovey's Balm
FOR THE
HAIR.

Half a gross of this valuable preparation for
sale by
W. C. BRIGMAN, Apothecary.
**JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXE-
CUTED AT THIS OFFICE.**

TO FARMERS.
The celebrated FOURBETTES of the Lodi Manu-
facturing Co.—the CHEAPEST and BEST fertilizer of
the age—is kept for sale by
WILLIAM PARKER,
Reading, Mass.
apr1-6t

PAPER HANGINGS.
A large assortment at Woburn Bookstore

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,
WOBURN, MASS.

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION & RHEUMATISM
CURED BY

Dr. Fuller's Buchu.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
forty different styles, adapted to family and
music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE
GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premi-
ums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free.
Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MA-
SON BROTHERS, New York. sept 9-1y

CHOATE UNDER REVERE HOUSE SELLS

Dr. Fuller's Buchu.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in
a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having
suffered for several years with a severe lung affec-
tion, and that dread disease, Consumption—is an-
xious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means
of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-
scription used (free of charge), with the directions
for preparing and using the same, which they will
find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and
Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in
sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted,
and spread information which he conceives to be in-
valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his
remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove
a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return
mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
dec30-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous
Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of
youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering
humanity, send free to all who need it, the re-
cipe and directions for making the simple remedy
by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit
by the advertiser's experience, can do so by address-
ing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
dec30-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO
YOUNG Men and others, who suffer from Nervous
Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., sup-
plying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE.
By one who has cured himself after undergoing
considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid ad-
dressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may
be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
Jan27-1y Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Kidney Disease.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Rheumatism.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Urinary Diseases.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Gravel.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Stricture.

THE BEST Fluid EXTRACT BUCKU now before the
public, IS SMOLANDER'S. For all diseases above,
and for WEAKNESS and PAINS IN THE BACK,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and disorders arising from
EXCESS OF ANY KIND, it is perfectly
INVALUABLE. For sale by all Apothecaries
and Druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. TRY IT!
TAKE NO OTHER.
BULLHORN & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists 86
Hanover Street, Boston, General Agents.
Jan6-1y

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN,
1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)
Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.—1y

JAMES MCCOY,
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER.
Would respectfully inform his friends and the
public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in
the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's
Boots, of French and American Calf, and
Repairing of all kinds, done at short notice, with
neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.

STATEMENT

OF THE
QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE
Insurance Co.
NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

CASH FUND,	\$154,883 61
Amount required to re-insure,	114,862 92
Surplus,	\$40,318 35

LIABILITIES, NONE!
ALL LOSSES SETTLED AND PAID.
WM. S. MORTON, PRESIDENT.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, SECRETARY.

This Company has been in operation nearly fifteen
years, has paid over \$300,000 in Losses, and over
\$150,000 in Dividends to Policy Holders; is now
paying Forty per cent. Dividend on all Five Year
and Twenty per cent. on all other risks. The Divi-
dends in this Company are paid in Cash.
All Losses promptly Adjusted and Paid.

HOME OFFICE, QUINCY, MASS.

Agent for Woburn,

L. THOMPSON, JR.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY.

FRANK B. DODGE, Practical
Watchmaker. Also dealer in CLOCKS,
WATCHES, GOLD
CHAINS, LOCKETS,
JEWELRY, SPECTA-
CLES, Fine Silver Plated
Ware, "plated on genuine Albata." Sil-
ver Spoons, Butter, Fruit and Pie Knives,
Napkin Rings, Coral Beads, Thermome-
ters, &c.

Engraving to order.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired.
VIOLIN STRINGS constantly on
hand.

AGENT FOR

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

CENTRAL HOUSE

Livery, Hack, and Boarding

STABLE,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

G. F. JONES, Proprietor.

SONG OF THE GRASS.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

Peep, peep, peep, peep,
Now I break my winter sleep;
Through the dead yet fragrant mass
Of the last year's tangled grass,
Now I bravely force my way
Upward to the light of day,—
Creeping, creeping everywhere,
O'er the earth all brown and bare.

Peep, peep, peep, peep,
Peeping up beside the keep,
By the dark and stagnant moat,
Where the wild ducks idly float;
Peeping up beside the wall,
Where the sunbeams warmest fall;
Up by every random stone,
By the peat tree overthrown,
Creeping, creeping everywhere,
I will make the brown earth fair.

Peep, peep, peep, peep,
In the hollows warm and deep,
On the bleak and breezy hill,
In the fen-lands damp and chill,
Close beside the farm-house door,
In the garden path before,
By the roadside, fresh and clean,
I am growing, growing, green:
Creeping, creeping everywhere,
Making all the brown earth fair.

Peep, peep, peep, peep,
Greet me as I upward creep,
Greet me gaily, gratefully,
Summer's faithful herald I;
Kindly to my tender spears
Bend, and lend attentive ears,
While I whisper secret of flowers,
While I tell of summer showers;
Prophecy of golden grain,
And of loaded autumn wain.
Greet me gladly, for in me
Prophet true of good you see,
Creeping, creeping everywhere,
O'er the earth now brown and bare.

IMMORTELLES.

Who among us does not feel sorry
when the season of the blossoming of
flowers has passed, and Jack Frost has
destroyed the beauties of the flower gar-
dens; and who does not miss the bou-
quets which we used to gather in the
"bonnie days of Summer," and place in a
vase on the parlor table; and yet we can
say to Jack Frost, you are not absolute
monarch, for we can have bouquets, and
fine ones, too, in winter, made of "flowers
which do not fade or wither," but which,
if picked at the right time, and properly
dried, retain perfectly their color and
shape for years.

Everlasting flowers are wanted for
winter bouquets; for Christmas wreaths,
and for decoration generally, and at times
there is a general call for them; they are
easily raised, and everybody likes them.
Why not then cultivate them?

Within the last few years almost every
nook and corner of the world has been
ransacked by florists in search of novel-
ties, and very high additions have been
made to our "everlastings," and we now
have them of almost every color and
shape, instead of depending as we used to
do, on Globe Amaranths and three or
four others.

By request of a lady friend, I give a
list of the best old and new varieties
which I have tried, with remarks on each.
Acrolinium. One of the best. Flower
large, daisy shaped. There are two va-
rieties, roseum, rose color, and album,
white,—one foot high.

Ammobium alatum. Flowers stars
shaped, pure white, two feet high.
Guaphallium fetidum. Flowers in
corymbs, like our common native "ever-
lasting." Color, sulphur yellow. Free
bloomer. 18 inches.—new.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth). Too
well known to need description. Seed
hard to germinate. Should be soaked in
warm water 24 hours before planting.
All colors, 2 feet. Aurea superba is a
fine new variety.

Helichrysum. Very large flowers,
daisy shaped, very double. All colors, 1
to 2 feet high, according to variety.
Naum Atrocaeruleum is a fine new va-
riety,—bright crimson.

Helipterum Sanfordii. New and one
of the best of the yellow varieties. Flow-
ers a rich, clear yellow, in clusters, 1 foot.
Anthemides is a new variety, having
flowers of a pure white. A great bloomer.

Polycolymna stuartii. Not very hard-
some in the garden, but fine for winter
bouquets. White. The plant has a
trailing habit. Not a great bloomer.

Rhodantha manglesii. A very beau-
tiful plant, but unfortunately does not gen-
erally do very well here out of doors.
Flowers bell shaped at first, afterwards
like a daisy. Color, a rich rose.

R. Maculata. New, more robust and
hardy than the above. Beautiful purple.
Will succeed pretty well,—1 foot.

Walizia acuminata. Flowers yellow
in corymbs. Very fine, 1 foot. Of recent
introduction.

Xeranthemum. Flowers very double,
various colors, flowers very full. Capital
for winter bouquets,—1 foot.

All the above will succeed here with
ordinary care, except Rhodantha. As a
general rule the flowers should be picked

just before they are fully expanded, and
hung up in small bunches in the shade.
Amaranthus should not be gathered until
fully grown. The seeds of most of the
varieties are low priced, generally from
5 to 10 cents per packet. P.
Woburn, May 12, 1866.

**THE WAY THE LIQUOR AGENCY IS
MANAGED.**—An investigation is going
on, in compliance with an order of the
Legislature, in reference to the conduct
of the State Liquor Agent. Some of the
developments are interesting.

George E. Sargent testifies in sub-
stance as follows:—Am employed in the
State Liquor Agency, and have been for
nearly three years; my duty is to put
up the liquors. Alexander Porter keeps
the books, but I do not know anything
about them, for I have not access to
them. Mr. Clapp has charge of direct-
ing and sending the goods to buyers.
Most of the liquors we have bought from
Foster & Taylor, new rum from Law-
rence & Co., and alcohol from C. H.
Graves. Probably two-thirds of the
liquors come from Foster & Taylor, and
the cost is marked in figures on tags.
Since I have been at the Agency, I think
Mr. Porter's son has been a sub-agent,
so that if any one wanted a bottle of
whiskey he could sell it to them. Part-
ies buy liquor there, but I don't know
whether they were agents of cities or
towns. There has been a sale made to
Dr. Fales, of East Boston (five gallons
of whiskey) some six months since, but
I don't know that he is a sub-agent.

Frank E. Porter was the sub-agent; he
is about 21 or 22 years old, but is now at
school. He has not been at the store
since I have been there. I think Alex-
ander Porter is acting as sub-agent now.
What liquors are sold by the sub-agent
are taken from the general stock in the
store of the agency. Three barrels of
whiskey were sent away about three
months ago without direction, and I think
Mr. Alexander Porter told the teamster
to take it to No. 98 Commercial street.

The teamster's name was Elliot. An-
other barrel was sent some six or nine
months since, to East Boston, by Noyes
& Express, and at another time the same
express took two more barrels. I know
of no secret mark on the tags to the
casks; they are marked with the cost of
the liquor when they come from Foster
& Taylor, and this mark I understand to
be the actual cost. The cost is not put
on the liquors we get from Lawrence & Co.
or Graves. I have known the tag which
came in on barrels to be taken off and
new ones put on, and a higher price put
on. Whiskey has often been raised 25
cents per gallon, and I have done this
myself, some two years ago, by order of
Mr. A. Porter. I have known brandy to
be raised 50 cents per gallon several
times; this I call marking up the goods,
and I have two or three times marked
them up myself by order of Mr. A.
Porter, and I have known a third of
the stock marked up at one time.

Dr. Hayes, the State Assayer, analyzes
the liquors, and he has been the only one
since I have been there. I have known,
occasionally, liquors being sold without
being analyzed; there was an eighth pipe
of wine sold to Plummer, the sub-agent
in East Boston, about three weeks since,
and five gallons of Santa Cruz rum to an
agent in Sandisfield, which had not been
analyzed; and when we found from Dr.
Hayes that it was not pure we sent the
remainder of the punchen back to Foster
& Taylor. The witness explained that
where a number of casks of one lot
of liquor were to be analyzed, a bottle or
two of perhaps one-third of the barrels is
taken for Dr. Hayes to analyze, and this
had been the custom for a couple of years.

The witness then continued—I have
known Pinet Castilian brandy put up in
a "James Hennessey" cask and sold for
James Hennessey. The price of the Pinet
is lower than Hennessey, and it is not so
good a brand. Some of this brandy was
sold to Newburyport. I have known
Otard brandy put in a Hennessey cask,
with a little Hennessey in it, which cost
\$8, and this had been sold for \$10. I
have done this mixing by order of Mr.
Alexander Porter. Cider brandy was
reduced from above proof by adding
water to it, and this has been the custom
at the Agency until lately. Once last
summer I put about a gallon of water to
every ten gallons in each barrel of rum,
by order of Mr. A. Porter. I know that
not more than a month since about 75
gallons of Honesyuck gin was sold from
the Agency which had been condemned
by Dr. Hayes. Three quarter pipes
came in March 27th last, and all were
condemned, and it was one of these
which was distributed to some twenty

cities or towns in the State, at \$4.75 per
gallon. This cask was probably half
sold before we got the return of the as-
sayer. The witness then gave the names
of agents to whom liquors had been sold,
where from twenty-five cents to fifty
cents per gallon had been charged more
than the cost.

HERRING.—Small subjects are not in-
frequently of large account. Not long
ago we made some interesting notes on
Herring, and the topic is of sufficient in-
terest to continue. An eminent French
writer has remarked that "the herring is
one of those natural productions, the use
of which has decided the destinies of na-
tions." This may seem to be an exag-
geration of the importance of a little
fish, whose extreme length is but a few
inches; but the history of the herring
fisheries shows that the remark is emi-
nently just, and it is an illustration of the
common principle that the smallest mat-
ters may by combination be elevated to
the highest rank. The time was, not very
long ago, when the entire product of cot-
ton in this country was a few hundred
pounds, but it soon rose to millions of
pounds, and then to millions of bales,
and it has exerted the most powerful
influence upon the destinies of more than
one nation. It is many hundred years
since the leading maritime nations of Eu-
rope devoted a large attention to foster-
ing herring fisheries, not alone for their
immediate product, but for the educa-
tion of a hardy race of seamen to man
their navies and add to their prowess in
obtaining the supremacy of the seas.
The value of the fish, also, as a cheap
and agreeable food for the people, which
was soon in great demand, enabled the
governments easily to induce their ad-
venturous sons to engage in these fisher-
ies. Holland was one of the first coun-
tries to enter largely into the herring
fishery, and her subsequent greatness as
a commercial and warlike nation was in
a great measure owing to the profit de-
rived from it. Amsterdam, we are told,
from a village of herring catchers' cab-
ins and curing-sheds, rose by the skill
and enterprise of those in one way and
another connected with the business, and
by the traffic immediately springing from
it, to a pitch of affluence and grandeur
scarcely paralleled. The saying that
"Amsterdam is founded on herring-
bones," is almost historically as well as
proverbially true. The French, many
centuries ago, perceived the importance
of fostering this branch of national en-
terprise, and if they were not as great
consumers of the article as the Dutch,
they contributed very largely toward
the supply of the rest of the world; nor
were the English behind their neighbors
across the channel in making war upon
this small specimen of the finny tribe.

To the scientific and curious the her-
ring has been one of the most remarka-
ble and interesting of the inhabitants of
the ocean. Its habits have been a study
for ages, and although we cannot be said
to have arrived at accurate knowledge in
regard to all their modes of life, yet
enough has been learned to repay study
and to stimulate the cultivation of a bet-
ter acquaintance. It is the common be-
lief that the herrings spend the winter in
the arctic regions, and that they live
there upon the insects with which those
northern seas swarm. Some, on the
other hand, maintain that they merely
retire from the vicinity of land to deep
waters of the ocean on the approach of
winter, and return again from no distant
parts to the shores. But the fact seems
to be well established that they make
their appearance on the coast of Europe
in the spring from the far north, from
whence they come down in vast quanti-
ties, thickening the water of the ocean
for miles and miles, as the swarms of lo-
custs in the east fill the air like thick
clouds. An eminent naturalist describes
their appearance off the British Islands
as follows:

"This mighty army begins to put itself
in motion in spring. They begin to ap-
pear off the Shetland Isles in April and
May. These are only the forerunners
of the grand shoal which comes in June,
and their appearance is marked by cer-
tain signs, such as the number of birds,
like gannets and others, which follow to
prey on them; but when the main body
approaches, its breadth and depth is such
as to alter the appearance of the very
ocean. It is divided into distinct col-
umns of five or six miles in length, and
three or four in breadth; they drive the
water before them with a kind of rip-
pling. Sometimes they sink for the space
of ten or fifteen minutes, and then rise
again to the surface; and in due
weather reflect a variety of splendid col-

ors, like a field of most precious gems.
The first check this army meets in its
march southward is from the Shetland
Isles, which divides it into two parts;
one wing takes to the east, the other to
the western shores of Great Britain, and
fill every bay and creek with their num-
bers; the former proceeds towards Yar-
mouth, the great and ancient mart of
herrings; they then pass through the
British Channel, and after that in a man-
ner disappear. Those which take toward
the west, after offering themselves to the
Hebrides, where the great stationary
fishery is, proceed to the north of Ire-
land, where they meet with a second in-
terruption, and are obliged to make a
second division: the one takes to the
western side, and is scarcely perceived,
being soon lost in the immensity of the
Atlantic; but the other, that passes into
the Irish Sea, rejoices and feeds the in-
habitants of most of the coasts that bor-
der on it. These brigades, as we may
call them, which are thus separated from
the greater columns, are often capricious
in their motions, and do not show an in-
variable attachment to their haunts. This
instinct of migration was given to the
herrings that they might deposit their
spawn in warmer seas, that would ma-
ture and vivify it more assuredly than
those of the frozen zone. It is not from
defect of food that they put themselves
in motion, for they come to us full of fat,
and on their return are almost universa-
lly observed to be lean and miserable."

Some naturalists have maintained that
an army of this mighty host makes its
way across the Atlantic to our shores in
the same compact form in which they
appear on the European, and with the
same regularity, accomplishing the long
voyage with greater rapidity than some
of our packet ships. Such a voyage
might, at first view, seem an impossi-
bility for such a small craft as the herring;
but they dart through the water with
greater swiftness than an ocean steamer,
and they are strengthened for their voy-
age and are guided by the best of pilots,
that wonderful instinct which the God of
nature has placed within them, and which
is better than the magnetic needle or the
polar star, because it is unaffected by
surrounding objects, and unobscured by
the darkest nights or thickest clouds. It
seems, however, more probable that the
herrings which visit our shores come di-
rectly from the northern regions or from
their winter quarters in the deep sea,
without taking Europe in the way. They
appear annually in vast crowds off our
coast as far down as South Carolina,
swarming in great numbers in some lo-
calities. On some parts of the coast they
disappear occasionally for years, but at
length return to their old haunts. From
the earliest history of the colonies, they
have made their annual visits. Jesslyn,
in writing of New England, records that
"in 1670 the herring were driven into
Black Point harbor by other great fish
that prey upon them, so near the shore
that they threw themselves upon dry
land in such infinite numbers, that we
might have gone half way the leg among
them for near a quarter of a mile."

The Dutch herring fisheries, which
were once such an important element of
their national enterprise, long since de-
clined, but several of the northern nations
of Europe still prosecute it largely. On
the coast of Norway and Sweden great
quantities are taken, as many as 20,000,
000 being taken in a single fishery. It is
still carried on very extensively upon the
English coast, where the herrings crowd
in great numbers. In the year 1856 as
many as 717,673 barrels were taken,
nearly half of them on the coast between
Northumberland and Lewes, and about
half of this amount were exported. They
have never entered so largely into the
consumption of this country as of some
others, and on this account probably the
taking and curing of them has not been
so extensively resorted to; but we have
on the coast and in some of our bays the
finest of the fish, and in some parts, es-
pecially for the Philadelphia market,
they are cured to such perfection as to
make them fit for an epicure. Of late
years they have not appeared in such
quantities as formerly, and other fisheries
in consequence, are taking the place of
this.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The President is said to have expressed
himself in Cabinet Council, strongly
against the Reconstruction Committee's
report, and all conditions precedent to
the admission of loyal representatives.
Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Stanton and
Welles, fully concurred in the President's
policy; Mr. Dennison concurred in the
main; Mr. Harlan alone remaining reti-
cent.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Reading
that most delicious book, worth every
one's reading, Mrs. Gordon's Biography
of her father, Professor Wilson, we
found an incident which it may be good
to relate. When the professor was an
old man he was seen one day coming
homeward from his lecture-room, not
with his ancient vigor of step and firm
tread, but, as years and some sadness
had compelled, slowly and leisurely. A
drayman, with a load of coal, was fur-
iously beating his broken-down horse to
compel him to drag the load out of a
hole in the pavement in which it was fast.
The cruelty of the driver attracted the
professor. Christopher North was
aroused. The "leonine" old man rushed
into the street and accosted the driver in
no measured words. The latter raised
his whip to strike the professor, but the
hand of the giant was rejuvenated. Quick
as lightning, and with the same
spirit that he exhibited in earlier years
when he leaped twenty-three feet over
the sod, and whipped the pugilist, who,
when thoroughly thrashed, recognized
him as "either John Wilson or the Devil,"
he snatched the whip from the carter's
hand, duffed the load in the harness, and
dumped the driver in the street, and before
the astonished driver had recovered his
senses the old professor was walking
down the middle of the street of Edin-
burgh, leading the horse by the head,
and so took him to the

La Minerve, of Montreal, asserts that a new reciprocity treaty between British North America and the United States is agreed upon. Some concessions, but of small importance, have been made to the States. Two points are authorized, namely, that both parties are authorized to increase their armaments on the lakes, and that the United States bind themselves to repress by force, if need be, any Fenian attempt upon the British provinces.

The Merchants' National Bank of Washington, an institution doing business directly under the eye of the Federal government, has collapsed, and the United States Treasury is reported to be a loser to an amount exceeding half a million of dollars.

IMMENSE SALT BEDS.—It is said that the salt mines of Nevada throw in the shade entirely all others known in the United States. One bed is reported to cover 15,930 acres, yielding 2,000,000,000 tons annually of salt, 95 per cent. fine. No bottom to this salt bed has ever been discovered. As deep as any work has gone, the bed is solid rock salt, and from a depth of thirty-five feet the water comes in so rapidly as to prevent work without efficient pumping arrangements. The salt water swells up to the surface and overflows the large floor, from which the fine white salt is continually gathered. The floor, several hundred acres in area, has been so well leveled that the water flows evenly over it, and this, by exposure to the atmosphere, is rapidly evaporated, leaving a stratum of fine white salt. This yield and production go on continually, and the more rapidly it is removed the better the quality of the salt.

"Eagle Engine, No. 3," of Bangor, Me., has recently given one hundred dollars to the Orphan Asylum of that city. It has spent its extra money for a library for the company; when the treasurer of the company was married it presented him with a Bible worth sixty dollars, and last, not least, it has given all its pantaloons to the freedmen. Now if that is not a moral Engine Company, what is it?

Papers tell us that goods are really "coming down." But in this part of the world we see few signs of the fall. All that dear old lady who sixty years ago flourished in Maine! How many times since the beginning of the rise on cotton have her words of wisdom been brought to mind:

"Father," said she to her husband—women always call their husbands father after their children come along—"Father, I do wish you would buy a cotton sheep, so we can raise our own cotton."

The Manchester N. H. Mirror says that farm laborers are plenty this year, and farmers can find all the men they want at from \$15 to \$20 per year past.

"Sally," said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, "keep away from me or you'll set me on fire." "No danger of that," replied the girl, "you're too green to burn."

The disastrous collapse of the petroleum bubble appears from a statement in the Philadelphia Press, as follows:

At present there are about four hundred and sixty oil companies in existence in Philadelphia—at least on paper. The number having any real status in the market is ludicrously small. We should say that the stock of only about fifteen of the entire catalogue has any value whatever. The remaining four hundred and forty-five companies we can say nothing promising for they are so utterly worthless that their stock cannot be disposed of at any price at the stock board. The nominal capital invested is about \$40,000,000. The amount which has been sunk is fully \$10,000,000.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HUMANITY.—A London correspondent of the New York Tribune relates the following incident:

"An interesting anecdote of the Queen's humanity and attachment to her subjects has just come to my knowledge. You may have noticed in the news from Ireland the trial of a Sergeant Darragh for Fenianism, of which he was found guilty and sentenced to be shot. When the warrant was brought to the Queen for signature, her consent was urgently solicited on the ground of the necessity of making an example, and at length obtained, though she burst into tears in the act of signing it. Within an hour afterward she sent for the warrant, again, and tore it in pieces—and God bless her for it!"

THE FIRST SCREW VESSEL.—A contributor to the Providence Journal relates the particulars of the building of a screw vessel at Providence, sometime from 1807 to 1809. It was constructed by the ingenuity of Jonathan Nichols, blacksmith, a native of Vermont, and David Grieve, tailor, from Nantucket, and was about forty feet long, and worked by four horses. A small model had been before successfully worked. On the 24th of June, 1807, or 9, the craft went to Pawtuxet with a party to attend a Masonic gathering, and a happy couple to be married at that place.

The trip to Pawtuxet was made in about two hours, but on the return the vessel being destitute of a keel, drifted ashore in a thunder-squall. She was not much injured. A Boston mechanic afterwards bought her at a sheriff's sale, but while being towed to the hub by a sloop was obliged to cut loose from her, and she went ashore and was totally lost in Buzzard's Bay.

PATENT MEDICINES.—If faith would cure disease, our physicians' occupation would be gone; the afflicted need only read the advertisements in the papers to be "made whole," but the nostrums prepared by these pseudo doctors do not often "back up" the faith inspired by their advertisements. We do not mean to condemn all so-called patent medicines, for some have been found to be very valuable. In this class we would include Cod's Cough Balsam, for coughs, croup, hoarseness, &c. and Cod's Dyspepsia Cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, and all troubles of the stomach or bowels—they have been tested in thousands of cases. Our dealers all sell them.

FENIAN MATTERS.—The New York Herald says the Fenian Senate met Saturday afternoon, and there was a good attendance. No one doubts the fact that these "original malcontents," who first started the reform movement against the Killian O'Mahoney clique, mean grave work just now.

Stephen, the Fenian Head Centre, is said to have arrived at New York. There will be another excitement now, and the Provincials will have to turn out again, spend their money, and make preparations to defend their homes.

The Middlesex Journal, —AND— WOBBURN TOWNSMAN. WOBBURN: SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

Correspondence of the Journal.

Arlington House and Grounds—Barial Grounds of Soldiers—U. S. Conservatory—The Washington Monument—The Wonders of the Capitol—Washington and its High Rents—Political Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1866.

I visited yesterday the Arlington House, the confiscated property of Gen. Lee, on the Virginia heights opposite this city. Having been once the property of George Washington Parke Curtis, so nearly related to the Father of his country, and within a pleasant ride of Mount Vernon, I was desirous of exploring the grounds and visiting the house. Many acres, perhaps fifteen or twenty of this princely estate, have been appropriated by government as burial places for the soldiers, many thousands of whom are interred here, the graves arranged in regular rows, row after row, and a plain white head board at the grave of each, with the name, regiment, age, and place of living of the deceased. A number of inscriptions decorate the ground and awaken patriotic emotions. Here is one:

"Now, 'neath their turf they rest,
Far from the noisy field,
Borne to a Spartan soldier's breast,
On many a bloody shield;
The sunshine of their native sky
Shines sadly on them there;
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The soldiers' sepulchre."

About 15,000 are buried here waiting the archangel's trumpet to bid them rise. It is a beautiful spot for burial on such a gently declining hill. The grass is green and luxuriant, and contrasts finely with the white monuments. The horrors of war and man's frailty, however, strike upon the mind with fearful force at such a spectacle.

The United States Conservatory near the capitol contains a fine collection of plants and flowers. The show of azaleas is splendid; and it is curious to notice how many countries have contributed to swell the catalogue of this exhibition. Japan and China have sent in specimens of their vegetation. The Rose Apple and other plants were brought from the East Indies; the Bitter Aloe from the Cape of Good Hope; the Date Palm from Palestine; the Bonaparte Rush from Peru; the Norfolk Island Pine from Australia; the Primrose from Ireland; and the Air Plant from India. Specimens of all the plants and flowers, as well as flowers and garden seeds of every description, are distributed annually over the country by members of Congress and through the agency of various agricultural societies.

I have visited the Washington Monument, which has risen from the ground some hundred and fifty feet, and so remained for several years in an unfinished state. In a building near by are deposited eighty blocks of marble, granite and other stones—all inscribed with the names of donors, societies, towns, states and nations—and designed to be incorporated in the structure. No doubt a monument will be made before long to carry out the plan, so long projected, but the country must be fully harmonized and all the States must be to their privileges, before we can hope for a successful effort to complete the work.

The wonders of the Capitol building grow upon me, as I day by day enter it and explore its vastness, and more fully realize what a prodigious quantity of marble and granite, and iron, mingle in its composition. There is no wood about it—even the lofty and wide spread dome is made of iron—and it is curious to notice at great heights, the massive castings of iron like beams to support the immense weight which is upheaved to Heaven, and yet, painted white, at a distance it looks like some light cloud rising upon the air. We counted 387 steps to-day in our ascent to the top. The paintings at the top of the rotunda, as seen from the bottom, seem small figures, but when you get near to them they are perceived to be of colossal size. The view from the top embraces a wide circuit of country, and you notice what a large surface the city has, and what large spaces are left without buildings. The plan of having such wide streets and spacious avenues, contemplated a very large city, and Washington is to-day a large city, but without commerce upon the sea, and a large back country to bring it business, I don't perceive how it can ever greatly surpass its present dimensions. Rents, however, are very high. A house costing \$2000 or \$3000 to build it, rents for \$40 a month; and one which was erected for \$4000 or \$5000, brings \$600 or \$800 for a year's rent. I have heard of men's renting negro houses, which cost some \$37, nothing better than enclosed sheds, for \$4 and \$5 a month. Single rooms furnished, without board, bring \$25 and \$30 a month. The only way to do is to build your own house, and you can put up a very comfortable house for \$2000, much better to live in than houses for which you are charged \$40 a month rent.

I do not think the residents take much

interest in politics, and they wonder sometimes at the eagerness which people abroad take in the reports of the daily debates here, but these debates are now very important for the times are portentous.

The season is more backward than usual, but when the warm weather sets in, the vegetation will advance with rapid strides.

O. V.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—THE AMERICAN WATCH CO., OF WALTHAM, MASS.—Every one knows that the machinery of the best manufactures of this country is unequalled in any other part of the world. The genius of American mechanics produced the cotton-gin, the mechanical reaper and mower, the sewing machine, and last but not least, the wonderful machinery of the American Watch Company of Waltham. This Company was established in 1850, and has grown in proportions which entitle it to a first rank among the manufacturing enterprises of the New World. It employs between 900 and 1,000 artisans of superior skill and character, and a large and thriving town has grown up in its vicinity. The factory covers over three acres of ground, and as an illustration of its extent, we may mention that it is supplied with more than 60 miles of iron pipes and produces an aggregate of nearly 75,000 watches per annum. The founders of this Company believed that the same delicate mechanical processes which had produced such remarkably perfect results in larger machines, might be applied with even greater advantage to the production of the watch. The foreign time-pieces are made principally by hand, and except when of high cost, an imperfect article, often out of repair, and of little value is the result. Abroad, these mysterious and infinitesimal organs which, when aggregated, produce the watch, are the fruit of slow and tedious manual processes. In the results, there must of course be a lack of that perfect uniformity which is indispensable for correct time-keeping. The constituent parts of the American watch, on the other hand, are fashioned by the most delicate and accurate machinery. Wheels, pinions, springs, screws, absolutely uniform in weight, circumference, dimensions, and in every possible particular, are turned out in myriads by unerring fingers of steel, and their proper combination and adjustment by skillful workmen have given the Company its high reputation. Its watches not only go to the trade and go in the pockets of 200,000 people, but they go right and go everywhere.

Thomas Emerson, Esq., now principal of the High School at Woburn, was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in Salem by the School Committee, at their meeting on Monday evening.—Salem Gazette.

Mr. Emerson, during his stay in Woburn, has proved himself one of the most able and faithful teachers of the day. Always reliable and at his post of duty, the High School, over which he has presided with so much ability and tact, has won a distinguished reputation for thoroughness in all branches there taught. We are not at all surprised that he should secure his valuable services. His loss to the community would be a serious one.

SLATE AND TIN ROOFING.—Those who desire to have buildings covered with slate or tin, should notice the advertisement of D. TILSON & SONS, who have no superiors in their line of business.

THE APPLE WORM.—The Apple number of the Horticulturist, published in New York, has an interesting article on the apple worm, and the cause of its deterioration of late years. It refers to the ravages of the apple worm, whose ravages are increasing year by year, so that now a fully developed apple is rarely found in the market. Dr. I. P. Trimble, entomologist to the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey, has recently published a book on this subject, in which he proposes a cure for the evil, which he affirms, from actual experiment to be effective. This is simply to invest the body of the tree in the coils of a hay rope or band, passed four or five times around the tree, and so completely made and fastened as not to be easily detached. The author says: "These bands should be put on the trees as soon as the fruit shows signs of the worms being at work, say from the middle to the last of June. They should be examined every two weeks, as long as the warm weather lasts, the earlier broods of worms becoming moths and producing a second crop. In examining the trap or hay bands, all that is necessary is to slip it up the body of the tree a few inches, when all the worms with the worms inside of them are so perfectly exposed that nothing remains to be done but to crush them on the spot, and then slip the trap or band down to its original position for another trial. If one has not time to crush all these vermin at the time, the birds will be pretty sure to finish them if the band, under which they are concealed, is not replaced for a day or two." The author adds: "The insect enemies of fruit and fruit trees do not exceed twelve or fifteen, and if five or six of the worst of them were thoroughly understood and conquered, fruit growing would again be a successful business. And this can be done. The protection of fruit from these enemies is made a fixed science, so that the man who chooses to go into the business of fruit growing may be sure of success, provided he permits no other pursuit to interfere with proper attention to this at the right time."

WEATHER REPORT.
For the week ending Saturday, May 5.

DAYS.	MAX.	MIN.	WIND.
Sunday	65	42	S.W.
Monday	60	40	S.W.
Tuesday	60	40	S.E.
Wednesday	65	40	S.E.
Thursday	55	40	S.W.
Friday	60	40	S.W.
Saturday	62	40	S.W.

Thunder, lightning and rain, but cleared off before morning.
Cleared off in the afternoon.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.—"One of the surest signs of the condition of education in any community is the estimation in which the profession of teaching is held. Where few days of vacation prevail, the teacher is valued at a low rate, and his services are poorly paid. On the other hand, where elevated and enlarged ideas of the nature and ends of wise education are entertained, the true dignity of the profession is appreciated, and the importance of securing to it the highest talent and accomplishments is practically acknowledged by providing the requisite means for the attainment of the end in view. Measured by this standard, our progress as a State, it must be confessed, has not been so satisfactory as could be desired. By a comparison of statistics it appears that in the course of twenty years the average wages of teachers, male and female, in this Commonwealth, have been advanced nominally about fifty per cent. In the meantime, the average wealth of the State per capita had remained stationary, and if the wages of labor, in general, had not been raised, this increase might justly be regarded as a gratifying proof of progress. But the facts in the case will scarcely justify such a conclusion. The period named, indeed, has been the increase in the value of the money, but the value of the money to the population has been doubled, so that in reality the compensation of teachers has not kept pace with our growth in material wealth. That the wages of labor, of every other description, whether skilled or unskilled, professional or industrial, have risen, might live as pleasantly together another twenty-five years as they have in the past, and enjoy a golden wedding as well gotten up and carried out as this silver wedding was; which was certainly a success.

WOBBURN LOCALS.
REAL ESTATE SALES.—Mr. Sewell Flagg has disposed of his house just below the corner of Main and Railroad streets, and adjoining the estate of A. Roundy, Esq., to Mr. James Buel.
Last week Mr. George W. Allen sold his house, on a court leading off from Green street, to Mr. Joshua Stoddard, for \$1500.
The estate on Warren street, opposite the residence of Mr. Champney, known as the Shepherd place, has been purchased by Mr. E. N. Blake. He is to remove the buildings and erect thereon a fine residence.
The Wyman estate was sold at auction on Thursday, to Gen. Abijah Thompson, for \$3000.
The Corbett house, on Mt. Pleasant street, has been sold to Mr. Clement, for \$1400.
Jonathan Thompson has exchanged his beautiful villa for the spacious mansion of Parker L. Converse, Esq.
Charles Carroll has sold his house on Court street, for \$1400, to widow Johnson.
Henry Lord has sold his cottage on Mt. Pleasant street, to a gentleman of Lexington, for \$1400.

DOGS.—Mr. Wyman, the Town Clerk, has issued his license for dogs to be at large the coming year. Up to the 8th inst., the time the list was handed to the Chief of Police, the number licensed was, males, 125; females, 5.
SERVICES.—Last Sunday religious services were held in the hall formerly used for church purposes adjoining the Central House. The former pastor, Rev. L. Cox, is engaged in editing the *Warwick Advertiser*, published at Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y.

DROUTH.—Because the weather has been cool for a month past, the drowth which is now beginning to make itself felt was not apparent. Still, the fall of rain during the month of April was very slight, and the springs in many places are as low as in the month of June ordinarily. Unless we soon have a considerable fall of rain the crops will suffer.

THE FAIR.—The fair which has been held in Lyceum Hall during the past week to aid in the erection of a new Catholic church in town, was opened most auspiciously on Monday evening last. The decorations of the hall, and the articles with which the sale tables and shelves are loaded, as well as the booths where confectionery, fruit, cake, coffee and other refreshments are offered for sale, far exceed in magnificence and taste any thing of the kind ever held in town. The ceiling of the hall is nearly hid by a profusion of flags and streamers, in which the banner of the "emerald isle" is blended in pleasing contrast with the red and white of the glorious Union banner, which many of these our adopted citizens have fought under during the past four years, and whose efforts have contributed so largely to defend and preserve.

Over the entrance to the hall is a gothic arch, bearing the motto,—"Ere Go Bragh" 98. The rostrum is spanned by an arch, resting upon ornamental pillars, which has upon it "In aid of the new church, Ladies' Catholic Fair." A fine scenic painting adorns the end of the hall. Many of the articles offered for sale (other than which are being sold by tickets, to be drawn as prizes) are of considerable value, such as a gold watch, chamber set, cooking stove, silver spoons, carriage blankets, etc. The hall was crowded on Monday evening, and there was some difficulty in passing through the crowd, but the utmost of good feeling and good order prevailed, and all passed off in the most satisfactory manner. A large number of persons from abroad were present, lending their aid to help along the good work. Singing and playing upon the piano forte helped to soothe the occasion.
On Wednesday evening a large number of articles, the shares in which had been all taken up, were delivered to the holders of the fortunate numbers, and some of them were removed, but the hall still presents a very handsome appearance. The attendance on Wednesday evening was very large. The board of managers speak in the highest terms of the part of members of other denominations, and say that it far exceeds their most sanguine expectations. The receipts at the door, up to Friday noon, foot up \$250.00. The sum total of the receipts will be given next week.

Workers have removed some of the stones from Main street, so that the travel is slightly improved,—preparatory it is to be hoped, to a good coating of gravel. What the town ought to do is to pave the street in the centre of the town. In the end it would prove a cheap investment.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent was one of the favored few who were invited to attend a Silver Wedding at the house of B. F. Flanders, Esq., on Friday last. The company consisted of between fifty and sixty invited guests, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Bodwell, and wife, Dea. Francis Butters and wife, an honorable couple who have outlived their golden wedding several years, and also relatives and particular friends from Woburn and other towns.

The company assembled about eight o'clock in the evening, bringing some valuable presents, mostly of silver, which were very handsome to look upon, as well as useful. Some friend gave a splendid pipe, designed for the special use of the bridegroom, who, like Gilpin, "Has a pleasant wit,
And loves a timely joke,
And though he seldom rides a race,
He often takes a smoke.
He is a prudent man,
Nor runs a dangerous gig,
And if he sometimes drops his hat,
He never loses his wig."

The Rev. Dr. Bodwell made some pertinent remarks, applicable to the occasion, and referred to the physical appearance of the bridegroom after rearing such a family. A poem was read, composed by some friend of the family, and some remarks were also made by J. P. Converse, Esq., complimentary to the bride and groom; after which the company were invited to the table which was bountifully filled with good things too numerous to mention.

About eleven o'clock the company retired, with a sincere wish, as I believe, that the happy couple who had so well entertained them, might live as pleasantly together another twenty-five years as they have in the past, and enjoy a golden wedding as well gotten up and carried out as this silver wedding was; which was certainly a success.

C.

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The decorations of the hall, and the articles with which the sale tables and shelves are loaded, as well as the booths where confectionery, fruit, cake, coffee and other refreshments are offered for sale, far exceed in magnificence and taste any thing of the kind ever held in town. The ceiling of the hall is nearly hid by a profusion of flags and streamers, in which the banner of the "emerald isle" is blended in pleasing contrast with the red and white of the glorious Union banner, which many of these our adopted citizens have fought under during the past four years, and whose efforts have contributed so largely to defend and preserve. Over the entrance to the hall is a gothic arch, bearing the motto,—"Ere Go Bragh" 98. The rostrum is spanned by an arch, resting upon ornamental pillars, which has upon it "In aid of the new church, Ladies' Catholic Fair." A fine scenic painting adorns the end of the hall. Many of the articles offered for sale (other than which are being sold by tickets, to be drawn as prizes) are of considerable value, such as a gold watch, chamber set, cooking stove, silver spoons, carriage blankets, etc. The hall was crowded on Monday evening, and there was some difficulty in passing through the crowd, but the utmost of good feeling and good order prevailed, and all passed off in the most satisfactory manner. A large number of persons from abroad were present, lending their aid to help along the good work. Singing and playing upon the piano forte helped to soothe the occasion.
On Wednesday evening a large number of articles, the shares in which had been all taken up, were delivered to the holders of the fortunate numbers, and some of them were removed, but the hall still presents a very handsome appearance. The attendance on Wednesday evening was very large. The board of managers speak in the highest terms of the part of members of other denominations, and say that it far exceeds their most sanguine expectations. The receipts at the door, up to Friday noon, foot up \$250.00. The sum total of the receipts will be given next week.

Workers have removed some of the stones from Main street, so that the travel is slightly improved,—preparatory it is to be hoped, to a good coating of gravel. What the town ought to do is to pave the street in the centre of the town. In the end it would prove a cheap investment.

APPOINTMENTS.—At a meeting of the Board of Selectmen on Thursday evening of last week, the following additional appointments were made:

Measurer of Wood, Lumber and Bark—L. G. Richardson.

Measurer of Upper Leather—Huntington Porter.

Assistant Engineer—James Buel.

ASSAULT CASE.—In justice to Mr. Jones, proprietor of the Central House Stable, and to correct if possible, a wrong impression in regard to the fracas which occurred on Monday last, I would say that the plaintiff being drunk, entered one of the stalls in the stable and commenced to unfasten the horse standing there. Refusing to desist and leave the stall, Mr. Jones ejected him, and told one of his men to go for a police officer. The man begged hard to be let off, where Mr. Jones released him and told him to go, instead of which he commenced to threaten and abuse him shamefully. Mr. Jones then picked him up and threw him into the street, the plaintiff then went into the street, and scratching him as best he could. The man then went to the stable of Mr. A. J. Wade, talked the matter over with some acquaintances, and then started back to "clean Jones out." At the door of the stable Mr. Jones ordered him off, but this only produced a tirade of abuse, where Mr. Jones hit him by the collar and marched him to the street and told him to leave. As soon as Jones released his hold, the fellow turned upon him, struck at him, and finally caught him by the shirt collar. In the fracas the fellow was thrown down. Mr. J. repeatedly told him to get up, and finally struck him in the face when he let go. This is a plain statement of the facts (as I saw the whole proceeding) and I leave the readers to draw their own inferences.

The above case was tried before P. L. Converse, Esq., on Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Jones was fined \$300 and costs. A. V. Lynde, Esq., of Stoneham, for defendant. The plaintiff was James Manning.

VACATION.—The schools of the town have this week enjoyed the customary spring vacation.

ACCIDENT.—Last week Friday Mr. Nelson Shepherd, in the employ of Shepherd & Perry, of Winchester, had the misfortune to break one of his arms while engaged in running a splitting machine at their tannery.

PIC-NIC.—The 3d class in the Central Grammar School had arrangements all completed for holding a picnic on Wednesday of this week, but owing to the unfavorable state of the weather it was postponed to some future time.

SILVER WEDDING.—Last week Friday evening, the residence of Mr. B. F. Flanders, on Salem street, was thrown open to receive a party of some twenty or thirty relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Flanders, who on that evening celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The evening was pleasantly spent, and the party left behind them substantial tokens of regard.

Another chance to purchase goods "at an awful sacrifice"—goods sold without the slightest regard to the cost,—(in fact, less than the cost of the raw material), is offered, "for a few days only," at the sign of the red flag, Main street. No need for one to go bargain hunting, when such a chance to purchase cheap goods is almost sure to appear.

Who would not be glad of the chance to go as a witness in a case to be tried before the courts either of Cambridge, Concord or Lowell, when he can have his traveling expenses paid (once a week) and receive as a compensation the enormous sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day? Such a person would be inclined to be better pleased in such a case if he happened to know nothing about the cause—was not even called on to the witness stand,—and every thing seemed to imply that he was forced to attend simply that a lawyer's clerk might air himself in the display of a "little brief authority." LUKE R. BOUT.

WINCHESTER.

MILLINERY.—Mr. James McIntyre has leased the whole of the space part of the building next to Lyceum Hall, now occupied in part as a paint shop, for a term of years, and proposes to occupy it as a first class millinery establishment, to be under the charge of Mrs. McIntyre. The ladies will then have an opportunity to have their matters attended to in this line without going to the city. We hope if he happens to be a milliner, he will be patronized and encouraged, if it should meet the wants of the ladies, which is a very difficult thing to do, as many are doubtless aware.

COURT CALENDAR.—The case of Sarah Hickey, administratrix, vs. the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, which came on in the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County, on last Wednesday, was, after a partial hearing, taken from the jury, and the case to be reported to the full bench of said court for their adjudication as to the liability of the railroad for damages, under the facts disclosed on the trial. It will be remembered that the heirs, intestate Thomas Hickey was severely injured on the D.D. road between Winchester and Woburn Centre by a collision between the smoking car in which he was riding and a baggage car, and died within twenty-four hours thereafter. This suit is brought to recover damages for the injuries thus received through the alleged negligence of the defendant corporation. The defense was a general denial—alleging that the deceased was upon the platform outside the car before it stopped, contrary to the rules of the road, and thereby through his own fault received the injuries which caused his death.

The decision of the Supreme Court in this case will be of importance, not only to the corporation but to the passengers on the road, involving, as it does, the liability of the road for injuries caused in like manner. Should it be decided in their favor, then passengers will do well to keep within the cars until they stop, as the safest place generally, but at any rate the proper one for them.

EXCLOSURE.

READING.
Mr. James S. Campbell, who so honorably served this town as one of its Selectmen, has removed to the town of Westborough, where he has recently purchased a splendid farm, well stocked and everything in the best order. We regret very much to part with him as a citizen, and especially as an officer of the town, as there are few men of so rare executive ability. The vacancy caused by Mr. Campbell's resignation has been filled by the choice of Solen A. Parker.

The Bethesda festival was a very pleasant and successful affair, realizing some six hundred dollars. Miss Flora Buxton was crowned May Queen. She performed her part very finely and elicited the admiration of all present.

The ruling of Mr. Speaker Stone, of the Mass. House, Resolutions, in relation to some of its members (soldiers) voting on the question of "Equalization of Bounties," excites no little comment, for to sustain his ruling resort is had to old English laws and customs, which to say the least was absurd as touching matters of State legislation. If his ruling be correct, then I suppose, should a bill or resolve be introduced looking to extra compensation to present members of the Legislature, they, having a pecuniary interest in the matter, will of course refuse to vote such compensation.

LENO.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.
PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,
The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age!

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, weak stomach, general debility, nervous system, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, and all other pains, cuts, bruises, and sprains, burns, scalds, cuts, and all other external injuries, ringworm, tetter, broken bones, frost-bitten feet, chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a SURE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND CHILLS AND FEVER. my12-1m

CHOLERA, DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY!

A CURE IS WARRANTED BY DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENEZIAN LINTMENT, if used when first taken by persons of temperate habits. This medicine has been known in the United States over 20 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended, and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the Cholera of 1849, Dr. Tobias attended 40 cases and lost 4, being called in too late to do any good.

DIRECTIONS.—Take a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water every half hour for two hours, and rub the abdomen and extremities well with the Lintment. To allay the thirst, take a lump of ice in the mouth, about the size of a marble every ten minutes. It is warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all druggists, price 40 and 50 cents. Depot, 56 Courtland St., New York. my12-1m

A Single Box of Brandreth's Pills contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-cent hundred physical ailments in their efficacy to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known, sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitality in this season, and it is dangerous to let it prevail; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure Headache, Pain, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Head, Heartburn, Pain in the Breast-bone, Sudden Faintness and Costiveness. Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines. my12-1m

DEAD HEADS,
or in other words, heads whose once glorious locks have withered and whitened.

can in a few moments be re-dressed with all their YOUTHFUL ATTRIBUTES, by a single application of that wonderful talsman CRISTADORO'S HAIR OYE.

The Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV.: No. 34.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

FOR SALE.

Residence and 28 square rods of land, situated in Central Square, Woburn, one mile from depot, with a large garden, and close by school; 12 nice apple trees in bearing; 11 story house with L. 5 finished rooms, painted and blinded; good never failing water. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to RHODA MCINTIRE, Woburn, April 28, 1866.—47

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A Cottage House, containing 8 rooms, all finished, with good stable attached, situated on Winchester Park, about three minutes walk from the Richardson Row Station. There is a well of never failing water in the house. The house stands upon a lot of land about 14 acres in extent, well stocked with fruit trees in bearing condition. For any person wishing a small place, at a moderate price, the above offers unusual inducements. Apply to W. R. WYMAN, Lyceum Building, Woburn Center, or Mrs. O. F. KENDALL, at the premises. apr28-47

A. H. COWDREY, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of STONEHAM and vicinity.
OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,
Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July 29

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,
Woburn, Mass.
Jan. 8, 1866. 6m

W. M. WESTON,
WATCH MAKER,
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.
aug10-47

EPHRAIM CUTLER, M.D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
Bank Block, Woburn

K. W. BAKER,
AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE AND
LEASING OF

REAL ESTATE,
No. 6 Tremont Street, Boston.

Mr. Baker will pay special attention to selling, leasing, or purchasing real estate, and he calls the attention of persons in Woburn and Winchester to the peculiar advantages of his agency, being a practical builder, and residing in Winchester. All orders gratis, and no charge unless a sale or lease is effected. mar2-3m

**CARPET AND WINDOW SHADE WARE-
HOUSE,**

AT THE OLD STAND.
Cor. Hanover and Union Streets,
Boston.

We are in receipt of the latest styles of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETS.

In Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, &c., which, together with complete assortment of Oil, Cloths and Window Shades, we offer at the lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.
LEARNARD & HARTLEY,
130 Hanover, 78 and 80 Union St.
mar17-3m

A. B. COFFIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School St.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM No. 10,
may12

D. D. SINCLAIR,
GILDER.
And Manufacturer of all Descriptions of Looking-
Glasses, and Picture Frames, Old Frames Re-gilt
equal to new. Sold in France, Germany and Italy.
323 WASHINGTON, COR. WEST ST.
BOSTON.
Oil Paintings For Sale. mel31-47

Encourage trade in its legitimate
Channels.

Hovey's Balm
FOR THE
HAIR.
Half a gross of this valuable preparation for
sale by
W. C. BRIGHAM, Apothecary.

**JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXE-
CUTED AT THIS OFFICE.**

TO FARMERS.
The celebrated FOSBETTES of the Lodi Manufacture
Co.—the CHEAPEST and BEST fertilizer of the
age—is kept for sale by
WILLIAM PARKER,
Reading, Mass.
apr7-8t

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE
For Sale.
The large and superb two story
dwelling, together with the
land under and adjoining the same,
belonging to the heirs of the late
Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is offered
for sale on favorable terms. Said estate is situated
on Academy Hill, in Woburn, adjacent the premises
of Charles Choate, Esq., and is one of the most desir-
able locations in town. The lot, which is large, is
well stocked with fruit and other trees. Apply on
the premises, or to JOHN CUMMINGS, Jr.,
Woburn, March 17, 1866.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. CLOUGH,
Having completed his engagements of being in
Boston a part of the time, is now located perma-
nently at his house in Woburn, where he will be
happy to see all who need his services.
SITIOUS OXIDE OF ZINC OR SULPHURIC
ETHER, will be used when required, for overcom-
ing pain in extracting teeth.
Dr. C.'s experience and success in his profession
will make it an object for people in the adjoining
towns meeting Dental operations, to give him a call.
He intends to make his prices conform to country
prices.
Woburn, April 14, 1866. 3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,
WOBURN, MASS.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular
music, for \$80.00 to \$200.00 each. FIFTY-ONE
GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premi-
ums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free.
Address, MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, or MA-
SON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept9-47

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been reduced to health in
a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having
suffered for several years with a severe lung affec-
tion, and that dread disease, Consumption—is an-
xious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means
of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-
scription used (free of charge), with the directions
for preparing and using the same, which they will
find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and
Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in
sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted,
and spread information which he conceives to be in-
valuable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his
remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove
a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail,
will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
deco30-47
Williamstown, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous
Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects
of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffer-
ing humanity, send free to all who need it, the re-
cipe and directions for making the simple remedy
by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit
by the advertiser's experience, can do so by address-
ing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
deco30-47
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO
YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous
Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., sup-
plying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE.
By one who has cured himself after undergoing
considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid ad-
dressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may
be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Kidney Disease.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Rheumatism.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Urinary Disease.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Gravel.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Stricture.

The BEST Fluid Extract BUCKU now before the
public, is SMOLANDER'S. For all diseases above,
and for WEAKNESS AND PAINS IN THE
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and disorders arising
from EXCESS OF A KIDNEY, it is perfectly
INVALUABLE. For sale by all Apothecaries
everywhere. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. TRY IT!
TAKE NO OTHER.

BURLEIGH A. ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists 86
Hanover street, Boston, General Agents.

S. WATSON DREW, M.D.,

Physician & Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN.
1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL.
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)
Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M.
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.—47

JAMES MCCOY, M.

CUSTOM BOOT MAKER.
Would respectfully inform his friends and the
public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in
the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's
Boots, of French and American Calf.
Repairing of all kinds, done at short notice, with
neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.

STATEMENT

OF THE
QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE
Insurance Co.
NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

CASH FUND, \$154,883 61
Amount required to re-insure, 144,566 26
Surplus, \$10,317 35

LIABILITIES, NONE!
ALL LOSSES SETTLED AND PAID.
WM. S. MORTON, PRESIDENT.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, SECRETARY.

This Company has been in operation nearly fifteen
years, has paid over \$200,000 in Losses, and over
\$150,000 in Dividends to Policy holders; and is now
paying Forty per cent. Dividend on all Five Years,
and Twenty per cent. on all other risks. The Divi-
dends in this Company are paid in Cash.

All Losses promptly Adjusted and Paid.

HOMES OFFICE, QUINCY, MASS.

Agent for Woburn,

L. THOMPSON, Jr.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY.

FRANK B. DODGE, Practical
Watchmaker, and Dealer in CLOCKS,
W. A. T. C. H. S. GOLD
CHAINS, LOCKETS,
JEWELRY, SPECTA-
CLES, Fine Silver Plated
Ware, "plated on genuine Albata." Silver
Spoons, Butter, Fruit and Pie Knives,
Napkin Rings, Coral Beads, Thermome-
ters, &c.

Engraving to order.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired.

VIOLIN STRINGS constantly on
hand.

AGENT FOR
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

CENTRAL HOUSE

Livery, Hack, and Boarding

STABLE,

MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

G. F. JONES,
Proprietor.

feb3-47

"Do Not Delay."

BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO
LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire In-
surance Company. SPARKBOW HORTON,
INSURANCE AGENT,
at Woburn Bookstore.

A LOST CHORD.

Seated one day at the organ,
I was weary and ill at ease,
And my fingers wandered listly
Over the noisy keys.

I do not know what I was playing,
Or what I was dreaming then;
But I struck one chord of music,
Like the sound of a great Amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight
Like the close of an Angel's Psalm,
And it lay on my fevered spirit
With a light of infinite calm.

It guided pain and sorrow,
Like love overcoming strife,
It seen of the harmonious who
From our discordance life.

It linked all perplexed meanings
Into one perfect peace,
And trembled away into silence
As it were loth to cease.

I have sought, but seek it vainly,
That one lost chord divine,
That came from the soul of the organ,
And entered into mine.

It may be that death's bright angel
Will speak in that chord again;
It may be that in that heaven
I shall hear that grand Amen.

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

BREAKING A JAM.

Few people have any idea of the dan-
gers and difficulties that attend the trade
by which Britain is supplied with the tim-
ber used in her various requirements.

They observe large timber ships discharg-
ing on her quays, and suppose, perhaps,
that it is the result of a trade no more haz-
ardous to life than of any other product of
this globe which they see complacently
drawn within Britain's mighty commer-
cial vortex. Very different, however, is
the fact; in the production and hand-
ling of timber in all its stages, from the
felling of the tree to its transport across
the ocean, more lives are lost through ac-
cident, more coolness and contempt of
danger called for, than perhaps in any
other pursuit. The following incidents
in the great danger attendant on one
branch of the lumber trade, that of driv-
ing or floating the timber down the river,
—on the ice on which it was deposited in
the winter—to the port whence it is ship-
ped to England.

I was born in Canada, and from the
age of eighteen have passed my life prin-
cipally in the gloomy recesses of her
woods, far from the abodes of civiliza-
tion, following the arduous and often
ruinous pursuits of a lumberman, as we
who get out the timber are called, and
amongst a class of men hardy and daring
as the world can show, had become noted
on our river, from a chance escapade of
mine, one spring, in "driving."

We were well down the river, and had
united our gang with several others
whom we had overtaken; there were per-
haps one hundred and fifty men alto-
gether. We were running through a
rapid, free from rocks, but still, from the
enormous body of water pouring through
a narrow passage, sufficiently wild to
daunt the bravest among us, and prevent
the men practising a favorite feat, and
one in which lives are often lost—"run-
ning the rapids on a stick of timber." I
was working at the head of the rapid,
shoving the timber from the banks, when
I suddenly became aware that the stick
I was on—a red pine spar about eighty
feet long—was bound for the rapid, and
that I could not avoid being an unwilling
passenger. At first I thought there was
no great danger, my only fear being that
either end of the long spar might strike
the shore, in which case I should certainly
be swept off, and most probably
smashed by some other stick. However,
we ran the rapid in splendid style, the
spar keeping perfectly straight, and not
rolling in the least; in fact it was as
steady as though on shore. The swell-
ing running very high, and as I darted
past the men who lined the banks, I saw
by their alarmed faces that they thought
I was in great danger; and now came
the pinch; for as we drew near the tail
of the rapid—boiling and seething like a
Maelstrom—I saw that a collision with
another stick of timber, which was being
whirled round in an eddy, was unavoid-
able. I had a handspike in my hand,
and thinking I might be able to get on
the other stick, I ran towards the end of
the spar. I had gone within ten feet of
the end, when the two sticks—going in
contrary directions—struck, fortunately
for me, exactly in the same line. I left
my spar, of course, in a hurry, and de-
scribing a curve, alighted, after an aerial
flight of some twenty feet, fair on the
other stick. The handspike, grasped in
both hands, and held in front across the
body, saved me from falling. To spring
up, run to the end of the stick, and swim
ashore, was the work of a few moments.
The men cheered, for they thought it was
through my own agility that my life was
saved; whereas, I was not a free agent
in the matter, and had the sticks not met
end on, should most probably have been
drowned or smashed.

This feat established my reputation

for courage; and the following adventu-
re, almost unparalleled, I imagine, in the
history of man's escape from apparently
certain death, placed me at the head of
our river, and I believe that the ignorant
French Canadians who witnessed it,
think I bear a charmed life.

It was in the spring of 1864. Embark-
ing all my capital in lumbering, I had,
during the winter, placed a very consid-
erable amount of square timber on the
Ko-wash-gong, a branch of the river Ot-
tawa; all my energies were strained to
the utmost to get it down to market, for
my future depended on the result. I had
a gang of thirty good men, but unfortun-
ately, as it turned out, I placed myself
in all situations of danger; this, indeed,
is always looked for from the "boss of
the drive," but I ought to have engaged
another man in that capacity. All went
well for a time, and could I pass a dan-
gerous and dreaded rapid without a jam
—as an accumulation of timber, conse-
quent on perhaps one stick jamming up
the passage, is called—I felt sure of a
profitable return for my winter's work.

It is usual before running timber
through a rapid, to throw a boom across
the river, at a short distance above, to
confine the timber, which being allowed to
pass down in small quantities, and en-
tirely stopped if necessary, cannot under
proper management, jam to any extent;
but such was the rapidity of the river at
this point, that we were obliged to have
our boom some three miles above the
rapid, and the quantity of timber in that
three miles was quite sufficient to cause
a very large jam, should any hitch occur.
I was well aware of the danger, and had
my best men stationed at the rapid, to
guide the timber into the channel, and
was there myself, most of the time, we
had run a large number through success-
fully, and I was congratulating myself
that all would go well, when, towards
evening, a rush of timber came down; one
large piece struck first one shore, slewed
round, and caught the other. In a mo-
ment a jam was formed. Now, could
we have stopped the timber from com-
ing down, we could have easily broken
the jam, but the timber came down so
fast upon us that our efforts were useless,
and for that evening we gave up, and re-
turning to camp, which was up at the
boom, awaited the daylight with a simi-
lar feeling of coming danger that I
should think hangs over an army the
night previous to a battle. It was, we
knew, almost a certainty that some of
our small number would not live to see
that jam broken. In the morning, we
started for the rapid; I and another man
went in a boat, the rest by land. About
a mile above the large rapid was another
one, at the head of which we were in the
habit of leaving the boat, for the only
attempt hitherto made to run it resulted
in the death of the adventurers, two Yan-
kees; but this morning I saw with dis-
may that a boat might live through it; the
cause I well knew, it was caused by the
jam damming back the water, and it en-
abled me to form an estimate of the pile
of timber that must have accumulated
during the night. Although there was
nothing to be gained by running the boat
through the rapid, I felt reckless, and de-
termined to do what, in all probability,
could not be done again; so receiving as-
surance from the man with me that he
would risk his life on the issue, I put the
boat in the channel. We passed in safe-
ty, though we had several narrow
escapes, and soon arrived at the jam.

What a scene it was, and how hopeless
it seemed, that man could do anything
amidst such a mighty rush of waters!
I had seen a jam on which three hundred
men had worked for three years before
breaking it; but this looked worse; the
snow-distended river, hemmed in between
precipitous thirty feet high, and still
further obstructed by the huge mass of
timber piled up level with the banks, was
boiling with impetuous rage. The tim-
ber itself was matted and interlaced in
every conceivable manner; some pieces
reared right on end, and the whole form-
ing a mass fully thirty feet above the or-
dinary level of the water, but which was
now pouring over it. To make the mat-
ter worse I found that only ten men had
arrived; the rest, having lost their way,
did not make their appearance until eve-
ning. After a careful examination, I
found that the mischief was caused by
one stick lying across the channel, and I
thought if that could be cut, the jam
would break; but this was an operation
of such extreme danger, that all the men
hung back, and refused to attempt it.
The only portion of the stick visible was
in the centre of the stream, for the water,

though pouring in masses over the sides
of the jam, did not overtop the middle.
My idea was to fasten a rope to the stick,
and then cut it nearly through, then, by
means of the rope, all hands could break
it, and all might be well. At length one
of the men agreed to go down with me;
but after working a short time, he be-
came frightened and went on shore. All
at once, the stick broke, and the jam be-
gan slowly to move. My first feeling
was that of joy, for I remembered thinking
I had made one thousand pounds by that
operation; and even after I had attained
the summit of the jam, and the timber
was beginning to break up, I did not ap-
prehend any great danger. I had not
noticed one place above the rapid, where
the water eddied into shore, and I felt
sure that by jumping in there, I should
be able to catch some overhanging
branches, and all be right; but when I
reached the spot, it was changed, and the
water on both sides was running like a
mill-race. I still ran on, now thoroughly
alarmed, jumping from stick to stick,
hoping to find some chance to get ashore.
But I soon saw that though I was going
very fast up the timber, I was also going
very fast into the rapid. I immediately
turned, and ran down, hoping that per-
haps the timber might go through with-
out breaking up; but before me, as I
opened the rapid, I saw a sight that at
once took away from me all hope of go-
ing through alive. The banks, as I have
said before, were about thirty feet high,
and in the stream were here and there
huge rocks, which broke the straight line
of the channel; the whole raving, as I
now gazed, elevated above, and about to
make the fatal plunge into it, was one tu-
multuous heaving mass of timber; hard-
ly any water could be seen; but the huge
sticks were thrown in all directions, many
of them turning end over end. I knew
that no man could go through that and
live. Hoping that at least I should be
killed at once, I sat down on a stick, and
I distinctly remember seeing one of the
men who had run down the rapid as
soon as the jam broke, and managed to
clamber down the rocks, making motions
for me to seize his pole. I shouted to
him, "It is no use," for I knew that I
should have pulled him in. An instant
afterwards, I was struck in the back
with a stick of timber, and this, which
was the danger I most dreaded, proved
the means of saving my life. I was
thrown forward, and where I fell, the
timber opened a little, and I slipped
through. This was an extraordinary es-
cape; for perhaps—so tightly was the
timber packed—in no other part of the
jam could I have done so, and it is to
this I owe my life. From boyhood I had
been accustomed to diving, and it at once
occurred to me, that though I must be
killed on the surface, I might perhaps
live through, if I could keep below the
timber; and I found I had just hit the
channel, which formed a sort of canal
perhaps six feet deeper than the main
floor of the rapid. The timber not being
able to fill this up, the water was rushing
along in an unbroken mass; but I ques-
tioned whether I should not have been able
to keep down, if I had not fallen in with
a small stick of red pine, which, from its
weight, had sunk below the main body
of the timber. I grasped this, placing
my arm round it, but even in the fearful
position I was in, I was cool enough to
remember, that probably as we passed
along my arm would be broken by con-
tact with the rocks, so I changed the
arm merely putting my elbow on it.
How anxiously I looked for light over-
head! The noise was deafening, but all
was dark. I have since calculated, by
watching timber going through, that I
was about one and a quarter minutes un-
der water, but to me it seemed never
ending. I had at last made up my mind
that though it was certain death, up I
must go, when I saw daylight overhead,
and knew that we were through; I let go
the stick, and struck out for the surface.
I don't know how, in my disabled state,
I managed to do it, but I soon found my-
self lying on a stick of timber, and whirl-
ing round in an eddy at the foot of the
rapid. My situation was still full of dan-
ger, for I now found I could not move;
I felt paralyzed with the blow I had re-
ceived when knocked into the water; I
was also fearfully bruised by scraping
against the rocks under water. The
same man who had offered me his pole
as I went into the rapid, and, indeed, the
only one who saw me go down—for the
rest, seeing me run up the jam, had gone
up to help me—here nobly came to my
assistance, and at the imminent risk of
his life, succeeded in gaining the stick I
was on. He said: "I need not ask you

if you are hurt, for you would not lie
there if you were not; can I help you?"
I said: "No; but if I fall off, you must
jump in on the other side of the stick,
and hold me up." I told him he would
likely be hurt, but he said he would stay
by me until the men came up. We went
spinning round for some time, for the
men, when they did come, seemed afraid;
but at length they succeeded in catching
hold of the stick I was on, and I was
saved.

For three days I lay on the bank, un-
able to be moved; but thanks to a consti-
tution that seems to defy bodily injury, I
am now all right, except that my kneecap
was broken under water, and still
pains me now then; and this winter
again sees me in the woods, again to
drive timber, I hope with a better result,
through the same rapid.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

The Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., deliv-
ered last night, at Smith & Nixon's Hall,
the first of the series of lectures under the
auspices of the Trades Assembly.

His subject was "The Dignity of Labor."

Dr. Ryder was introduced to the audi-
ence, and read his able lecture, of which
we give a synopsis:—

Organizations like that which he ad-
dressed might be regarded as the pro-
duct of Christianity. Until recently they
were unknown. The ancients would not
have understood the words Trades
Union Association. They would have
considered that they were interfering
with matters far beyond them. But the
times had changed. There was no royal
way to power or knowledge, and the
son of the artisan had an equal right to
struggle for honor or for profit with the
son of the wealthy man. Since the war
a new value had been set upon those who
were once stigmatized as "greasy me-
chanics," and those who had thronged
the ranks of the army. The middle
classes formed the great element at the
West. They were the one upon which
the country should rely.

In the sons of toil, who did not sell
their principles; in the Fenian sons who
fought for the liberty of Ireland, lay the
hope of the virgin soil of the West; and
to that would the historian trace their
great progress.

After congratulating them on their
efforts to secure a library, he went on to
say that all the various forms of philo-
sophy might be classified as proceeding
from head, heart, or hands, which formed
parts of one grand whole. The Grecian
philosophy was all head; work was ig-
noble; the thinking organ was the deified
gift; the hand was looked on as a
country cousin. No great inventions
originated there. Whatever showed the
supremacy of mind that age might boast
of but nothing else. Lord Bacon, by
his philosophy, gave the supremacy to
the Saxon hand. Invention began. Man
came to be a worker. The splendid
results of it were everywhere visible.
But the heart had to tell the story of its
deeds. Christianity had used its potent
influence, and made a bond between the
head and hand, telling the man of mind
that he was the brother of the lowly ar-
tisan, and should be united with him in
every chain of love. Religion had shown
the claims of the heart. In the civiliza-
tion of to-day, it was seen how each had
helped the other. The one without the
other was comparatively valueless. He
conceived, therefore, that the glory of
their civilization lay in the dignity of la-
bor. Labor was not now disgraceful.
The day had gone by when it was dis-
honorable for any one to labor. He was
the most worthy who worked for the ad-
vantage of mankind with all three quali-
ties.

If the laborers were intelligent and
moral, labor was intelligently and mor-
ally regarded. Education was necessary.
There might be a tyranny of the hands
as well as of the head—the tyranny of
force. Where the heart had absolute
rule, there was superstition and credu-
lity. Where the head ruled, intellect was
predominant, and but a few had the con-
trol.

The present age was somewhat infatu-
ated with the idea of material progress.
The hand was a great element in Amer-
ica. Nowhere had so many great works,
of tunnels, canals, and railways, been in
progress. That millions of earnest, ar-
dent men were digging, toiling, giving
up their strength for their country was
enough to make one marvel exceedingly,
and perhaps lend an undue importance to
those results. Against that, however,
he cautioned them.

The aggregate of intelligence was now
simply immense. There never were as

many educated people in the world as
now, and yet never as many humbugs.

He mentioned the numbers who had pur-
chased tickets in a certain gift concert,
and had patiently waded through the
columns of papers to see the if their
number was among the winning ones.

Not many months ago the city was hon-
ored with the expounder of the new
Newtonian doctrine of medicine, and e-
ager throngs had attended him; if sick,
desirous of cure; if well desirous of gain-
ing an additional stock of health.

Strangely enough, the people of Chic-
ago believed such ridiculous pretensions,
and wasted money on the most transpar-
ent frauds, while children went without
school-books, and wives without food.

It was necessary in this country to use
a little ballast. Ask any newsdealer of
what papers he sold the most to labor-
ing men, and he will say two of the
literature

THE NEW MILITIA LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Advertiser gives an abstract of the provisions of the new law, as follows:—

The bill provides first of all that every able-bodied male citizen, resident within this State, of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, with certain exceptions, shall be enrolled in the militia. The persons exempted from enrollment are as follows: Justices and clerks of courts of record; registers of probate and insolvency; registers of deeds and sheriffs;

Officers who have held or may hold commissions in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States;

Officers who have held, for a period of five years, commissions in the militia of this or any other State of the United States; or who have been superannuated, discharged, or who held commissions in any corps at the time of its disbandment;

Staff officers heretofore exempted, and whose offices shall become vacant by the provisions of section fifty-nine;

Ministers of the gospel; practising physicians;

The superintendents, officers and assistants employed in or about either of the State hospitals, State almshouses, State Prison, jails or houses of correction; keepers of lighthouses, telegraphic operators and conductors and engine drivers of railroad trains, and seamen actually employed on board of any vessel or who have been so employed within three months next preceding the time of enrollment;

Quakers or Shakers in good standing, members of the fire department, criminals and paupers.

The enrolled militia, however, will be subject to no active duty unless they are needed in case of invasion or riot. The active militia is to consist of volunteers and will first be ordered into service.

The number of companies of the volunteer militia, exclusive of the two companies of cadets, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, is to be one hundred of infantry, eight of cavalry, and five of light artillery, and to be apportioned among the counties according to population. The volunteer companies, however, now organized, shall be retained; provided, that no county in the Commonwealth shall by reason thereof be deprived of the right and privilege of enlisting and organizing its proportion of the volunteer force.

The militia will be under the command-in-chief of the Governor of the Commonwealth, and will be officered and disciplined mainly according to the system of the United States. They shall be furnished with arms and equipments by the State.

The law provides that the volunteer militia shall parade by companies, unless otherwise ordered, annually on the last Wednesday in May, for inspection, company drill and manoeuvre. They shall also be assembled for drill by companies, unless otherwise ordered, at least once in each month. In addition each commander of division shall annually order an encampment of his division by brigades or regiments, at some time between the middle of July and the middle of October. Each encampment shall last three days; the troops shall be inspected, reviewed, and thoroughly exercised, as companies, battalions, or brigades, in the whole routine of camp and field duty. The commander-in-chief may also order out any portion of the militia for escort and other duties.

The act also provides compensation for monthly drills and other duty performed by the militia.

Mrs. Partington declares that she thinks it very strange that a little quicksilver in a glass tube can make such awful hot weather by just rising it an inch or so.

"You do wrong to fish on a Sunday," said a clergyman to a boy he saw so doing. "Well, sir," replied the boy, "it can't be much harm, for I ain't cotched nothing."

A Yankee preacher discoursing about Daniel in the lion's den, said: "And there he sat all night long, looking at the show for nothing, and it didn't cost him a cent."

An enterprising quack has contrived to extract from London sausages a powerful tonic, which, he says, contains the whole strength of the original bark. He calls it the "sulphate of canine."

A HOME SELLER.—A New York man, who had not been out of the city for many years, fainted away in the pure air of the country. He was only resuscitated by putting a dead fish to his nose, when he slowly revived, exclaiming "That's good—it smells like home."

"Father, did you ever have another wife besides mother?" "No, my boy; what possessed you to ask such a question?" "Because I saw in the old family Bible where you married Anno Domini 1885, and that isn't mother, for her name was Sally Smith."

A correspondent of a contemporary mentions the following instance of superstitious advice: "I have heard of a chaplain to a union workhouse who preached to his congregation from the text, 'Lay not up for yourself treasures upon earth.' Another contemporary says: 'We have heard of a Morayshire prison chaplain praying, 'Carry us safely to our respective places of abode,' after which the hearers were marched off to their cells."

The reason for not giving the franchise to dockyard hands.—Because votes should not be brought to the hammer.

Don't count your chickens before they're hatched; and avoid, as much as possible having them in your breakfast eggs.

A COVERT MEANING.—What is the difference between a hunt and a hot breakfast?—In the latter case you come to the cover before the meat, in the former to the meat before the cover.

"Two-thirds of the members of my church," says a pastor, "are honorary members. They don't come to prayer meetings, they never attend Sunday-school, they don't add to the life of the church; they are passengers on the gospel ship; they bear no burdens, and add no strength; their names are on our books,—they are honorary members."

A San Francisco paper says the number of new mines going into operation in California, and of old ones prosecuted on a new basis, is very great. These are mostly in private hands, and do not make their appearance in the stock market.

It is asserted that during a recent storm in Wisconsin, the lightning was seen to strike into the lake in the vicinity of Madison, and masses of ice, two feet in thickness, were hurled hundreds of feet in the air.

It is said that there have been more fruit trees planted on this spring, in New England, than has ever been in any former season.

"Don't care much about the bugs," said Mr. Swink; "but the truth is, I've not got the blood to spare."

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from Honduras, Central America, a swarm of stingless bees. These bees are easily swarmed, and are excellent honey makers.

Two counties in California are expected to produce five years hence a wine crop double the entire yield of the United States in 1860, which the last census put at 1,700,000 gallons.

A large force is still employed at the Watertown Arsenal in the manufacture of heavy iron gun carriages for the forts along our seacoast.

The Springfield Republican is out against the Massachusetts Liquor Agency and in favor of a license law. Another batch of frauds have been discovered, and the Republican says it has turned out just as every sensible man expected.

A wonderful aquarium is springing up at Brookline under the eye and direction of M. Edouard Betencourt, a Boulogne artist. The extreme altitude of the rocks will be about 70 feet above the plateau, and the cavern underneath will have at least 12ft. to 14ft. headway, wherein will be a series of reservoirs, into which sun and air are admitted through admirably conceived fissures, and in which specimens of fish, mollusca, crustacea, &c., the produce of the Channel and the Mediterranean, will be found.

Rev. Dr. A. L. Stone, late of Boston, had a narrow escape at the time of the recent explosion of nitro-glycerine in San Francisco. He was driving down the hill directly toward the scene, and in 60 seconds more would have been in front of the building. He had a full view of the horrible scene, and saw a fragment of a human body flying through the air.

It is said that the losses of American vessels during the war, by the capture and of foreign vessels bound to ports of the United States, are ascertained to be two hundred and forty-three. These returns are only those of sea vessels, and do not include the destruction of steamers and other craft upon our rivers and lakes.

As we learn from official documents, New England furnished during the war of the rebellion equivalent to 348,710 men reduced to the three years' standard. Of this number 14,841 were killed or died of wounds, and 23,385 of disease, making a total loss of 38,226. Of this number Massachusetts had killed 6,029; died of disease 6,904, a total of 13,933, or nearly one-ninth of all the men called out. The losses of Vermont, with 29,052 men called out, were much larger than those of New Hampshire, with 30,827; the former State losing 4,900 killed, and 4,471 by the latter. The losses of Maine, with 55,535 men called out, 8,145, were much heavier in proportion than any other State of New England; Rhode Island had 486 killed, and 1,073 died of disease. Connecticut had 1,902 killed, and 3,309 died of disease.

A letter writer in Arkansas speaks of the inducements to immigration as follows:—"Every one who owns land, and all do, hails with joy the coming of a Northern man, or a foreigner. Very few have funds sufficient to conduct their farms until fall, and they want to sell their large surplus tracts of land, which they can never again cultivate for themselves, at prices ranging from fifty cents to ten dollars per acre. Thirteen thousand acres of good timber and prairie land, within ten miles of Aberdeen, are offered for sale at fifty cents and one dollar per acre. Improved farms of eighty or one hundred and sixty acres may be bought for five or six hundred dollars. Poor men can never have a better chance to emigrate. The South needs capitalists to rebuild its railroads, mills and steamboats; and active, industrious farmers and mechanics to cultivate the fertile ground and bring into operation the improvements that are so much needed."

Our Government has notified the French Emperor that it expects him to carry out in good faith the proposed withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, and it considers it a violation of the understanding for even small detachments of troops to be sent there, as has just proved to be the case.

Dr. E. P. Chase of Rockland, Maine, has invented and is about to patent a new method of generating steam. It was tried last week at the brass foundry of Mr. Torrey, and the Democrat says that even with the imperfect apparatus used, sufficient power was obtained to run all the machinery of the foundry in full operation, with the same strength as with the old boiler. It is not a new engine but an invention to take the place of the boiler. In this case the old boiler was detached and the new apparatus took its place. If it succeeds, of which there seems to be no doubt, it will make a revolution in the method of generating steam, for there can be no bursting of boilers by this method; the space it requires is considerably less than the old boiler, it will cost less to make it, and it is thought it will take less fuel; it has not, however, been sufficiently tested in the late respect.

This is the latest version of the distributed scene of Stonewall Jackson:—"A few moments before he died, he cried out in his delirium, 'Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! pass the infantry to the front rapidly! tell Major Hawks'—then stopped leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently, a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly, and with an expression as if of relief, 'Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees'; and then, without pain, or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth to the God who gave it."

How SOOTHING.—How sublimely beautiful are the sweet strains of melody, as they come borne to us upon the wings of evening; how it fills the heart with gladness! Yet, midst all this joy and happiness, how it mars our pleasure to see our neighbors or companions suffering from the ravages of a violent cough or an obstinate cold. The soothing, quieting properties of Coe's Cough Balsam allays all the irritations, and will speedily cure the most obstinate cases of croup, cough, sore throat and influenza. Take it freely.

The Middlesex Journal,

—AND—
WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

PROBST, THE MURDERER.

Anton Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, is only twenty-four years old. He now denies that he had an accomplice, and admits that he conceived the horrible crime unaided and alone. He shows no remorse, and manifests no fear. The priest to whom he confessed, said that he felt much easier since the confession; that he was satisfied of the justice of his sentence, and had no wish to live. His execution is to take place on the 8th of June, and he will probably die cold and unmoved, as he has been during his trial and up to the present time. O, for some voice to reach his heart, and make him feel his guilt; some word, "sharper than a two-edged sword, piercing to the dividing assunder,—a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

Three years ago, May 9th, he arrived in this country from Germany, and immediately enlisted in our army, and deserted and re-enlisted several times. He has no good record in the army, and his service did him no good, but it may have called out the devil that was within him, the sight of blood making him desirous of shedding it. Cornelius Carey his first victim, was a stout boy with whom he slept on the Friday night previous to his murder. His heart failed him three times before he could strike the unsuspecting boy the fatal blow, but when he did strike, he says: "The sight of the blood of the boy produced in me a devilish and blood-thirsty feeling, and I determined at once to murder the whole family." So with the tiger, the first taste of blood fills him with uncontrollable fury; and in our war, men say that the carnage of battle makes them eager to take life.

How deliberately he goes about the murders, and how cunning, and how cowardly, and mean; and with what a lying tongue he lures his victims to the slaughter-house,—the barn.

His next victim was Charlie, whom he seduced by saying that he wanted him to help do some work in the barn. The little fellow, probably pleased as all children are to be serviceable, followed him unsuspectingly, and the rich blood of his young veins, the red tide of life, flowed out as the axe with furious might descended upon him. Not yet satisfied, this demon in human shape sought out the mother of the child, and with another lie that something was the matter with one of the cows, he enticed her into the barn, and with his axe smiting her on the head she was prostrated, and her heart's blood flowed into the rivulet where Charlie's blood still ran. Was there no guardian angel nigh to protect from further destruction? Was there no relenting in the bosom of the savage wretch? The providence of God, that notices the fall of a sparrow, and in its mystery permits at times the triumph of wickedness, did not interfere to deliver, and the monster who had eaten his master's bread and been taken into his confidence, deliberately went back to the house, and with the same care to take but one at a time, he brought the children out, and taking them inside the barn, dispatched them one by one, with the same axe. Determined to make sure work, in each instance he cut their throats, and placed their bodies in the corn crib himself. Six cruel, unprovoked murders had now been committed, and the murderer had only two more to perpetrate when the victims should arrive. He supposed, however, that Mr. Deering would come alone, and he watched for his coming, determined to pursue the crafty policy which had already been so successful.

"Something wrong with one of the cows," this apparently stupid, but supposed harmless and friendly man, used as a bait to get his master where he could come behind him in the barn, and take his life. Like the ox to the slaughter, Mr. Deering, without taking off his gloves, hastened to the barn to see what was the matter, when he was felled by a blow from the axe, and the butcher then chopped at the neck. Miss Dolan, the next and last victim, unconscious of the tragedies, and who had gone into the house and taken off her bonnet and furs, finding no person in the house, proceeded to the barn after coming down stairs, and was dispatched in the way the others had been.

Such are the confessions of the hard-hearted monster, but it is probable that we have not yet the full details of the atrocious acts. Life may not at once have departed, and cries for mercy may have piteously poured forth; and other outrages may have been perpetrated, especially upon the women. The story as told, however, looks probable, so far as it is told, but the fellow has already lied persistently in charging a confederate with most of the murders.

No wonder at the excitement in the neighborhood, and that men purposed to tear the wretch limb by limb, and inflict without trial that punishment which justice so loudly cried out to be enacted upon him. It is some satisfaction that the yells of the crowd when he made his appearance in the street, made a deep and terrible impression on him, and that he much preferred the solitude of his cell. He ought to be made to feel that he is abhorred by his fellow-men; and though he may never repent of the crime, he will, at least in another world, be confronted by the charges against him in a manner to overwhelm him.

This case, and others of a similar character, though not so deeply dyed in blackness, will make men unwilling to employ strangers and foreigners, especially Germans, until they are well informed concerning them. The innocent will thus have to suffer with the guilty. We hope that more caution will be used not to put confidence in unknown men, and to beware of putting our lives in peril, whatever may be the crafty devices of persons. The boy Carey could have made a stout defence, if he had been upon his guard, and much more Mr. Deering, who, with his family, warmed and fed the serpent who, true to his vile nature, requited them by his poisonous stings.

GOLD WATCHES.—The question, says an exchange, "What becomes of all the gold watches?" now sinks into insignificance beside another inquiry of more serious moment. What has become of all the gold watches? This country has been famous for these glittering time-pieces. Not a well-to-do gentleman in any part of the land but had his gold tucker; they were an indispensable portion of a young lady's daily attire; and even beardless boys were eager to possess the coveted treasure, and could not wait for it until they came to man's estate. But, unfortunately for the happy owners of these elegant articles, the eye of the greedy tax-gatherer was caught by their glitter, and they were to be made to contribute to the national revenue. Any gold watch in use, worth less than one hundred dollars, was to be charged one dollar, and when taken over valued hundred dollars, was to pay two dollars cash, per annum. At this precise moment, by a singular coincidence, a large part of the gold watches in many States disappeared from record. The sudden vanishing of so much valuable property, should be a matter of public concern, and we desire to direct towards it the attention of all who are interested in the hope of obtaining some explanation of this remarkable phenomenon.

We learn from the official return of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that there are but 9 gold watches in the State of Maine, 34 in New Hampshire, 2 in Vermont, 48 in Massachusetts, 4 in New Jersey, 46 in Ohio, 4 in Illinois, and only 1 in Michigan; while in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nevada, Colorado, and Montana, they have utterly disappeared. Pennsylvania has 1302; New York, 1086; and Missouri, 1869. Total in the whole country, States and Territories, 7896.

What tall swearing there must have been in some of the States! Rhode Island, for instance, the home of the wealthy Senator Sprague, has not one of the yellow treasures, even of the most inferior description. Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic governor sports, it is fair to infer, only a silver bull-eye of the antique pattern. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than one hundred dollars. Only two gold watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is the fortunate man?

Jeff. Davis is to have his trial, sometime, if we can believe reports. He ought to have been hanged a long while ago.

Hon. N. P. Banks and Senator Charles Sumner will please accept of our thanks for valuable public documents.

PAPER.—The price of paper is enormous just now. Manufacturers charge any price they please for it, knowing as they do, that the supply does not equal the demand. We are glad to learn, however, that there is a prospect of lower prices, large orders having been given to foreign houses. One New York firm has 78,000 reams now on the way from Europe, and other houses are importing largely.

Goodness takes up no room.

Hopefulness never comes home without his wages.

The Centre of Attraction.—Stephens.

When do two and two not make four? When they stand for 22.

The gate of heaven is not to be broken with a golden hammer.

Never say dye until you have had your silk turned twice.

As the shadow of the sun is largest when his beams are lowest, so we are always least when we make ourselves the greatest.

REVENUE ESTIMATES.—Estimates made by Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, set the aggregate receipts of the government for the present fiscal year at \$560,000,000, of which \$280,000,000 will be from internal revenue. The Internal Revenue bill lately reported by the Committee of Ways and Means will produce, it is estimated by Mr. Clark, by the increase of revenue that will be derived from spirits, tobacco, cotton, stamps and licenses, and the increase that will be derived from Southern States, at least \$550,000,000, notwithstanding the reduction of \$50,000,000 by the exemption of some articles now taxed and the reduction of rates on others.

In the month of January, 1866, a remarkable tree was brought to New York from a Western State, which is considered the largest tree ever known to have been cut. No foreign tree was ever brought here of so great value. This was a black walnut tree 70 feet long, measuring board or inch measure 4,500 feet; but when cut into veneers it would be worth 30 times that, making 135,000 ft., which at 20 cents would be \$27,000. The cost of cutting, carting and placing in store for sale, would be about \$700.

MR. EDITOR:—There was quite an animated discussion before the Metropolitan Board of Health of New York, last week. The Sanitary Committee had received a communication from the New York Homeopathic Dispensary, setting forth their claims for consideration, and that they be placed on the same footing of other Dispensaries.

Dr. Stone, a member of the Board desired that there should be a trial of both system of treatment, and that the experiment should yield something to be added to the stock of human knowledge. He would have accurate notes taken showing the facts with precision in every case.

President Shultz said, I want the Homeopaths to have a fair chance. The best evidence of their sincerity is that they introduce their practice into their own families and live and die by it.

Dr. Parker says he challenges the Homeopaths to a fair test. If their system is better than ours, let us know it. I shall regard it my right and duty to use it, but in advance, if any man will define homeopathy, I will thank him. It means nothing, Judge Bosworth, who by the way is a man of excellent qualities of heart, and possesses a shrewd knowledge of human nature, did not seem to have much faith in either. He thought we had too much of both systems of practice, and quoted the 2d Chronicles, 16th chapter, 12th verse: "And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet, until his disease was very great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers."

Now it does not follow, Mr. Editor, from the above extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Health in New York, that the whole medical faculty are to be ignored; by no manner of means. By most families the faithful physicians are considered next to the minister, the friend of the family. It is presumed that Judge Bosworth intended to convey the idea that our calls upon the doctor were too frequent, and sometimes unnecessary. If slight indisposition occurs, let the patient abstain from food, or, which is the next thing to it, take an occasional bowl of Indian meal gruel, and remain quiet, allowing nature to recuperate itself, and in many cases the visit of a doctor would be uncalled for, and "Richard will soon be himself again."

THE ASSAULT CASE OF MONDAY, 7TH.—A STATEMENT OF FACTS. MR. EDITOR:—In justice to the four government witnesses, who are men of unquestioned truth and veracity, and in order to correct if possible a wrong impression with reference to the assault which took place in front of Mr. J. P. Tyler's store, on Monday, 7th inst., I would say, that the defendant, did have the ground, the plaintiff, down upon the ground, in front of Mr. Tyler's door, with his head upon the steps. That Jones held Manning in that position and gave him a severe pounding, striking him four or five heavy blows in the face, after which he jumped up and ran round the corner of Norris' new building, saying as he left Manning, "Take that you, Manning!"

Manning did not have Jones by the collar, and when Jones left him and ran, Manning was almost if not quite insensible, and was after lying a short time in that condition, bruised and bloody, lifted up by Mr. G. R. Gage and a gentleman from Boston.

This is substantially the testimony of the four government witnesses, who were each examined without being allowed to hear the testimony of those preceding them. With reference to what may have happened in Jones' stable previous to this, the government witnesses knew nothing. By the testimony of Mr. Jones' hostler, who seemed to tell an honest and straight-forward story, it appeared that Manning had gone to a horse in a stable, but what he did to the horse he could not say, only that the horse was considerably fretted. There was no testimony introduced to show that Manning untied a horse, and attempted to take him out from the stall. The foregoing is a plain statement of facts, as brought out at the trial before Justice Converse, on Thursday, P.M., May 10. The witnesses for the government were Jas. P. Tyler, Frank Parker, Mark Allen, and Dea. Josiah Linscott.

READING.—The Bounty bill, as appears, has been defeated by the magnanimous Senate of Massachusetts. So the ground again will have all to be gone over at the next fall election, and the friends of that measure, manifestly so just, must be on the alert and see to it that no delegate be sent to either district, county, or State convention, that is not thoroughly and firmly determined to do justice to the soldiers to whom we owe so great a debt, a debt which money cannot fully cancel.

The Senator from Middlesex county, Mr. Hill, came squarely up to the support of the bill, and all honor to him for standing firm for the right. He could not be bribed, and he can now return to his constituents with the full confidence of having discharged his duty to the war-worn veterans, not only of Stoneham, but of every town he represents.

The representative from your flourishing town of Woburn, Mr. Pollard, should be honored by every returned soldier and by every loyal citizen of the town, for the noble stand taken by him in the defence of justice and the right.

Our own representative, Mr. Proctor, is entitled to the gratitude of soldiers in particular, for the interest he has at all times manifested in their behalf, especially in relation to this measure of "Equalization of Bounties."

LONDON WEATHER.—The climate of Great Britain is, like her institutions, the freest in the world, but, unlike them, it is occasionally more free than welcome. Our weather has freaks of rainy turbulence, which are interesting meteorologically, but which are physically disagreeable. You never know where to have it; you may sail forth on a bright spring morning with a flower in your button-hole, and you may have to return at evening with a cold in your head; you may begin your conversation of the day by an allusion to the thickening of the leaf-buds, and end it with an admission that the hailstones are the largest you have seen since December last. A more thorough and intensely British month than that of March, 1866, it would not be easy to find. At times there have been lovely gleams of sunshine, and you saw a brightening of the eyes in racing man, boating man, and cricketer; anon there was a frost, and a sudden aggressive fall of snow, whereat the hardiest athlete made wry faces.—London Field.

WOBURN LOCALS.

—Having been shown an article in the columns of the Journal signed "Martus," I would add the following as a sort of P. S. The article to which he refers did not purport to be a report of the trial, as the article, with the exception of the closing paragraph, was written and in type some forty-eight hours prior to the trial,—still I affirm that what was published last week is a truthful report of what I saw.

ORGAN CONCERT.—Next Thursday evening the Parish Committee of the First Congregational church will throw open the building for a grand organ concert, by Mr. Wm. H. Clarke, the well-known organist of the society, assisted by Mrs. D. C. Hall, soprano at Rev. Dr. Huntington's church, Boston. The citizens of Woburn are too familiar with the excellences of the organ, and the standing of Mr. C. as an organist, to require that anything should be said in the praise of either, and Mrs. Hall's reputation as an artist received recent confirmation, at a late concert in town. It only needs to refer to the programme, which comprises gems from the greatest composers, such as cannot fail to gratify, please and improve all who may listen to them. In selection, Mr. Clarke has given full scope to the display of his artistic talents, and still the themes, the beautifully running and mellow harmonies of nearly all of them are such as cannot fail to please the most unmusical ears. In this concert our citizens have a real treat before them, and it is to be hoped that the church will be filled with an appreciative audience.

PERSONAL.—The city of Salem, who have been pleased to appoint Thomas Emerson, Esq., the High School teacher, Superintendent of the Public Schools in that city, are likely to be disappointed in securing his services by the action of our own town. Our citizens are too well aware of the abilities of Mr. Emerson as a teacher, and the difficulty of supplying his place, to let him leave town if he can possibly be retained, and will doubtless gladly confirm the action of the School Committee in appointing him superintendent of our own schools.

What a terrible time there will be next fall if the prophecies in regard to failing and blighted crops of all sorts of grain, and every sort of produce, prove true? Had not our people become familiar with these bug-bear stories of speculations, by constant repetition year after year, their appearance in the columns of the daily papers at this early day, might occasion some uneasiness.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—Next Sunday, Lyceum Hall will be thrown open under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and religious service will be held at the usual hours for church services in town. Rev. Mr. Chapin, of Medford, will officiate. It is the intention of those interested to make these services permanent, with a view to the establishing of a church in town at no distant day. The seats in the hall are all free, and the public generally are invited to attend.

THE FAIR.—The fair held by the ladies of the Catholic church, in Lyceum Hall, has been continued this week, but decorations were removed Monday forenoon. A large proportion of the articles (in fact, all those of considerable value), were disposed of by lottery, and the balance by auction and private sale. The hall has been well filled every evening, and the sales at the confectionery tables have averaged very large. This effort on the part of the ladies has netted the handsome sum of \$2,000, as near as can be ascertained, though it is thought it will exceed that amount. The receipts at the door for up to \$450.00.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—On Wednesday evening, there was a large gathering in the Methodist church for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of their occupation of their present place of worship. The exercises consisted of singing by the choir and other volunteer native talent, an address by the pastor, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, and other appropriate exercises. The singing consisted of choruses, duets, &c., and was very good. The conclusion of this part of the programme, the annual sale of pews took place.

RAIN.—The beautifully refreshing rain which fell Wednesday night, did a world of good, and infused new life into vegetation. The showery and lowering state of the weather on Thursday, made it one of the pleasantest days of the season.

RESIGNATION.—Mr. John L. Parker has resigned his position as clerk of the Engineers, and retired from the board.

DISBANDED.—Niagara Engine Co., No. 1, has disbanded, and turned the property in their hands over to the board of Engineers. Our citizens will need to bear this fact in mind, and in case of an alarm of fire, turn out en masse, as the Engineers will have to rely solely upon volunteers, until a new company is organized, or some other arrangement made.

FROST.—Tuesday morning some sections of the town were quite white with frost from during the night. The trees are too far along to receive injury from such a frost, but it was a little rough on early peas and other vegetables that were not under cover.

High, raw and cold winds have prevailed to a great extent during the past week.

SCHOOLS.—All the schools in town commenced on Monday last, after enjoying a week's vacation.

A word of truth, shot at a venture, oftentimes goes truer to the mark than the most carefully selected bolt, and does more good.

LUKE R. BOUT.

AN ENIGMA.—Where all the people come from is an enigma. Millions of men have been engaged for four years killing each other, with all the most approved appliances of war in their hands. And after all population shows no sign of diminution. Want of house-room is the universal complaint throughout the country. People in the Northern States are painfully familiar with the fact, particularly the poor classes. The alleged excursions of landlords are denounced in New Orleans, Mobile, Nashville and other cities in the South, precisely as here. We may accept as one explanation of this fact the astonishing vigor of the republic, setting at defiance all those elements which, in other countries, work speedy destruction. Doubtless, too, population crowds cities after war. Industrial interests, so far from being paralyzed, seem to be endowed with a recuperative energy, by which the devastation of civil conflict is already somewhat restored.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.—The Memphis Bulletin portrays the future of the Southern States in gloomy characters, and calls upon Congress to cease from partisanship, and once more strive to heal the wounds inflicted by red-handed War. Even the elements seem to conspire with poverty and disease "to move the South backward on the plane of progress." But we may hope the picture is exaggerated. The editor says:—

Never was a people threatened by dangers such as those which we contemplate. Wars have usually been followed by famine and pestilence. Providence first humiliates proud and haughty nations, and when vices are aggravated by lawless habits fastened upon people, sends plagues and famine to perfect tasks of Bellona and Mars. Small pox has strewn Southern waysides with corpses of blacks! each humble abode of African poverty has its occupant rotting with the foul infection! and diseases even more disgusting, that work death to those that live, and descend to another generation, that it may be hurried to the grave, pervade the land swept over by demonism of war.

With each successive day, calamities accumulate. Floods more destructive than known before, destroy all traces of industry. Negroes were brought from all portions of the South to cultivate the richest fields along the Mississippi. Wealth has been expended in vain, vast districts submerged, those who proposed their cultivation are driven back to the interior. Never was destruction so widespread, or resulting evils so impossible to be borne. In districts more highly favored, where Africans were most numerous, that gave commerce its surest contributions of treasure, laborers abandon corn and cotton fields; and as warmth of summer-time relaxes their energies, and fruits supply all present wants, broadest, richest plantations are abandoned or half cultivated. The whole area of country sought to be tilled is less by one-half than in former years. Fencing could not be replaced, and the number of black and white laborers had been reduced not less than one-third. Incessant rain storms have not only destroyed cotton and corn in richest valleys everywhere in the South, but this superabundance of moisture has generated insects destructive to vegetation.

UNREMITTING KINDNESS.—Call him a kind man who is away from his family and never sends them a farthing? Call that kindness? Yes, unremitting kindness.

Upon what "Line" have the greatest number of accidents happened?—On the C. R. I. N. O. line.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

The Greatest Family Medicine of the Age!

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painters' colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea, and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken bones, frost-bites and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR AGES AND CHILDREN AND FEVER.

Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dysentery! A CURE IS WARRANTED BY DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, if used when first taken by persons of temperate habits. This medicine has been known in the United States over 20 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended, and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the Cholera of 1849, Dr. Tobias attended 10 cases and lost 4, being called in too late to do any good.

The Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV : No. 35.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A Cottage House, containing 8 rooms, all finished, with good stable attached, situated on Winchester Park, about three minutes walk from the Richardson's Row Station. There is a well of never failing water in the house. The house stands upon a lot of land about 1 1/2 acres in extent, well stocked with fruit trees in bearing condition. For any person wishing a small place, at a moderate price, the above offers unusual inducements. Apply to W. B. WYMAN, Town Clerk, Woburn, or to Mrs. O. F. KENDALL, on the premises.

A. H. COWDREY, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of STONEHAM and vicinity.
OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,
Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July 29

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Pleasant St., opposite the Common,
Woburn, Mass.
Jan. 8, 1866.

W. M. WESTON,
WATCH MAKER,
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.
aug19-1y

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M.D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
Bank Block, Woburn

K. W. BAKER,
AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE AND
LEASING OF
REAL ESTATE,
No. 6 Tremont Street, Boston.

Mr. Baker will pay special attention to selling, leasing or purchasing real estate, and he calls the attention of persons in Woburn and Winchester to the peculiar advantages of his agency, being a practical builder and residing in Winchester. He will receive gratis, and with no charge unless a sale or lease is effected.
mar3-3m

**CARPET AND WINDOW SHADE WARE-
HOUSE**
AT THE OLD STAND,
Cor. Hanover and Union Streets,
Boston.

We are in receipt of the latest styles of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETS.
In Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, &c., which, together with a complete assortment of OIL, COLORS and WINDOW SHADES, we offer at the lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.
mar17-3m 136 Hanover, 78 and 80 Union St.

A. B. COFFIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON.
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School St.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM NO. 10,
may12 BOSTON.

D. D. SINCLAIR,
GILDER,
And Manufacturer of all Descriptions of Looking-Glasses, and Picture Frames. Oil Frames. Oil-Gilt equal to new. Scaled Frames, Cleaned and Repaired. 323 WASHINGTON COR. WEST ST. BOSTON.
Oil Paintings For Sale. me31-1f

Hovey's Balm
FOR THE
HAIR.
Half a gross of this valuable preparation for sale by
W. C. BRIGHAM, Apothecary.

**JOB PRINTING NEATLY EX-
ECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.**

TO FARMERS.
The celebrated FOSBETTES of the Lodi Manufacturing Co., the CHEAPEST and BEST Fertilizer of the age—is kept for sale by
WILLIAM PARKER,
Reading, Mass.
ap7-8t

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE
For Sale.
The large and superior two story dwelling house, together with the land under and adjoining the same, belonging to the heirs of the late Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Said estate is situated on Academy Hill in Woburn, and is one of the most desirable locations in or near Woburn, which is large, is well stocked with fruit and other trees. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN CUMMINGS, JR., Woburn, March 17, 1866.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. CLOUGH,
Having completed his engagements of being in Boston a part of the time, is now located permanently at his house in Woburn, where he will be happy to see all who need his services.
SITOUS OXIDE GAS, or SULPHURIC ETHER, will be used when required, for overcoming pain in extracting teeth.
Dr. C. has experience and success in his profession will make it an object for people in the adjoining towns needing Dental operations, to give him a call. He intends to make his prices conform to country incomes.
Woburn, April 13, 1866. 3m

"Do Not Delay,"
BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO LATE, in a *Woburn* or *Wilmington* Fire Insurance Company.
SPARROW HOITON,
INSURANCE AGENT.
Feb24-1y 110 Woburn Woburn

Cards printed at this Office

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,
WOBURN, MASS.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$20.00 to \$50.00 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, or MASON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same. He will also send a copy of the same, with the names of the persons who have been cured by it, and the names of the physicians who have prescribed it. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
dec30-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
dec30-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF
AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., by publishing at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable suffering, and who has been a patient at the most celebrated medical establishments in Europe. The enclosed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Jan27-1y Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Kidney Disease,
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Rheumatism,
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Urinary Disease,
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Gravel,
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Stricture.

The BEST Fluid EXTRACT BUCKU now before the public, IS SMOLANDER'S. For all diseases above, and for WINDS, COLIC, and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and disorders arising from EXCESSIVE USE OF ANY KIND, it is perfectly VALUABLE. For sale by all Apothecaries everywhere. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR. TRY IT! JAN27-1y

BEHLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists & Janitor
Hastings St., Boston, General Agents.

S. WATSON DREW, M.D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN,
1st DOOR WEST OF FOWN HALL,
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)
Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M.
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.—1y

JAMES MCCOY,
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calf.
Repairing of all kinds, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.
feb24-1y

STATEMENT
OF THE
QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE
Insurance Co.
NOVEMBER 1, 1865.

CASH FUND, \$154,883.61
Amount required to re-insure, 114,565.26
Surplus, \$40,318.35

LIABILITIES, NONE!
ALL LOSSES SETTLED AND PAID.
WM. S. MORTON, PRESIDENT,
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, SECRETARY.

This Company has been in operation nearly fifteen years, has paid over \$200,000 in losses, and over \$150,000 in Dividends to Policy holders; and is now paying Forty per cent. Dividend on all Five Years, and Twenty per cent. on all other risks. The Dividends in this Company are paid in Cash.
All Losses promptly Adjusted and Paid.
HOME OFFICE, QUINCY, MASS.

Agent for Woburn,
L. THOMPSON, JR.
dec2-6m

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY.
FRANK B. DODGE, Practical
Watchmaker. Also dealer in CLOCKS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTA-
CLES, Fine Silver Plated
Ware, "plated on genuine Albata." Sil-
ver Spoons, Butter, Fruit and Pick Knives,
Napkin Rings, Coral Beads, Thermome-
ters, &c.
Engraving to order.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired.
VIOLIN STRINGS constantly on
hand.

AGENT FOR
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.
CENTRAL HOUSE
Livery, Hack, and Boarding
STABLE,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN.
G. F. JONES, Proprietor.
feb3-1y

Removal.
PROF. A. H. HUSE
Can be found at his place of residence at
North Winchester, near the depot.

IN MEMORIAM.

When the battle cry rang o'er our land,
And thousands rushed to swell that band
Of heroes, who at their country's call
Left friends and kindred, home and all,
And with brave hearts ne'er feared the day,
Who on the battlefield in armed array,
They met the traitorous hordes.

Then burned in this young soul the fire
Of patriot true, and to his sire
Did say the Father, I thee must leave.
Thy country and blessing now I leave;
For on me, both, thou must bestow,
For from my home and thee I go.
Dear father—'tis but a word.

"When my country calls for men,
You should send, not me retain."
New, kind father, and you my gentle mother,
My loving sisters dear, and to each brother,
I bid you one and all, a sad farewell.
Till I return. The time I cannot tell,
Danger and death in my pathway lie.

A father's blessing rested on this head;
A mother's earnest, heartfelt prayer was said;
Brothers kind words to cheer thee on thy way;
Sisters loved, who could not bid thee stay
When duty called. With a sad brave heart,
He from his home and these must part.
Alas! this was his farewell day.

To father, mother, sister, brother, home—
And all, adieu! he'll never come home.
On the distant battlefield, amid the cannon's roar,
By Antietam's peaceful stream, now red with hu-
man gore.

Where the fight raged fierce, where bursting
shells,
Whistling bullet, clashing steel, there tell
That many a woman lie.

Where heroes fought—there brave men tell
That he, among the bravest fell.
For thy country thou didst not die;
On the battle-field for Liberty.

Thy youthful spirit, so bold and free,
Has gone forth, my God, to Thee!
Honored be thy martyred name. ARTHOS.

—William H. Y. Hackett, private 35th Reg. Mass.
Vol., who fell bravely fighting at the battle of An-
tietam.

THE SEA BIRD.
Deep mist lay heavy on a deep, dark ocean;
Cold winds came, faintly breathed, from northern
coast.

With a long swinging sail, a lazy motion,
Died the old sea-voyager to sleep;
Silent the gloom, as when 'er now retired,
The spirit moved off with voiceless wings.

Lonesome, where all seems black desolation,
On the long waves, a sleeping sea-bird swings.
Through the dark mist comes, looming up, the
steamer.

Rushing right onward in her steadfast course,
Huge, vast, and strange! So to a troubled dreamer
Comes, while he sleeps, a vision of mercy.

With a shrill cry, up springs the startled sleeper,
With a shrill cry up springs the startled bird;
Close shuts the gleam of mist, the dark grows deeper,
For overhead the sea-gull's scream is heard.

Now through the air wild cries of men despairing,
Wild wails of women in their agony,
Moans, wails, fierce shrieks, the startled sea-gull
sears.

Pieces the thick clouds and reach the blue calm
sky.
That blue above, that deep unfathomable glory
Receives the voices not returned a sound.

That dread of sea-gull's cry, that gloom of glory,
That solemn listener, all the earth around,
Hears the wild wail, the sigh of despair,
And smiles as brightly as it smiled of old.

That bird, circling slowly, fast and slow,
Sees, from above, the sunset glow of gold.
Deep sudden silence on the ocean falls,
Solemn, more solemn, for that long sad cry,
Whereas the gleam of mist, the dark grows deeper,
For overhead the sea-gull's scream is heard.

But calleth vainly in the gathering twilight;
Vainly he while arms upward lifteth;
Blue above, that deep unfathomable glory,
Night cometh down with silence on the sea.

Night cometh down, dark night, and cold and lonely;
Lonesome the winds that o'er the hushed sea
Sweep.
On the long waves the silent sea-bird lies,
Rocked to his rest, still swinging in his sleep.

STARS.
BY MRS. A. E. MARSHALL.
O, friends of my childhood, ye faithful and true,
Unchanged, but yet changed in wonderful light,
Still glowing and shining, and twinkling in blue,
The hope, and the glory, and beauty of night.

I gaze on you now, and forget all earth's wrong,
I forget all life's battle, its struggles and jars,
And for a strain of that bold morning song,
When ye sprang to existence, O glorious stars!

O, beautiful stars! O, ye glad shining stars!
Can diamonds or gems be compared to your worth?
Are ye heads of the nails, or golden topped bars,
Which keep the gates of the heaven above?

Are ye windows or gates of the heaven above?
Or loopholes where light in its gladness looks o'er?
Or guards stationed high, seeing what we're about?
O, beautiful stars to a star-lore!

Are ye worlds, O, ye stars! worlds golden and red!
Where animate creatures are happy to dwell?
Are ye worlds, are ye worlds, are ye worlds to wed?
O, beautiful stars to a star-lore!

Is it true, dearest stars, what astronomers say?
Are ye distant so far, so sunken into space?
Are ye worlds, are ye worlds, are ye worlds to wed?
That light travels ages in running the race?

How vast the idea; thought, awful and grand!
How shall I believe what I can't comprehend?
The moving of one to a far distant land,
Who was ever esteemed as a very near friend.

That of a screw. In less than a moment
some mysterious spiral form had passed
round his wrist and elbow, and had
reached his shoulder. A sharp point
penetrated beneath his armpit.

Gilliat recoiled; but he had scarcely
power to move. He was, as it were,
nailed to the place. With his left hand,
which was disengaged, he seized his
knife, which he still held between his
teeth, and with that hand, holding the
knife, he supported himself against the
rocks, while he made a desperate effort
to withdraw his arm. He succeeded
only in disturbing his persecutor, which
would itself still tighter. It was supple
as leather, strong as steel, cold as night.

A second form, sharp, elongated and
narrow, issued out of the crevice, like a
tongue out of monstrous jaws. It seemed
to lick his naked body. Then suddenly
stretching out, it became longer and thinner,
as it crept over his skin, and wound
itself round him. At the same time, a
terrible sense of pain, comparable to
nothing he had ever known, compelled all
his muscles to contract. He felt upon
his skin a number of flat rounded points.

It seemed as if innumerable suckers had
fastened to his flesh and were about to
drink his blood.

A third long, undulating shape issued
from the hole in the rock; seemed to feel
its way about his body; lashed round his
ribs like a cord, and fixed itself there.

Agony, when at its height, is
mute. Gilliat uttered no cry. There
was sufficient light for him to see the
repulsive forms which had entangled
themselves about him.

A fourth ligature, but this one, swift
as an arrow, darted towards his stomach,
and wound round him there. It was
impossible to sever or tear away the
slimy bands which were twisted tightly
round his body, and were adhering by a
number of points. Each point was the
head of a frightful and repulsive worm.

It was as if numberless small mouths were
devouring him at the same time.

A fifth long, slimy, riband-shaped strip
issued from the hole, passed over the
others, and wound itself tightly around
his chest.

The compression increased his suffer-
ings. He could scarcely breathe.
These living things were pointed at their
extremities, but broadened like the blade
of a sword towards its hilt. All belong-
ed evidently to the same centre. They
crept and glided about him; he felt the
strange points of pressure, which seemed
to him like mouths, change their places
from time to time.

Suddenly, a large, round, flattened,
glutinous mass issued from beneath the
crevice. It was the centre; the five
things were attached to it, like spokes to
the nave of a wheel. On the opposite
side to this disgusting monster appeared
the commencement of three other tenta-
cles, the end of which remained under
the rock. In the middle of this slimy
mass appeared two eyes. The eyes were
fixed on Gilliat.

He recognized the devil-fish.

Such was the creature in whose power
Gilliat had fallen for some minutes.
The monster was the inhabitant of the
grotto; the genie of the place—a kind
of sombre demon of the water. All the
splendors of the cavern existed for it
alone. On the day of the previous
month, when Gilliat had first penetrated
into the grotto, the dark outline, vaguely
perceived by him in the ripples of the
secret waters, was this monster. It was
here in its home. When entering for
the second time into the cavern in pur-
suit of the crab, he had observed the
crevice in which he supposed that the
crab had taken refuge, the piece was
lying in wait for prey.

Is it possible to imagine that secret am-
bush? No bird would brood, no egg
would burst into life, no flower would
dare to open, no breast to give milk, no
heart to love, no spirit to soar, under the
influence of that apparition of evil watch-
ing with sinister patience in the dusk.

Gilliat had thrust his arm deep into the
opening; the monster had snapped at it.
It held him fast, as the spider holds the
fly. He was in the water up to his belt;
his naked feet clutching the slippery
roundness of the huge stones at the bot-
tom; his right arm bound and rendered
powerless by the flat coils of the long
tentacles of the creature, and his body al-
most hidden under the folds and cross
folds of this horrible bandage. Of the
eight arms of the devil-fish, three adhered
to the rock, while five encircled Gilliat.

In this way, clinging to the granite on
the one hand, with the other to its hu-
man prey, it embraced him to the rock.
Two hundred and fifty suckers were upon

him, tormenting him with agony and
loathing. He was grasped by gigantic
hands, the fingers of which were each
nearly a yard long, and furnished with
living blisters eating into the flesh.

As we have said, it is impossible to
tear oneself from the folds of the devil-
fish. The attempt ends only in a firmer
grasp. The monster clings with more
determined force. Its efforts increase
with that of its victim; every struggle
produces a tightening of its ligature.

Gilliat had but one resource, his
knife. His left hand only was free; but the
reader knows with what power he could
use it. It might have been said that he
had two right hands. His open knife
was in this hand. The antenna of the
devil-fish could not cut; it is a leathery
substance, impossible to divide with the
knife, it slips under the edge; its posi-
tion in attack also is such that to cut it
would be to wound the victim's own flesh.

The creature is formidable, but there is
a way of resisting it. The fishermen of
Sark know this, as does any one who has
seen them execute certain abrupt move-
ments in the sea. The porpoises know it
also; they have a way of biting the
cuttle-fish which decapitates it. Hence
the frequent sight on the sea of pen-fish,
poulps, and cuttle-fish, without heads.

The cephalopoda, in fact, is only vulner-
able through the head. Gilliat was not
ignorant of this fact. He had never seen
a devil-fish of this size. His first
encounter was with one of the larger
species. Another would have been pow-
erless with terror.

With the devil-fish, as with a furious
bull, there is a certain moment in the
conflict which must be seized. It is the
instant when the bull lowers the neck; it
is the instant when the devil-fish ad-
vances his head. The movement is rapid.
He who loses that moment is destroyed.
The things we have described occupied
only a few moments. Gilliat, however,
felt the increasing power of its innum-
erable suckers. The monster is cunning;
it tries first to stupefy its prey. It sizes
and then pauses awhile.

Gilliat grasped his knife; the sucking
increased. He looked at the monster,
which seemed to look at him. Suddenly
it loosened from the rock its sixth anten-
na, and darting at him seized him by the
left arm. At the same moment it ad-
vanced its head with a violent movement.
In one second more its mouth would have
fastened on his breast. Bleeding from
the sides, and with his two arms entangled,
he would have been a dead man. But
Gilliat was watchful. He avoided the
antenna, and at the moment when the
monster darted forward to fasten on his
breast, he struck it with the knife clenched
in his left hand.

There were two convulsions in oppo-
site directions; that of the devil-fish and
that of its prey. The movement was
rapid as a double flash of lightening.
He had plunged the blade of his knife
into the flat, slimy substance, and by a
rapid movement, like the flourish of a
whip in the air, describing a circle round
the two eyes, he wrenched the head off as
a man would draw a tooth. The struggle
was ended. The fold relaxed. The
monster dropped away, like the slow de-
taching of bands. The four hundred
suckers, deprived of their sustaining
power, dropped at once from the man and
the rock. The mass sank at once to
the bottom of the water. Breathless
with the struggle, Gilliat could perceive
upon the stones at his feet, two shape-
less, slimy heaps, the head on one side,
the remainder of the monster on the
other. Fearing, nevertheless, some con-
vulsive return of his agony, he recoiled
to avoid the reach of the dreaded tenta-
cles. But the monster was quite dead.

Gilliat closed his knife.

The opening was somewhat in the
shape of a chalk-burner's oven. It was
a low niche with projections like basket
handles. Its abrupt groins contracted
gradually as far as the extremity of the
crypt, where the heaps of round stones
and the rocky roof joined. Gilliat en-
tered, and lowering his head, advanced
towards the object in the distance.
There was indeed something smiling. It
was a death's head; but it was not only
the head. There was the entire skele-
ton. A complete human skeleton was
lying in the cavern.

In such a position, a bold man will
continue his researches, Gilliat cast his
eyes around. He was surrounded by a
multitude of crabs. The multitude did
not stir. They were but empty shells.
These groups were scattered here and
there among the masses of pebbles, in
irregular constellations. Gilliat, having
his eyes fixed elsewhere, had walked

among them without perceiving them.
At the extremity of the crypt, where he
had now penetrated, there was a still
greater heap of remains. It was a con-
fused mass of legs, antennae, and man-
dibles. Claws stood wide open; bony
shells lay still under their bristling
prickles; some reversed showing their
livid hollows. The heap was like a
melee of besiegers who had fallen, and
lay massed together. The skeleton was
partly buried in this heap. Under this
confused mass of scales and tentacles,
the eye perceived the cranium with its
furrows, the vertebrae, the thigh bones,
the tibiae, and the long-jointed finger
bones, with their nails. The frame of
the ribs was filled with crabs. Some
heart had once beat there. The green
mould of the sea had settled round the
socket of the eyes. Limpets had left
their slime upon the bony nostrils. For
the rest, there were not in this cave
within the rocks either sea-gulls or
weeds, or a breath of air. All was still.
The teeth grinned. The sombre side of
laughter is that strange mockery of its
expression which is peculiar to a human
skull. This marvellous palace of the
dead, inland and encrusted with all the
gems of the sea, had at length revealed
and told its secret.

It was a savage haunt; the devil-fish
inhabited it; it was also a tomb, in which
the body of a man reposed. The skele-
ton and the creatures around it oscillated
vaguely in the reflections of the subter-
ranean water which trembled upon the
roof and wall. The horrible multitude
of crabs looked as if finishing their re-
past. These crustacea seemed to be de-
vouring the carcass. Nothing could be
more strange than the aspect of the dead
vermin upon their dead prey. Gilliat
had beneath his eyes the storehouses of
the devil-fish. It was a dismal sight.
The crabs had devoured the man; the
devil-fish had devoured the crabs. There
were no remains of clothing anywhere
visible. The man must have been seized
naked.

GOTTFRIED KINKEL.

The illustrious German poet, philoso-
pher and patriot, Gottfried Kinkel, has
come to Paris for the purpose of deliver-
ing before his numerous countrymen, re-
siding in the French capital, a series of
artistic lectures on the Galleries of the
Louvre. I remember very well the ex-
citement created last May among the
usually phlegmatic sons of Teutonia, by
a visit of Kinkel during the German
gymnastic festival, when he delivered be-
fore them an impromptu address, which
was greatly praised at the time by the
French liberal press. In the literature
of Germany, Kinkel occupies a high po-
sition as a poet and a historian. When
the Revolution of 1848 broke out, he was
a Professor in the University of Bonn,
and his strong democratic opinions in-
duced him to take a prominent part in
the struggle. He fought, was made pris-
oner by the royal authorities, was tried
for treason, and was sentenced to many
years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Among Kinkel's companions at this
time was a young student, not yet twenty
years of age, named Carl Schurz, who
was also captured, tried by court-mar-
tal, and sentenced to be shot. Schurz,
however, more fortunate than his Professor,
succeeded in escaping across the French
frontier, and was safe. Kinkel was
sent to a common prison, placed
among criminals of the vilest sort, and
set to work making shoes. Young Ger-
many, still trembling with the excite-
ments of the recent revolution, learned
with indignation the treatment inflicted
upon the eminent poet and scholar, and
numerous petitions were sent to the
Prussian Government, praying that his
situation might be ameliorated. To all
this the authorities paid no attention
whatever, the protestations ceased, and
Kinkel seemed likely to be abandoned by
his friends. There was one, however,
who did not desert him. Carl Schurz
left Paris, disguising himself in rags, and
defying the scaffold, re-entered Prussia,
with an organ on his back. In the night
he laid aside his organ, and visited the
abodes of his former companions and the
friends of German liberty, to endeavor
to reawaken their interest in the fate of
the imprisoned patriot. In this way he
travelled three hundred leagues on foot,
playing the organ through many towns
and villages, carefully maturing his plans,
and sleeping in barns or under hedges.
On one occasion he was stopped by two
Prussian gendarmes, who inquired where
he was going.

"To the neighboring town," replied
Schurz.

"Would you like to earn a handful of
pennings?" asked the others.

"Certainly."
"Very well; come with us to our bar-
racks. We intend to give a dance this
evening, and the airs of your organ will
suit our purpose exactly."

It was impossible to decline the offer
of the soldiers without exciting suspi-
cions; so Schurz accepted, with a great
show of gratitude, and during the whole
night ground out waltzes and quadrills
for a battalion of gendarmes. Leaving,
undiscovered, the dangerous society of
the military police, young Schurz con-
tinued his journey, and a short time sub-
sequently, information reached him that
Kinkel's prison had been changed. He
was now incarcerated in Spandau, and
placed under the personal supervision of
the prison director.

Late one night when the streets had
become deserted, a post chaise, escorted
by a guard of four dragoons, drove rap-
idly through the town of Spandau, and
halted before the prison. An officer in
the uniform of a Colonel of the Royal
Guard, alighted from the vehicle and
was soon in the presence of the Director,
into whose hands he placed a letter from
the Minister of the Interior at Berlin,
and bearing the official seal. Receiving
the packet with the respect due to a com-
munication from the King's Minister, the
Director opened the important missive
and read as follows:

"A deep-laid plot has been organized
at Berlin, the object of which is to effect
the forcible release of the convict Kinkel
from the hands of the authorities. We
are now watching the movements of the
conspirators, and

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Woburn Bookstore.
Woburn, Feb. 17, 1866.—1f

BOSTON AND LOWELL
And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook,
Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell

ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
Apr. 30, 1865, trains will leave BOS-
ton for—
Upper Railroad, 7.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.
Concord and Manchester, 7.30 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack
7.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.
Nashua, 7.00, 11.30, 1.45, 3.15, 5.30, 7.00 p.m.
Tyngsboro', No. Chelmsford 7.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30 p.m.
Groton Junction, 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m.
Lowell, 7.30, 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30, 6 p.m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7.00, 10, 12, 3.30, 5.30, 6 p.m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a.m., 6.00 p.m.
Woburn W. 8.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30, 6.00 p.m.
E. Woburn, 7.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 5.30, 6.00 p.m.
Winchester, 6.45, 7.00, 8.10, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 2.30, 3.15, 5.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
West Medford, 6.35, 10, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 2.30, 3.00, 5.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
College Hill, 6.45, 10.00, 11.30 a.m., 3.10, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 p.m. The Monday Train will be discontinued.

The 10.00 a.m. Train from Boston stops at Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill Stations to take passengers for Stations above Woburn W. Place.

TRAINS FOR BOSTON LEAVE.
Wilton at 6.15, 11.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m.
Milford 6.30, 1.00 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11.15 a.m., 4.00 p.m.
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11.21 a.m., 4.15 p.m.
Nashua at 7.00, 11.30, 1.45, 3.15, 5.30, 7.00 p.m.
Tyngsboro' 7.15, 9.10, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 p.m.
North Chelmsford, 7.20, 9.20 a.m., 5.12 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8.00 a.m., 12.45 p.m.
Lowell, 7.30, 9.30 a.m., 12.45, 2.15, 5.30, 9.30 p.m.

North Billerica 7.00, 9.30 a.m., 2.22, 5.41 p.m.
Billerica 7.10, 9.40 a.m., 2.29, 5.47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7.30, 9.45 a.m., 3.00, 5.55 p.m.
South Wilmington 7.31 a.m., 9.43 p.m.
North Woburn 7.34 a.m., 9.45 p.m.
Woburn W. Place 7.30 a.m., 9.53, 9.04 p.m.
East Woburn at 6.00, 7.40, 9.00, 10.54 a.m., 1.00, 2.54, 5.00, 6.30 p.m.
Winchester at 6.05, 7.05, 7.40, 9.00, 10.34 a.m., 1.20, 3.00, 5.05, 6.35, 8.20 p.m.
West Medford at 6.10, 7.15, 7.52, 9.15, 10.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.07, 5.15, 6.50, 8.25 p.m.
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 9.19 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 5.19, 6.55, 8.29 p.m.
*On arrival of trains from Nashua, Northern Depot.

The 7.00 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. Trains from Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre, and Milk Row Stations, to leave passengers from Stations above Woburn W. Place.

Woburn Branch.
Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston 6.45, 7.15, 9.15 a.m., 12.15, 3.10, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston, at 6.00, 7.00, 7.40, 9 a.m., 1.15, 5.00, 6.40, 8.15 p.m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m.
7.30 A. M. from Woburn Branch, and 7.10 A. M. from Woburn Branch, stop only at Winchester, W. Medford, and Cambridge.

Stonham Branch.
The trains on this Road will leave Boston (from Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stonham at 8.00, A. M., 12.15, 3.10, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.
Leave Stonham for Boston at 5.52 and 7.32, 8.52, 10.15, A. M., 1.00, 4.52, and 6.32, P. M.
A train will leave Boston for Stonham, on Wednesdays and on Saturdays at 10 p.m.

A train will leave Stonham for Boston on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8.00 p.m.
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MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES, have given our productions the very highest rank among time-keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand.

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We are fully justified in stating that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks engraved on the plate:

1.—"American Watch Co." Waltham, Mass.
2.—"Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.
3.—"P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.
4.—"Wm. Ellery."

5.—OUR LADIES' WATCH of the first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.

6.—Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.

The American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., authorize us to state that without distinction of trade-marks or price,

ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED

to be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker who can never be reached, this warranty is good against the Company or their agents, and that if after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may always be exchanged for another. As the American Watches, made at Waltham, are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO.,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
158 Washington Street, Boston.
may12-1m

NEW
Meat & Vegetable
MARKET.

EDW. O. SOLES
Would announce to the inhabitants of Woburn that he has opened a new

Meat and Vegetable Market
On MAIN STREET,
WOBBURN CENTRE.

First door south of Woburn Bookstore, which has been fitted up in the best possible manner, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,
POULTRY,
DRIED & SMOKED MEATS
AND
HOME-MADE SAUSAGES,
of the very best quality.

GAME FURNISHED TO ORDER.
His new store is the best and largest in town, and he hopes by always supplying the best in his line, to secure a liberal share of patronage.
Goods delivered free of charge.
Woburn, Jan. 6, 1866. E. O. SOLES.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
I HEREBY respectfully inform my friends and acquaintances, who have heretofore patronized me so much at my old place, during my short presence there, that I have opened a large and beautiful Wine and Lager Beer Saloon at 102 Sudbury street, Boston, where they will find far superior accommodations, with an excellent assortment of warm and cold meals. Open from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.
CHAS. L. TEIER,
No. 102 Sudbury St., Boston.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!
WHY will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILIES in case of your death, by getting your

LIVES INSURED
in the
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,
one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Inc. Commissioner's Report.) Insurance payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend of 50 PER CENT. Total assets, \$1,000,000.00.
SPARROW HORTON, Agt. for Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn Bookstore.
feb2-1y

WILLIAM WINN
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.
Orders left the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

F. L. GERALD,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MAIN STREET, WOBBURN, MASS.
A few rods south of Central Square.
Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals. Cures all curable Splenis, Spavin, King Bone, &c. Also cures Felon, Rheumism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stage of the disease.
Woburn, April, 1866.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINES.
Circulars can be obtained of
Mrs. L. M. Dalton, Agent,
No. 3 CANAL ST., WOBBURN
may12-1f

Flour, Oats,

Corn, Cr. Corn,
Meal, Shorts,
Feed, Middlings,
Oat Meal, R. Meal,
Gr. Flour.

Sugars, Molasses,
Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Extracts,
Foreign Fruits,
Saleratus, Raisins,
Cream Tartar,
Pearl Barley,
Currants, Starch,
Rice, Salt,
Beans, Potatoes,
Fish, Pork,
Lard, Ham,
Butter, Cheese,
Pure Cider Vinegar
Kerosene Oil,
Lard Oil.

China, Glass,
Earthen, Stone
and Wooden Ware,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT

Stearns,
Hart
& Co.

Flour,
FEED,
MEAL
AND
GRAIN.

HOMINY, SAMP,
GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE MEAL,
HECKER'S FARINA,
CORN STARCH, &c., &c.

The subscribers would inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity that they have leased the store
1st door South of Central House,
where they will keep constantly on hand a good stock of

Flour, Grain, &c.,
which will be sold as low as the market will afford. By giving our whole attention to this branch of business, we hope to secure a liberal share of patronage.

Taylor Brothers.
Woburn, March 3, 1866.

4000
ROLLS
PAPER
HANGINGS,
50 Different Patterns.

—ALSO—
A complete assortment of
CROCKERY WARE,
Hyacinth Figure,
Just received by
A. E. THOMPSON.
Woburn, Feb. 10, 1866.

GEORGE R. HICHBORN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Office, No. 1 Scollay's Building,
ENTRANCE ON TREMONT ROW,
BOSTON.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL

BOOK & JOB
PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
MAIN STREET,
NEAR THE CENTRAL HOUSE,
WOBBURN.

WE call the attention of the public to the facilities of the above establishment for the execution of

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All classes of the community can have their wants supplied in any style of printing they may need.

BLANK BOOKS,
INSURANCE POLICIES,
BANK CHECKS,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
ORDER OF EXERCISES,
LEGAL BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
SERMONS,
NOTE BOOKS,
BLANK RECEIPTS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
BALL CARDS,
ORDER OF DANCES,
SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,
NOTATION BILLS,
SHOP BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
LABELS, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to printing
POSTERS
OF ALL SIZES,
VISITING, MARRIAGE, INVITATION, BALL
AND BUSINESS CARDS.

Persons in the adjoining towns who may wish printing done, can send their orders by mail, or otherwise, and rest assured that they will be promptly and correctly filled.

Journal Printing Rooms,
MAIN STREET, WOBBURN.

NEW
GROCERY
STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY
INFORM THE CITIZENS OF WOBBURN
AND VICINITY THAT HE HAS
OPENED A

GROCERY STORE!
AT
ELLIS' OLD STAND,
MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,
WHERE HE WILL SELL THE

Best Groceries!
AND THE USUAL VARIETY
OF GOODS KEPT AT A
COUNTRY VARIETY STORE

AT
REASONABLE PRICES,
AND SOLICITS A SHARE OF THE
PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

TERMS CASH.
URBANE DERBY.
B. T. H. PORTER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
WOBBURN, MASS.

B. T. H. PORTER has taken the office to effect Insurance in reliable Stock and Mutual Insurance Companies.
Woburn, Dec. 16th, 1865.—6m

G. R. GAGE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
New Bank Building, Woburn,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is now located in his new store, where, with increased facilities, he is ready to fill their orders with promptness and despatch.

BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS
made in the best style, and warranted to fit.
Particular attention paid to making
Boys' Clothing.
He has on hand a large stock of the best and most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order at the most reasonable rates.

FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, and of the best qualities, constantly
on hand.
Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.
SPARROW HORTON.
feb2-1y

MIDDLESEX
WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,
Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.
THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to aid soldiers, Seamen, and their Families in obtaining PENSION BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against the Government, without charge, until the claims are allowed.

Applications for the collection of claims should be made by letter, or in person, to the Attorney of the Association, A. B. COFFIN, 33 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON.

Advice will be given by the Attorney without charge.
JOEL PARKER, President.
HON. G. S. BOUTWELL, [Vice President].
DANIEL GORDON, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, D. W. GOSCH, LEONARD HUNTER, JAMES M. SHUTE, PHINEAS J. STONE, CHAS. HUDSON, E. J. COLLINS, AMOS STONE, H. BOWDEN, HORACE COAN, J. H. WAIT, CHARLES KIMBALL, JOHN K. GOLEZ.
A. B. COFFIN, Attorney, (4 Niles Block), 33 School Street, Boston.

RAIL ROAD STORE.

CORN, MEAL,
OATS, FEED,
SCRAPS, BARLEY,

FLOUR.

CR. CORN, A RYE MEAL,
HOMINY, T WHEAT
OAT MEAL, GROATS, SAMP.

ELLIS'
Rail Road Store.

Choice brands of FLOUR constantly on hand. Also, the best assortment of

Family Groceries!
in this vicinity.

GRASS SEED FOR SALE.
April, 1866.

PROF. FRANKS & SONS,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.

Office 234 Washington St., Boston.
Caution—I never had in my employment, or ever will have, any connection with any peddlers of Spectacles, or travelling Eye doctors. A word to the wise is sufficient.

NEWLY PATENTED SPECTACLES—Patent issued April 23, 1865, one pair suits the eye perfectly from 15 to 25 years. These spectacles are scientifically adjusted to vision (by Professor Franks, sole patentee, Physician, Oculist and Optician of the New York Eye Hospital and the Eye Infirmary) from an examination of the eye alone, at his office, 234 Washington St., Boston.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, and all chronic, and obscure disorders, to which the human system is liable, speedily and radically cured, on the most approved and scientific principles of treatment by PROF. FRANKS, who has had more than 20 years experience on the medical treatment of these diseases, in his private practice and in the Hospitals of Europe and America.

REFERENCES—Hon. Jas. Y. Smith, Governor of Rhode Island; Hon. A. C. Gilmore, Governor of New Hampshire; Hon. H. Seymour, ex-Governor of Connecticut; Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the U. S.; the Physicians of the New York Eye Infirmary and Eye Hospital; the Physicians of Yale and Buffalo Medical Colleges.
jan20-1y

RESTORATION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Oil paintings, no matter how injured, either by time or accident, restored to their original condition. The subscriber's method is known and practiced by him only—being the original invention of the late George Horwath, practiced by him for fifty years—over thirty in Boston. Pamphlets containing further information furnished on application. The letters therein are from gentlemen well known in Boston.

A FEW CHOICE AND RARE PAINTINGS FOR SALE—including several, exquisitely finished, of classical subjects. Several beautiful interiors—Flemish, Groesbeck & Brawer. Landscapes by P. Rydell, R. Wilson, and J. W. Biers. Two beautiful pictures from the celebrated Hunter collection. Also a portion of a celebrated private collection comprising several specimens of masters difficult to obtain, and several of religious subjects, suitable for churches. Choice paintings always on hand for sale.
JOHN HORWATH,
mch17-1f 26 Kneeland Street, Boston

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Itch is a common skin disease, and is caused by a variety of causes, such as cold, dampness, and impurities in the blood. It is a most distressing and painful complaint, and is often attended with other diseases. Wheaton's Ointment is a most effective remedy for this disease, and will cure it in 48 hours. It is a most valuable and reliable preparation, and is sold by all druggists.

Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Sold by 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston. It will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.
oct28-1y

RHUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA
BEFORE. AFTER.
After 20 Years
suffering with this terrible disease, I have found a perfect cure, and that every body may have the benefit of my experience. I have had a lot of the medicine prepared, and will furnish to and guarantee the least injury to the constitution. Several hundred who have taken this medicine, pronounce it the most wonderful cure ever discovered.

WALTER BRYANT, 15 School St., Boston.
P. S.—Several Physicians now recommend it.
jan20-6m

S. MOKERS.
A New Tobacco Pipe.
Just invented and Patented by Prof. E. S. FRANKS, the celebrated Oculist, Optician, Spectacle Maker, and Lecturer on the Human Eye, 284 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

(Up one flight of stairs).
This is a chemical pipe, governed by a natural law. It collects all the oil and poisonous gases, into a neat condensing chamber, and absolutely prevents them from entering the mouth, lungs or stomach. The stem never gets hot; all the Tobacco is consumed; there is no smoke thrown away or wasted; no wet Tobacco left in the pipe, and the flavor is just as mild when smoking the last bit of Tobacco, as at the commencement. If the smoker chooses he can wash his smoke by passing it through a wet condensing chamber of the pipe. There is not any offensive smell or fumes from this pipe. To consumptive and asthmatic people, it is a god-sent as an inhaler. Price One Dollar and fifty cents.

Agents wanted every where.—State and County Rights for Sale.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
jan27-1y

Encourage trade in its legitimate
Channels.
SCHENK'S SYRUP.
—SCHENK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
WINTER'S BALSAM Wild Cherry.
For sale at the lowest market prices, by
W. C. BRIGHAM, Apothecary.

A. V. HAYNES,
HARNESSE MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags,
Whips, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c.
Repairing done at short notice.
Opposite the Central House, Woburn

WATCH AND JEWELRY

ESTABLISHMENT.
THE UNDERSIGNED
now offers to the people of Woburn and vicinity, a good assortment of

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and Fancy Goods,
Cake and Card Baskets,
Castors,
Silver and Plated Forks,
Spoons,
Fruit Knives, and
Napkin Rings,
Ladies and Gents. Wallets,
Pocket Knives,
Combs and Brushes,
Razors and Straps,
A fine assortment of Ladies' Dress Combs.

SILVER COIN,
Made Into
PINS,
EAR RINGS, and
SLEEVE BUTTONS.

WATCHES, promptly and faithfully repaired.
CLOCKS, Jewelry, Music Boxes, Fans, Sun Shades, Umbrellas, &c., carefully repaired.
ENGRAVING, of all kinds, neatly executed.

P. S.—All the above work is done by us, and will be done cheaper here than in Boston.

All Goods bought of us, marked free of charge.
Gold and Silver bought and taken in exchange.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—English cotton manufacturers are in a measure relieved from their apprehensions respecting a short supply of the raw staple, but still betray much solicitude in regard to the success of cotton growers in India and other parts of the British possessions, where the large capital is invested. Every influence bearing upon the cotton market is closely watched. The London Mercantile Gazette says:

"The crops in Egypt and Turkey have fallen off; but we have now pouring in upon us supplies from India, America, the Brazil, &c., far in excess of all previous calculations. It may have been to the interest of many persons to undertake the quantities likely to come forward in a given period; but we have warned our readers that the produce of the world would presently be in excess of the demand. How far we have been correct is demonstrated by the statistical details of the imports for the present year. Notwithstanding that 218,260 more bales have been purchased at Liverpool only for home consumption since the commencement of the year, the cotton in warehouse—734,650 bales—is 247,620 bales in excess of the corresponding period in 1865. The increase in the import—677,040 bales—is so large that few houses are now manufacturing except to order. At the present time there are about 650,000 bales of cotton afloat from India, against 370,000 last year; whilst the four months' imports from America into Liverpool were equal to 580,000 bales."

The proposed tax of two and a half per cent. on American cotton is regarded as a premium on cotton grown in India, for if the price of middling Surat can be kept at 5d. per pound in England, this figure would be remunerative to growers in the East.

THE HOME MONTHLY.—The number before us, contains interesting serials on the Pilgrims of Leyden; Arthur and Cadwallar, and Sketches of Irish Character. Major Kendall gives a vivid description of Two Days Among the Icebergs, and Dr. Chickering contributes a suggestive paper on Temperance in the Family. A spirited piece of Music—words by Rev. C. H. Pearson, and music by George C. Pearson, and a Steel Engraving, after Drouais, add to the attractiveness of its pages. Published at 21 Cornhill, Boston. \$2.50 per annum.

Emigration from Europe continues. The Liverpool Post says the influx of German emigrants at that port, bound for America, shows no abatement. The chief difficulty is to find lodging-places for them, on account of the apprehensions of cholera from over-crowding. Similar accounts come from Ireland. The peasantry appear to believe that there is nothing to be done in the old country, and are getting away as fast as possible to the New World.

According to the Cork Examiner, for many weeks past the emigration from that port has been increasing, until it has now reached the startling figure of 1800 per week. This, unfortunately, is only a part of the loss which the country sustains. Other ports send out emigrants, though not to the extent of Cork. It will, however, be safe to put the present rates of emigration down at 2000 per week; and, however gratifying the prospect of improvement may be to these young people, it is melancholy to think that so many of the most valuable members of society should quit the land of their birth.

A new star of about the third magnitude has suddenly appeared in the constellation of the Northern Crown, being first observed at the Cambridge Observatory on Monday evening. Professor Gould says that the only known instance fairly comparable with this is the new star of 1670, which appeared suddenly as a star of the third magnitude, disappeared, shone out once more, and after two years became invisible, and has remained so since.

It is stated that the immense hills of slag that surround iron furnaces in all places where iron is to be found, are about to be utilized. A very important invention has recently been patented in England by which slag is to be used as a substitute for emery. It is said to be even superior to emery in polishing steel, iron, and other metals, and the new substance called "metallizing slag" is to be made, can be produced at about one-fifth the cost of emery.

A steamboat on an entirely new plan has just been built at St. Denis, to convey passengers from Paris to St. Cloud during the exhibition. It consists of an elegant saloon in two compartments, covered over with movable glass frames, so that the passengers may enjoy an uninterrupted view of the country, and at the same time be sheltered from rain and the heat of the sun.

CHOLERA.—The steamship Peruvian arrived at New York on Wednesday, with 758 passengers. She lost during the passage from Liverpool, 35 by cholera.

COAL FALLING.—At the coal sale in New York, on Wednesday, lump brought \$6.00; steam \$5.25; grate \$5.00; \$6.90; egg \$5.25 a \$6.50; chestnut \$5.35 a \$5.50.

MCKELLAR'S PATENT BEER POWDER, advertised in another column, is highly recommended as an excellent article for making Small Beer. It makes a rich, delicious and sparkling drink at a cost of only a cent a quart, and is easily made. It is sold by all dealers.

THE COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coal brought to market last week from the Pennsylvania mines was 264,769 tons against 97,658 tons in the corresponding week last year. The great increase is owing to the fact that the trade was almost suspended this time last year. There is no new record in the trade this week to notice. The total amount received this season is 3,505,004 tons against 2,670,739 tons last year.

NEW PATENT.—Among the patents recently issued from the Patent Office, is one to James Parker, of Woburn, assignor to himself, Luther and Stoughton B. Holden, of Woburn, and Luther L. Holden, of Boston, for an improvement in machines for boarding and graining leather. The invention is one of very great importance to leather manufacturers, since it supercedes hand labor in a particular branch of the business.

Over 300 acres of strawberries are ripening at towns on the Illinois Central Railroad, from whence large supplies are sent into Chicago every day.

The Middlesex Journal, —AND— WOBBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done every day. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, notices of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

OUR SITUATION.

A year has now nearly closed since, leaving the blood-stained fields of Virginia, and the desolated track which marked the march of the great army of the South, the war-worn veterans who had been spared to see the close of our nation's struggle, came "marching home" to mingle in more peaceful scenes, and resume their places as citizens of a saved republic, (prepared to strengthen and perpetuate by their own heroic endeavors) since, defeated, cowed, broken down and dispirited, the infuriated and misguided soldiers who had served in the ranks of the would-be destroyers of our name and fame, wandered away from the scene of their great humiliation to seek some future home among the tree-spread desolations which their own folly had sent upon them. No thought of continued malice against those whom Providence had been pleased to overthrow in their mad designs, filled the hearts of the loyal thousands as they wended their way homeward. Acknowledgments of the generosity, liberality and uniform kindness which had been shown upon the lips of the dispersed army of the South, and a more kindly feeling was seen than had been manifest for years and years before the fierce hate of years' accumulation broke out in the shape of war. With such feelings, those thousands returned to join the great body of those who were to bind in the firm bonds of peace the republic which had been attacked by war.

In the feeling of joy that the terrible period of carnage and strife was ended, some of the influences which had been its cause, many of the results which necessarily grew out of it, and the changes which had taken place to a certain extent in the character, we had almost said, of our institutions, were overlooked, and a speedy return to the full operation of the entire machinery of the body politic of our country, was looked forward to by the North, and the South as well. It is true that when Congress met, and in the discussions which arose as different perplexing questions were presented, the people came to realize more fully than before the full extent of the derangement which had been occasioned, and the measures which must be adopted ere the section lately in rebellion, should resume its place in the councils of the nation and exercise a voice in the laws which are to be our safeguard and protection. Still it was thought that the talent and loyalty assembled in the national capitol were equal to the task, and all looked forward hopefully to the amicable adjustment of all the difficulties, only to be disappointed with delay, the most provoking and discouraging.

For months Congress has been in session, occupying the principal part of its time ostensibly to the devising of a plan of reconstruction, and the result so far is nothing. A feeling of hostility to the President, and on the other hand of the President and some of his advisers, which has shown itself, might perhaps have been pleaded as a cause of the delay, had measures been presented; but the committee on reconstruction have only succeeded in reporting certain measures, which it is safe to say meet with no favor either from those who advocate the radical measures of some members of Congress, those who favor the plan which President Johnson deems best, or the large number in the country who of the plans proposed, of the changes in the Constitution advocated, we say nothing, but all true lovers of their country are beginning to lose confidence in and be mistrustful of the men who now fill the legislative halls of the nation, and are giving utterance to the wish long felt that men with minds large enough to devise, and bold enough to work out some tangible results from the present disorder, might be brought out by the exigencies of the hour; men unselfish enough to forget, in their greater love of country, the ties and trammels which party would fain throw around them, and do the acts which shall make available to the whole country the great and glorious results achieved by our four years of war.

By the course of governmentation that has been so long followed, the sympathies of the people are becoming alienated from the party who now hold the reins of government (the party, it is true, whose united efforts, with the help of loyal men North and South, carried the country through the most trying ordeal of its existence), and unless some apparent advance is speedily made, the coming fall elections will pass a strongly unfavorable verdict upon their action both as men, and as the exponents of party principles.

The buoyancy of the temperament of our people, the indefatigable industry which is our national characteristic, and the general intelligence that is the corner stone upon which the great temple of civil and religious liberty rests, will carry us through all these troubles, and there are no fears but that in the end a result will be reached that will meet the purpose of all true governments by conferring "the greatest good upon the largest number;" but in the mean time much of suffering is being endured, and the longer the matter is delayed the stronger are the prejudices to be overcome and ill will to be engendered. The feeling that whatever action is taken in the way of reconstruction must point, directly or indirectly, to a sort of punishment of the people of the South, is all wrong; and yet there are measures constantly being presented by members of Congress, which point in that direction alone. The people of the South have been punished severely enough; it would seem in the humiliation of their sectional pride, in the loss of wealth, in the destruction of property, and in the general prostration of all their resources; and had the spirit which animated them when they returned to their homes been fostered by proper action on the part of Congress, we should have today been enjoying the tranquility, security and blessings which must grow out of a completely restored government.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC ABROAD.

In ordinary times when our banks were paying specie for their bills, the recent tidings of the commercial panic in England and France would have had a most disastrous influence upon this country, for England is the banking house of the world, and London its chief temple. Later accounts speak of an improvement, and say that the panic is at an end, but, of course, the heavy failures that have taken place, and the depression of stocks, will not fail of proving highly injurious. There has been a great deal of speculation which has brought this about, and no doubt the affairs of this country have had an evil influence. Vast amounts of gold have been sent from here to England since the news of the panic, and more will go forward, for we owe her for money and merchandise. Gold has accordingly rapidly and largely advanced in value, and many kinds of merchandise have risen in price. The arrival of gold in England from America will not only dissipate the panic, but will create a reaction which will before long send gold back to us.

The fact that the whole business world is connected with the capital in England, will make this panic influential in every part of the globe, but it is only one of those storms that periodically sweep over business circles, as a consequence of over-trading and speculation, and, like the storms in the natural world, although the present results are disastrous, the commercial atmosphere is purified thereby, wholesome warnings are given, and the financial men take a new start, and caution for a while rules the hour.

How soon a great storm will break upon the United States we do not know, but predictions of late have been frequent and loud, that an overthrow was at hand which would test the strength of our banks, merchants and manufacturers, and the credit of the nation itself. But at present, we are anchored secure for a while, by the suspension of specie payments, and if we can keep up confidence at home and abroad, that liabilities will be finally and fully met, and speculation and over trading and over manufacturing will be restrained, we may by prudent management of individuals and companies, and a regard to the recommendation of Secretary McCulloch to Congress, escape a very severe panic and distressing time.

We are told that Congress is very much under the control of New York city in its financial movements, and that the banks, merchants and manufacturers there, are averse to any decided retrenchment in the circulation, for fear of its effect upon business and finance.

The arming of so many of the great nations of Europe as on the eve of a war with each other, must necessarily involve great expense, and affect finance and business unfavorably, and should war come, still greater demands for money will be made, to be wasted in powder and ball, and the support of vast numbers of soldiers, who are taken from the industrial and wealth producing circles of life, to be idle and non-producing.

Should a general war take place in Europe, it would greatly impoverish the nations engaged in it, who are already largely in debt on account of previous wars. The commerce of our own country, as in the wars of the first Napoleon, would immediately revive as we should become the carriers of the other countries, but the world would nevertheless be the poorer.

We are ever to remember that we live under the Divine government, and prophecy, to some commentators, points out the present year as being one of great disaster or trouble. In such a case, the wisdom of man is vain and his efforts futile to guard from ruin; but we may hope that better things are in store for the civilized world; but it is a lamentable fact, that history reveals to us the folly and wickedness of men; that madness is in their hearts to do evil, and that the best nations as well as the best ships, are liable to be overtaken with shipwreck on the stormy sea of life.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC MEXICAN COAST.

MAZATLAN, SINALOA, MEXICO, April 17, 1866.

It seems almost unnecessary to state that the condition of things along the whole Mexican Pacific coast is not at all improved. It is a condition of neither war—as the Liberals pronounce it—nor peace, as the Imperial "pacifists" (who do not regard these skirmishes as battles) contemptuously claim. It is anarchy, pure and simple. There is no law, no justice, no safety, no comfort in the land. The French, dozing idly in the ports, act merely as body guards of a swarm of greedy officials, out of whose mouths the language of imperial decrees passes transformed into legalized injustice and spoliation, raving for prey. Within the redempted sunshine of foreign bayonets, these men are reaping a golden harvest from customs that are robbery itself; from taxes at once petty and absurd. Upon every project, every enterprise that other nations are accustomed to encourage, and to which the Emperor himself has promised encouragement, a thousand honeyed words, they stand ready to levy tribute that chills and kills in the bud. Merchants have ceased (except to supply the local trade) their importations. The duties collected upon single cargoes of merchandise arrived from Europe during the past month have amounted to \$130,000 to \$160,000. Portions of the cargoes have been confiscated or charged treble the duty, on pre-

tences so flimsy that they would be laughed out of a justice's court in a Western village, and still the greater part of these goods, which cannot be taken into the interior without both violating an Imperial edict and encountering another danger for duties at the ports, rest unsold in the warehouses of their owners. Miners, upon whose industry and capital this nation must depend in the future for at least one-third of its legitimate revenues, are discouraged, plucked, insulted, upon the very threshold of the country. Whatever stretch of law or violation of common justice can be brought to bear to secure a present tribute from whatever hands, is usually adopted. Whatever assistance, or courtesy, or liberal interpretation of an obnoxious rule, might easily be employed to lighten enterprise and entice a healthful immigration, is as usually neglected or refused. In this State, since the occupation of Mazatlan by the French, the only mint at Culiacan, has been in possession of the Liberals. The exportation of silver and gold in bullion is not permitted, and as none can be coined, the few mines that have been worked are obliged either to hoard their bullion and borrow capital as best they can to carry on the labor, or smuggle the bullion from the country at the risk of confiscation and imprisonment. More than \$17,000 in silver bars, belonging to one mine alone, have been lying in the Custom-House at Mazatlan for eighteen months, imprisoned, idle, useless—despite repeated appeals of the owners to pay for its export or to have it coined at another mint, appeals which have been carried to the capital itself. The imbecile, suicidal policy which is being pursued in these respects by the appointed agents of the Imperial Government, we have disgraced a despotism the most blind of three centuries ago. When considered upon the hypothesis that Napoleon and Maximilian are partially paying themselves at whatever hazard, for the expense of setting up and the mortification of now relinquishing a failing throne, such a policy is worse than imbecile. It is an atrocious fraud.

In the interior two parties feign a struggle for supremacy. A schoolboy's game of "tag," or "hide-and-seek," wanting the dignity or system (Heaven save the mark!) of war, is played from town to town—from mountain range to mountain range—by bands of ragamuffins, thieves, and murderers, whose riots and outrages keep the country in dismay. A score of chiefs and a host of small organizations. Half a state is overrun by them; towns are entered, ransacked, abandoned; monstrous assessments upon purses and property are levied; poor wretches, who may have compromised themselves by opposite associations, are executed without trial; others are conscripted, and taken from their homes; women are borne away to satisfy the lusts or to do the household labor of some lawless raider. The enemy enters and repeats the process. Enterprise, backed by whatever capital, struggles fitfully in such sections, and perishes at last amid these baleful scenes. The employees of mines, ranches, and factories, are demoralized by this anarchy, and frequently, without any fault of their own, are reduced to a state of military servitude. Labor and supplies are uncertain. Within the last two months I have travelled through portions of Northern Sonora, where small populations of women and children, almost deserted by males, were not only at the mercy of Apaches and guerrillas, but had no means to exist for days upon a short allowance of corn and a succulent wild weed growing on the banks of the streams. Travel is everywhere insecure. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that no foreigner thinks of going two hundred yards outside of a Mexican village, or even of going within it, without arms. I have been casually alluding to a few facts that scarcely afford an insight into the true character of this struggle.

Objectless, reckless, devastating, the turmoil tends to no end. These wandering bands, what cause do they serve? These hap-hazard conflicts, of what avail? There are no reverses, no plans of campaign. There is nothing save guerrilla warfare, insecurity and terrorism. Not a remote hamlet among the mountains feels its secure under Liberal or Imperial rule for a single week. To-morrow a new band enters—a new sovereignty is established, such vanishes and is replaced in turn. The wing of the Liberal raven now overshadows Northern Sonora and moves toward the coast. How long will it dwell?—*Alta California.*

WOBURN LOCALS.

MAY TRAINING.—Last Wednesday morning the "Phalanx" met at the armory at an early hour, and took the cars at 9 o'clock for Medford, where they had been ordered to report for inspection and drill. The company appeared out in the new uniform of the State (the same as the dress uniform of the U. S. Army), and by their soldierly bearing elicited considerable applause. Over the rain in the forenoon, and the dampness of the ground, the parade lost some of its best features. The company returned in the 6 P. M. train.

The militia throughout the State were all out, as required by the provisions of the new law.

HIGHWAYS.—Main street, through the center of the town, has this week received the long needed coat of gravel, and had its gutters cleared of their accumulation of mud.

S. S. CONCERT.—The regular monthly concert of the Methodist Sunday School will be held next Sunday evening, at 6 1/2 o'clock. "Uncle Cook" of Boston, will be present and address the meeting.

BASE BALL.—This spring eighteen of the young men residing at East Woburn formed an organization called "The Washington Base Ball Club," and since then they have been in almost daily practice, using the ground near the Catholic cemetery, on which the match between the Woburn and Stoneham clubs was played. In this healthful amusement they have gained considerable proficiency and are still improving. On the 17th of June they will play a match game among themselves, after which "sides" will be again chosen, and they will go on practicing with a view at some future time of meeting other clubs. The officers consist of—President, William Covey; Vice, Joe, James Fox; Treasurer, Charles Porter.

HOLIDAY.—The schools in town enjoyed their customary spring holiday, on Friday, and several of them held picnics in the groves in the vicinity of the centre of the town.

CONCERT.—On Thursday evening the choir of the Unitarian society of this town, assisted by Miss J. E. Houston, Mrs. and Miss Rametti, and Mr. S. P. Skinner of Boston, gave a grand vocal and instrumental concert in their church. The house was well filled by an appreciative audience, and the entertainment was in the highest degree successful. Miss Houston sang "Ave Maria" very beautifully, as also the song "Bid me to live;" in answer to an encore long continued, she sang with charming effect the Scottish ballad, "There's na room for twa." Mr. Skinner appeared to be quite a favorite, and was repeatedly encored. The song "Consider the Lilies," Mr. G. M. Champney, and "Tarry not long," by Miss Clough, of the choir, were very good. In the quartettes the choir evinced practice. Mr. T. Bricher presided at the organ and piano forte. His organ selections were good.

A GREIVIOUS POEM.

However fair the things of earth,
We look around in vain
To find some scene of beauty rare
Where resteth not a stain.
Fairer and sweeter than the hills
To poison all its sweets;
And Woburn has its evening bane
Of lozenges on the street.
Vainly in pleasant promenade
We seek for recreation—
Th' annoying gambler must be run,
By the observation.

From "Post Office" to "Lyceum Hall"
Main street is quite crowded
By idlers, smoking, chewing crowds
Each evening there paraded!
Now must old Woburn's pleasant streets
Be closed to common traffic
Must we be treated to shower baths
From the tobacco choppers?
Should we pretend that "Women's Rights"
Should rule with potent sway;
But we do think they have a right
To help the public way.

We ladies as we take our walks
Within our township's bounds,
Compare the sidewalks to a stall,
Where they peddle tongues and sounds!
"Freedom of speech" is right enough,
But not too much of that;
And as to "Freedom of the Press,"
We don't press folks out that!

Now do you pray for Selection
Of seats they will protect,
And just disperse insulting men
Who're not quite so select.
Dear "Fathers" of our goodly town,
Be true to your "paternal trust"
And chide our public boys!

DEATH OF GENERAL SCOTT.—In the death of this noble old hero the country loses one who stood as a connecting link between the present and the past. His eventful life extended over a period which marks the whole history of our republic, and his memory was one of great activity and usefulness. From the time when as a captain of artillery, in 1809, he suffered punishment for applying the truthful epithet of "traitors" to his superior officers, Wilkinson and Burr, to the day of his death, his love of and devotion to his country has stood prominently forth, and his memory will be ever fresh in the hearts of his countrymen. His eminent services in the war of 1812, and the history of the rapid strides by which he rose to the highest military position, are so interwoven with the history of our country itself, and so familiar to all, that they need not be now enumerated, still it may not be amiss to say that at the age of twenty-eight years he held the rank of senior Major Gen., U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The "May estate," at Cummingsville, Woburn, was sold at auction, on Wednesday last, to Mr. — Blaney, of Boston, for the sum of \$6,000.

—So many years have passed since Woburn publicly celebrated the 4th of July, would it not be well to do something that way this year? Citizens and towns around us have already taken steps in this direction, and it is time now to be talking of the matter, at least.

JUNE.—June has now come, bending beneath the weight of roses, to ornament the halls and bowers which summer has hung with green. For this is the month of roses, and their beauty and fragrance bring to mind how they "were always white until they tried to rival the complexion of the fair Sappho, and blushing for shame because they were vanquished, have ever since remained red;" makes one think of Shakespeare's Juliet, nursing as she leans over the balcony in the moonlight and saying that the rose "by any other name would smell as sweet." June is the month of greatest summer beauty—the month during which the trees are in their best and freshest garb; the month when the flowers are at their richest in hue and profusion. The conical clusters of the chestnut buds, and the tassels of the laburnum and lilac vie above with the variegated show of wild flowers below. "Nature is now a pretty maiden of seventeen; she may show maturer charms afterwards, but she can never again be so gay, so freshly beautiful." —LUKE R. BOUT.

HOME TALENT.—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, held in Boston, Dr. E. C. Cutler, of Woburn, explained a new method of producing local anasthesia, and read an essay on the treatment of sessile tumor of the larynx, which was received and listened to by the society with marked attention. The doctor has also lectured before the Medical Society of Boston and Philadelphia, and his lectures have been highly commended. He has been invited to lecture before the medical societies of New Hampshire and New York. May success attend him in all his efforts to do good and communicate the same.

LABOR OMNIA.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the New England Spring Bed Company, in this paper. Their adjustable Spring Bed Bottom is certainly the best we ever saw, and is fast superseding all others in the market. Mr. S. R. French is the agent for this vicinity, and will attend to all orders.

JAMESON, No. 1 Spring Lane, Boston, is giving the out of town people who are attending the anniversary splendorous dinners. We heard one old lady say that she would come to Boston "just to get a cup of his tea, if there were no other meetings to go to." Any thing from a simple and elegant lunch to a full meal he will furnish at the shortest notice and in the best style, and at low rates, which are the most surprising of all. His saloons are in Spring Lane, entrance from Washington street, near the Old South Church.—Boston Journal.

Thomas S. Townsend, Esq., of New York, has made himself immortal by his unique record of the rebellion from 1860 to its close. It is composed of about seventy volumes of 600 pages each, with illustrations of about fifteen volumes and 1500 pages each. These volumes are all of the size of the largest bank ledger. When it is completed, Congress ought to buy it for the national archives. Already it is pronounced by such gentlemen of standing as Dr. Bellows, General Dix, Senator Morgan and others, as invaluable to the future historians of the late civil conflict.

A curious history ten years hence can be written of the New York church edifices. Already the Grand Street Presbyterian is a Concert Hall, Amity street Baptist is a Stable; Dr. Osgood's is a Theatre; Dr. Chapin's a Carriage Repository; St. Thomas, corner Broadway and Houston, is being torn down to give place for a Clothing store; ere long but few places of worship will be found below Fourteenth street.

The civil rights bill legalizing slave marriages, giving their children the right of inheritance, and making all persons, without regard to color, equal before the law, has passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature, and become a law.

The conduct of Spain in attacking the republics on the west coast of South America, and wantonly destroying, or rather attempting to destroy their seaport towns, is mercilessly denounced in England. A leading journal truly says: Such acts tend to place a nation beyond the dispute and considerations of civilized life. They impress upon it a brand of inferiority which no empty declamation about historic nobility and dignity can ever remove, and they place it in an isolated position most obstructive to the development of its prosperity and most fatal to its weight in the councils and intercourse of the world.

Some prophets are debating in the Maine papers whether the end of the world is to come in 1869 or 1873.

Sir, said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, "to what sect do you belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied the other, "but to judge from your size and appearance, I should think you belong to the class called insect."

The Patterson (N. J.) Press reports that an unusually large apple crop is expected this year. Consequently champagne ought to be abundant and cheap.

The costly silver vase given to Daniel Webster by citizens of Boston in 1835, has been purchased from surviving relatives, and is once more the property of the municipal corporation.

A rough estimate was recently made of the property and estates of the marquess of Westminster, when it was estimated that, if realized, they would amount to the enormous sum of £46,000,000 (\$230,000,000).

At the present time it is almost impossible to rent a tenement either in Boston, the adjacent cities, or in the suburban villages away out for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles.

An honest Hibernian, trundling along a handcart containing all his valuables, was accosted thus: "Well, Patrick, you are moping again, I see?" "Faith, no," he replied, "for the times are so hard it's a dale cheaper hiring handcarts than paying rents."

TESTIMONIAL TO LLOYD GARRISON. A movement has been inaugurated by the friends of William Lloyd Garrison for a national testimonial of \$50,000, to be presented to him for his eminent services in the anti-slavery cause. A circular in aid of the project has been sent out, which bears many distinguished names, including a large number of Congressmen, Chief Justice Chase, the Governors of Several States, Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, Bryant, and other celebrities.

The treaties made with the Camanche, Cheyenne, Apache, and Arrapahoe Indians at Council Grounds, on the Arkansas River, have just been proclaimed. These tribes pledge themselves to forever remain at peace with each other, and with all other Indians who sustain friendly relations with the United States Government. All disputes are to be settled by impartial arbitration. Reservations are to be set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use of the tribes.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to an amendment of the Tax Bill providing that lists of incomes shall not be published nor furnished for publication, but that they shall be open to private inspection in the office of the Collector.

Now is the time, by giving attention to the subject, to save a great many clusters of grapes that will otherwise be destroyed by the ravages of a little fuzzy-legged green or whitish worm on your vine. He is now busy eating his meals, in a snug little bower made by folding in and gumming together a couple of young leaves. Carefully search for these rolled up leaves, pull them apart, and you will find the gentleman at his repast.

A fearful, though not fatal, tornado swept over a portion of Honesdale, Pa., on Sunday night. The roof of the great bridge spanning the Lackawanna river was hurled off into the river; trees were moved through the air, and a boy carried a distance of fifty feet. No lives were lost.

Reports from San Francisco report a supposed serious injury to the wheat crop in parts of the State, in consequence of the heavy rains.

Now that the strawberry season is approaching, it might be useful to know that Sicily is the custom to crush the strawberries with white powdered sugar, and to squeeze the juice of an orange or two over them. This, says the editor of the Gardener's Chronicle, makes a most fragrant and agreeable compound, superior to strawberries and cream.

COURTING TOO STRONG.—We have heard a story of an old maid in Vermont, who lately preferred a complaint to Mr. Attorney Saxe, against an ardent bachelor of sixty, for "courting her too strong." The attorney replied that it was difficult to reach cases of this sort, as "the mean temperature of courtships was not set down in the books." "Why, this is just the case," said the aggrieved spinster, "it's the mean temperature of his affection that I don't like." The attorney promised to talk to the man, and the unhappy sufferer from "strong courting" retired.

The Massachusetts Legislature has enacted a penalty of \$1 for each trout caught between Sept. 30, and March 20.

WINCHESTER.

INSTALLATION.—The installation of Rev. Mr. Metcalf as pastor of the new Unitarian Society, will take place on Thursday afternoon, June 14th, at four o'clock, P. M. After the services the Ladies Friendly Society will have their usual tea party at their rooms, to which the clerical and lay delegates from the neighboring churches will be invited.

SALES AT AUCTION.—The large sales of real estate referred to last week, did not come off, from some unexplained cause.

A lot of furniture belonging to Dr. Emery was sold on Monday last at public auction.

RAIN.—The very copious rains of the last few days have thoroughly saturated the dry earth and caused it to bloom and blossom in great beauty. Not for a great while have we had such a quantity of rain within so short a space of time. The streams are greatly swollen, and portions of the low roads are covered with water. Notwithstanding the great discomfort to the thousands who attend the anniversary meetings of this week, caused by the rain, yet all will acknowledge that it is very much needed and cheerfully submit to the inconveniences attending it.

RELIGIOUS.—Mr. Jenks, of the graduating class in the Divinity School in Cambridge, will preach for the Unitarian Society next Sunday.

The Orthodox Society having fitted up one of their small vestries for the purposes of their sewing and other benevolent societies, in a very tasteful and convenient manner, observed the completion of the same by a social gathering on Thursday evening, which was numerously attended and a pleasant affair. —EXCERPT.

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, May 26.

DAYS.	TEM.		AIR.	WIND.
	Max.	Min.		
Sunday,	70.50	55.48	S.E.	
Monday,	65.48	55.40	S.E.	
Tuesday,	55.40	40.45	N.W.	
Wednesday,	60.45	56.40	N.W.	
Thursday,	56.40	70.50	N.W.	
Friday,	70.50	72.50	W.	
Saturday,	72.50		W.	

READING.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the 26th there appears an article headed "Equalization of Bounties," which is addressed partly to myself, and which I propose briefly to notice.

1st. The writer says, "There are men opposed to the measure, of the most unquestioned and uncompromising loyalty, men of large intelligence and comprehensive views." &c. This cannot for a moment be denied, but it should be borne in mind that some of these very men in the Legislature entertain views so large that the bill was not comprehensive enough, as it left out entirely those who enlisted in the navy, and for this reason they opposed it,—objected to the proposed measure not because it went too far, but that it did not go far enough towards equalizing the bounties of our brave soldiers. 2d. "When our late war broke out, more volunteers offered than could be enlisted." Very true, but did not the greater part of these volunteers enlist with the hope and belief that a year would end the struggle, and return them to their homes again? 3d. It is affirmed that these first volunteers "received all that was promised them—all for which they agreed." Were not these men were entitled to a bounty of one hundred dollars in each of being honorably discharged, without regard to any definite time; and did not Congress so change this law that they must have served two years in order to be entitled to its benefits? 4th. "The currency which was paid them was worth twice as much as that received at the close of the war." What will the three years men say to this! did they not feel the effects somewhat of the depreciation of the currency before their term of service expired? methinks gold stood at a pretty high figure before their return home. 5th. "Let it become established that bounties were the only controlling motive with our soldiers, and the gratitude of the community will cease." I do not see it. Many a pastor has received an increase of salary since the war began, and the people of his charge have become more endeared to him than ever before. Gen. Grant has been the recipient of many and costly presents, as a testimonial of the country's appreciation of his distinguished services—and do the people esteem him any the less? Patriotism is, and should be, the controlling motive in the good and faithful pastor is and should be the welfare of souls. Still he is seldom willing to labor long without reasonable compensation, and no reasonable man will blame him for it, for he knows full well that it costs him something to live as well as other folks. Thank you the soldier does not have some such thoughts occasionally passing through his cranium? Would it be right to say to the beloved pastor, When you settled with us we agreed to give you a thousand dollars per annum; "take that thine and be content."

Once more, "This seems to be a question of expediency, not of equity; a matter where we should be just before we are generous." Aye! that is the very point in question, simple justice, and not to those soldiers who have been paid but \$13 per month are better paid, there will be no justice at all. The Massachusetts House of Representatives have so decided, by a majority of 30, and the U. S. House of Representatives have also so decided, by an almost unanimous vote (only two dissenting) that the men from Kentucky. The bugbear of fifteen million won't frighten intelligent people. The bill before Congress, should it become a law, will require five times that amount. Putting aside the "almighty dollar," the arguments against the measure would be few. "We would not," and all the "rest of mankind" may rest assured that Massachusetts soldiers will not "ground arms

Middlesex Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office in Concord, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.
W. H. BRETHERTON, Secretary
Concord, May 26th, 1866—21

THE
New England Spring Bed Co.
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC
MANUEL'S
PATENT IMPROVED
ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM,
Which for Durability, Compactness,
Simplicity and Adjustment,
has not been equalled.

It can be fitted to any style of Bedstead, and makes an easy rest, with or without a mattress, for it adjusts itself to every turn of the body.

It is fitted to the Bedsteads without injuring them in the least. It affords no harbor for bugs, or differs from all others in its design and principle, and possesses many very valuable features of great merit not common to be them.

For ease and comfort in sickness, it is unsurpassed by any.

It can be folded so that a child can carry it, and can be changed to fit Bedsteads of any size, by putting in or taking out the springs.

They are warranted to be made of the best and most durable material, and every part built by manufacturers hold themselves responsible to replace it.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST RELIABLE SPRING BED IN THE MARKET.

PRICES:

Single Bed, 36 in. in length and under,	(5 slats),	\$5.00
Do " 36 to 43 in. " " "	(6 slats),	5.50
Double " 43 to 50 " " "	(7 slats),	6.00
Extra wide, 50 to 57 " " "	(8 slats),	6.50

TESTIMONIALS.

WOBURN, May 31st, 1866.
MR. S. R. FRENCH—We have used one of the Tucker Patent Adjustable Spring Beds for five years. And after using one of the Manuel Patent bed by you, we have no more need of any other.

I do not exchange for all the Luckey Tavern
 made.
 HENRY T. HART.
 Woburn, May 24, 1866.
 MR. S. R. FRENCH—SIR.—Having well tested
 the merits of three different kinds of Spring Beds, I find
 none of them to equal in comfort, durability and
 neatness, the Manual Spring Bed Bottom. I feel
 well satisfied that they are the best spring in the
 market, and have supplied my house with them.
 L. B. NOYES, Central House,
 Woburn, May 24, 1866.
 MR. S. R. FRENCH—DEAR SIR—It gives me
 pleasure to bear testimony to the excellence of the
 "Manual Spring Bed Bottom." I have used it long
 enough to satisfy myself of its superiority over all
 other kinds of spring beds, which I have used or ex-
 amined. It is cheap, remarkably elastic and pliable,
 almost entirely secure against inward derange-
 ment or necessity for repairing, and, from the sim-
 ple and admirable nature of its construction, must
 prove to be exceedingly durable.
 S. WATSON DREW, M. D.
 Agent for Woburn,
 S. R. French,
 At J. P. Tyler's Clothing Store,
 &c. All orders promptly attended to.
SPRING, 1866.
 Having marked down goods on hand, and replen-
 ished his stock, since the great reduction in prices,
 the undersigned is prepared to offer to his patrons a
 full assortment of carefully selected goods for the
 season,
 IN DRESS GOODS,
 IN SHAWLS,
 IN WOOLENS,
 IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
 IN LINEN GOODS,
 IN COTTONS,
 IN HOSIERY,
 IN GLOVES,
 IN HOOP SKIRTS,
 IN SMALL WARES,
 And in all departments a great variety, and at
 prices as low as the lowest.
 Chas. A. Smith,
 BANK BUILDING.
 Woburn, April 14, 1866.
REMOVAL.
 G. LAMKIN,
 BOOT AND SHOE DEALER,
 Has removed from No. 5 to his new store, No. 10
 TREMONT ROW, occupying the whole building.

first floor for Retailing, second for Jobbing, and to measure. All of which will be made in the best manner and at the lowest price. Dealers can find at this store, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers by the dozen or case at the lowest wholesale prices.

G. LAMKIN, 10 Tremont Row, Boston.
may12-4t

\$1-50 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our **EMERSON** \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds, Under and under feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by **Hovey, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co.** and **White.** All cheap machines are **infringements** and the **seller or user** are liable to **arrest, fine and imprisonment.** Circulars **free.** Address or call upon **Shaw & Clark's**, Bridge-st., **Worcester,** or **Chicago, Ill.** dec30-ly

WANTED.

A Dozen or more second-hand Mapow's Middlesex County. The School Committee are desirous of placing these maps in the Primary and Intermediate Schools of the town. Any one having copies of the same and willing to dispose of them, are requested to bring them in to **MR. JOHN HUNSON, Bank Building,** or to **Dr. ABBOTT, Secretary of the Comm.**

Woburn, May 10, 1866.—1f

BOOTS AND SHOES for Sale and Ladies, made to measure, cheap, at G. LAMKIN'S, 10 Tremont Row, Boston. may12-4t

DR. C. T. LANG,
Surgcon Dentist.
Cor. Wynn and Pleasant Sts.
Woburn Centre, Mass.

Dr. L. having fifteen years successful practice in his profession, considers it a sufficient guarantee that all dental operations entrusted to his care will be performed in the best manner.

NITROUS OXYD Gas, or SULPHURIC ETHER,
Administered when desired, for extracting teeth without pain. Charges moderate.

Coat and Pant Maker Wanted,
And Gips
To learn the trade, at F. TEARE'S,
JOHN C. OSGOOD,
DEALER IN
TRIMMINGS AND THREAD STORE
GOODS,
No. 33 WILKIN STREET,
BOSTON.

The subscriber most respectfully informs his customers that he has REMOVED from his old store, No. 17 Winter Street, to the above enlarged Establishment, one door above CRANFORD'S NEW STORE, and has just received and opened a

VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS,
which will be disposed of at the

CHEAPEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mr. Osgood, in offering his thanks for past patronage, would request his friends and the public to give him a call and examine his goods before purchasing.

MAY 28 - 81 JOHN C. OSGOOD.

The Essex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV : : No. 37.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY.

Ten Years have clearly proved that the theory of simplicity, the great element of this splendid preparation, which allows its use without restriction in the throat, and producing no debility, is the only and true theory by which Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all Throat Affections, which, if neglected, end in Consumption, can be effectually cured. Sore Throat, the great origin of Diphtheria, when neglected, is cured by making a gargle with equal parts of water.

Small Bottles, 25 cts. Large do. 50 cts.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,
Practical Chemist, 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Edward K. Willoughby,
HOUSE CARPENTER,
Walnut, near Main street.

Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM WINN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

F. L. GERALD,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.

Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals. Cures all curable Spavins, Ring Bone, &c. Also Cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINES.

Circulars can be obtained of
Mrs. L. M. Dalton, Agent,
No. 3 CANAL ST., WOBURN,
may12-14

NOTICE! NOTICE!
I HEREBY respectfully inform my friends and acquaintances that I have opened a large and beautiful

WINE AND BEER SALON at 102 Southbury street, Boston, where they will find for superior accommodations, with an excellent bar, warm and cold meals. Open from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.

CHARLES TUCKER,
No. 102 Southbury St., Boston.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!
WHY will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILIES in case of your death, by getting your

LIVES INSURED
in the
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,

one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.) Insurance payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend of 50 PER CENT.

Total assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$9,049,539.60.
SPARROW HORTON, Agt. for Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn Bookstore.

feb24-1y

B. T. H. PORTER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
WOBURN, MASS.

B. T. H. PORTER has taken the office over A. E. Thompson's store, where he will continue to effect insurance in reliable Stock and Mutual Insurance Companies.

Woburn, Dec. 16th, 1865.—6m

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.
SPARROW HORTON, Woburn Bookstore.

feb24-1y

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.
Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,
WOBURN CENTRE,
Mass.

feb31-3m*

JAMES MCCOY,
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calfs, and all kinds of boots, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.

Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.

feb24-1y

CARPET AND WINDOW SHADE WAREHOUSE,
AT THE OLD STAND.

Cor. Hanover and Union Streets,
Boston.

We are in receipt of the latest styles of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETS.

In Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, &c., which, together with a complete assortment of OIL CLOTHS and WINDOW SHADES, we offer at the lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

LEARNARD & HARTLEY,
mar17-3m 136 Hanover, 78 and 80 Union St.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CLOUGH,
Having completed his engagements of being in Boston a part of the time, is now located permanently at his house in Woburn, where he will be happy to see all who need his services.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS, or SULPHURIC ETHER, will be used when required, for operating pain in extracting teeth.

Dr. C. has experience and success in his profession in making it an object for people in the adjoining towns needing Dental operations, to give him a call. He intends to make his prices conform to country incomes.

Woburn, April 14, 1866. 3m*

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM NO. 10, MAY 12

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,
WOBURN, MASS.

OFFICE, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first-prize emblems awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free.

Address, MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, or MASON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept 9-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, and other morbid and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return, mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
dec30-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthfulness, who, after the use of suffering humanity, and free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. O'CONNOR,
dec30-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author. A. THAYER MATEER, Jr., Jan27-1y Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Kidney Disease.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Rheumatism.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Urinary Diseases.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Stricture.

The BEST Fluid Extract BUCKU now before the public, IS SMOLANDER'S. For all diseases arising from and for WEAKNESS and PAINS IN THE BACK, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, and disorders arising from EXCESSIVE USE OF ANY KIND, it is perfectly INVALUABLE. For sale by all druggists. TAKE NO OTHER.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists 86 Hanover street, Boston, General Agents.
Jan6-1y

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN,

1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)
Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M.
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865.—1y

A. H. COWDREY, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of STONEHAM and vicinity.

OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,
Main St., Stoneham, Mass., July 29

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,
Woburn, Mass.

Jan. 8, 1866. 6m

W. M. WESTON,
WATCH MAKER,
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.

aug19-1y

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
Bank Block, Woburn

A. B. COFFIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
No. 4 NILES BLOCK, BOSTON
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School St.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM NO. 10, BOSTON.

"Do Not Delay,"
BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire Insurance Company. SPARROW HORTON, INSURANCE AGENT at Woburn Bookstore.

feb24-1y

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE
For Sale.

The large and superior two story dwelling house, together with the land under and adjoining the same, belonging to the heirs of the late Hon. Albert H. Nelson, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Said estate is situated on Academy Hill, in Woburn, adjoins the premises of Charles Choate, Esq., and is one of the most desirable locations in town. The lot, while large, is well stocked with fruit and other trees. Apply on the premises, or to
JOHN CUMMINGS, JR.,
Woburn, March 17, 1866.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A Cottage House, containing 8 rooms, well situated, with good stable attached, situated on Winchester Park, about three minutes walk from the Richardson's Row Station. There is a well of never failing water in the house. The house stands upon a lot of about 11 acres in extent, well stocked with fruit trees in bearing condition. For any person wishing a small place, at a moderate price, the above offers unusual inducements. Apply to W. E. WYMAN, Licensed Building, Woburn Center, or Mrs. O. F. KENDALL, on the premises.

apr28-1y

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

GOD'S QUIET.

There's silence in the holy place
Where sits the Holiest on the Throne;
And silence in the unmeasured space
Where silver stars go pacing on.

Eternally, eternally,
Around Him moves the universe;
Earth only breaks the harmony
With her discordant tunes.

Sad Earth! whose music breaks in moans
Against the crystal of the sky—
Poor Earth! to have but bitter groans
Wherewith to make reply.

All silently, all silently,
Upon thee fall the light and dew;
God sends His blessings into thee—
Alas! His judgments too.

Now wherefore is the constant strife?
And wherefore is the ceaseless moan?
Why dost thou dust of our low life
Rise up in clouds before the Throne?

Unceasingly, unceasingly,
We vex His patience with our prayers;
For Him to rise and work, we cry,
Impatient that He tarry.

For Him to work! His chariot wheels
Pause near His throne in our ward way;
Even now before Him earth reels;
And yet we charge Him with delay!

All silently, all silently,
Calmly, for His glory, He gives the meed,
Hath time for any deed.

I think it is that we are weak;
Our life is short, so faint our breath;
We find the feeble words we speak
Strike blantly on the shore of death.

And yet they live eternally,
They echo on a far-off shore;
O mortals! know your destiny!
Speak hopeless words no more!

God's great hereafter lieth bright
Beyond life's valley, death's abyss;
And triumph crowns the perfect right
Wherewith that world doth compass this.

In silence His eternity
Flows round our little life of time;
There's room for calm in that great sea—
With us, for only strife.

THE BIRD'S QUESTION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Behind us at our evening meal
The gray bird ate his claw,
Swung down from the rafters tall,
And wiped his beak with care.

He shook his wings and crimson tail,
And set his head askant,
And in his sharp impatient way,
He asked the self-same question.

"Fie, silly bird!" I answered, "trick
Your head beneath your wing
And go to sleep!"—but o'er and o'er
He asked the self-same thing.

Then, smiling to myself, I said:
How like are men and birds!
We all are saying what we say,
In actions or in words.

The boy with whip and top and drum,
The girl with hoop and doll,
And men with hand and hussies, ask
The question of Power.

However full, with something more
We gain the last word; we
Weigh above our crowd and
For fish that never swim.

No bounty of indulgent Heaven
The vague desire can stay;
Self-love is still a Tartar mill
For grinding prayers away.

The dear God hears and pities all;
He knoweth all our wants,
And what we blindly ask of Him
His love withholds or grants.

And so I sometimes think our prayers
Might well be merged in one;
And nest and perch and heart and church
Repeat, "Thy will be done."

THE RAIN UPON THE ROOF.

BY COATS KINNEY.

When the humid showers gather
Over all the starry spheres,
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears.

'Tis a joy to press the pillow
Of a feather chamber bed,
And listen to the murmur
Of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart,
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start.

And a thousand recollections
Weave their bright hues into woe,
As I listen to the patter
Of the rain upon the roof.

Now in fancy comes my mother,
As she used to, years ago,
To survey her darling dreamers,
Ere she left them till the dawn;

Oh! I see her bending o'er me
As I lay in this refrain,
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

And my little sister slaps her
With her wings and waving hair,
And her bright-eyed cherub brother,
A serene angelic pair.

Wander round my wakened pillow
With their praise or mild reproach,
As I listen to the music
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to woo me,
With her eyes delicious blue,
And forget I, gazing on her,
That her heart was all untrue.

I remember but to love her,
With a rapture kin to pain,
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
To the patter of the rain.

There is naught in art's bravuras
That can work with such a spell,
The spirit's deep, pure fountains,
Whence the holy passions swell,

As that melody of nature—
That subdued, subliming strain,
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

How fragrant—the air is with the
pures from a thousand exotic plants,
and all nature seems clad in her holiday
attire. Yet misery is still in our midst.

The roses may bloom, and nature put on
her garlands of leaf and bud and flower.
But man will nevertheless suffer—Dyspepsia,
the sure forerunner of death, and the
companion of a miserable life, claims him
as a subject. Do not wait, dear reader, till
its ravages lay you low in death, for nature
has likewise found an antidote—compounded
of her roots and barks—and prepared Coe's
Dyspepsia Cure. It will immediately cure the
worst cases of Dyspepsia in existence. The
proprietors warrant it in every case.

Mr. Gladstone says: "There is nothing so
insidious as financial difficulty. It approaches
with smiles and caresses. Borrowing for the
first time appears open to no objection. There
is nothing in it alarming or menacing. It is like
the lioness spoken of by one of the Greek poets,
which was rashly taken by the hunter into his
house. When it was young it was reared with his
dogs and placed among his children. It was mild
in temper, and fawned upon every one, but when
it grew up, and felt its strength, it deluged the house
with gore."

A CALIFORNIA STORY.

A NEW YEAR'S PROSPECT;
OR,
HOW I STRUCK IT.

BY J. W. FENNEL.

Tom Martin had been out all day prospecting around Bald Mountain.

Bald Mountain is plentifully streaked with veins of quartz, and many are the pockets of fabulous richness which have rewarded the miner's search.

But Tom Martin was breaking wearily through the close-bound chapparal, on a wet, foggy disagreeable December evening, and a New Year's eve at that.

He had been out all day, engaged in that most wearisome, most discouraging of all occupations, prospecting for quartz.

There are but few men who can go out "on the prospect" and stick to it all day.

Tom was one however. With a crust of bread in his pocket he would travel through one of the hottest days of mid-summer, over hills and into gulches—water scarce, and that which was accessible, warm—after that mine of wealth which was to send him back to the South and the home of his boyhood.

We were partners, and had been for several years. Our luck had been "honest miners' luck;" that is, we found ourselves a trifle worse off every year, without saying any thing of our lost time.

Tom came wearily into the cabin, and sat down, as I was getting supper.

"Well," said I, "what luck?" "Oh, as usual," said he, but my fortune, is still concealed. I found a grave on the mountain."

"A grave on the mountain! Well, that's a queer place for a grave."

"Well, I won't swear it was a grave," replied Tom. "But where one finds tombstones, one generally expects to find some one or something buried."

"Of course, it had an inscription on it," I remarked.

"Humph!" come to think of it, it didn't. There were no marks on it, save a hole through the centre."

"Where was it?" I asked.

"On the North side of Bald Mountain, about two-thirds of the way to the top," he replied.

"A very singular place for a grave," was my reply.

We sat down to supper. Night had closed in. The rain beat heavily on our roof, and the creek near by, roared and fretted among the rocks with increased intensity.

New Year's eve! I thought of the many happy New Year's evenings I had enjoyed at home years ago; of the circle of friends and acquaintances I had left, now broken up and dispersed; and of the thousand and one memories of home which such an occasion always brings to the mind of a California exile.

The supper finished, the dishes washed up, the inevitable pipes were lit, and we took our seats by the fireside.

Neither of us exchanged a word for some time.

Suddenly, Tom exclaimed: "By George! I believe I've struck it!"

"Struck it! Well that's curious. Tell us all about it."

"I will," said Tom. "No, I won't, either. You'll call me a fool."

"Not a bit of it. I give you my promise, I will not."

"I don't care whether you do or not. I'll tell you what I think any way. So here goes: There has always been a story, which originated no one knows where, that a company of Mexicans, a long time before the Americans ever got in these parts, discovered the existence of gold here; that they dug and washed an immense quantity of it, and buried it on yonder mountain. The whole story seems wild and improbable, and I have always deemed it so; but that stone has set me to thinking, and the result of my thinking is that, be it folly or not, I intend, to-morrow, rain or shine, to see what's under that piece of rock."

There was something new, indeed. I thought the matter at first hardly worth the notice. In a few minutes, it seemed more plausible, in a few more mystery commenced to throw its charms around it; and in a few more, to my mental vision a large chest was apparent under the mysterious stone, full of nuggets and gold bars.

"It's worth looking into," said I. Most of us do not like to compromise ourselves, or be won over to any side too quickly.

"I'll go with you to-morrow, and help you to put a hole down there, any how."

We slept poorly, that night. Neither of us cared to acknowledge to the other that visions of speedy wealth had any-

thing to do with keeping us awake. But it was so.

We were ready to start the next morning at a very early hour. Some of our acquaintances hailed us as went, pick and shovel in hand, along the street of the small camp on Bear Creek, through which it was necessary to pass, and expressed considerable surprise that we should set out thus accoutered on a holiday.

We resorted to a little fibbing to explain our unusual appearance, telling a wicked story of a broken ditch which it was absolutely necessary to repair that very morning. The crowd had already congregated in front of Clark's old tumble-down saloon, amused themselves with facetious remarks concerning us, until we were out of sight and hearing, and then went in to guzzle down more of Clark's egg-nogg, which he had plentifully prepared that morning.

We ascended the mountain. Tom was confident of immediately finding the locality of the mysterious stone. As is usual in such cases, he did not. Vainly and fruitfully he hunted around for two long hours.

A shout from him at length announced that he had discovered it.

I hastened to the spot. Yes, sure enough, there it was. A stone, in shape like the common tombstone, about three feet in height; and a few inches below the arched cut was a smooth round hole, about two inches in diameter.

With eager hearts we at once set to work with our tools. The stone was set full three feet in the earth. We dug below it. It was evident that beyond that depth the earth had not been disturbed; still we kept on, viewing with the deepest interest every boulder imbedded in the earth, until it was dislodged. Not until we had cleared away a smooth surface on the ledge beneath, did we suspend our efforts. There could be no use in going any further. No treasure was there. And when it became apparent to our minds, we sat down on the edge of the hole, wiped the perspiration from our faces, and gazed not at each other, but into the pit, the result of our spasmodic labors.

"The country owes me for another day's work," said Tom.

I sauntered around the spot, examining the pieces of quartz, one after another, which lay thickly scattered about, gradually pushing my way through the chapparal and increasing the distance from the unproductive holes.

What! another stone, in size, shape and color like the first, and a similar hole near the top! It was indeed so.

I called to Tom. He came tearing through the bushes.

"Here is another one of your tombstones," said I.

"It must be a family graveyard," he replied.

Of course the first impulse was to go to work and uproot this monument, as we had done the other; but daylight was already fading, and so we sat out on our way homeward.

We took a short cut through the chapparal, which grew very thickly thereabout. And scarce had we proceeded fifty feet further, when Tom cried out:

"Another stone, by all that's heavenly!"

Yes, there was another; differing in nothing from the other two. We were more puzzled than ever, and it was with reluctance we left the spot and proceeded homeward.

The locality of these mysterious monuments was on a little bench, or plateau, two-thirds up the side of the mountain. On two of its sides, it was bounded by perpendicular walls of decomposed granite. All the stones contained the same round, about six inches from the top, and all cut from a species of sandstone peculiar to the valley of the San Joaquin about twenty-five miles below us, but no such ledge was to be found immediately in our neighborhood.

There was but one subject of conversation with us, that evening; and a visit of a neighbor, so agreeable at other times, was now looked upon as an intrusion, for we had no idea of making this matter public until further investigation.

But what was to be done? The first suggestion was to dig under the stones. Yet it could not be that there was treasure under all these. Were they boundary marks? No. What object could any one have in establishing lines of demarcation on that sterile mountain? One, we had that day certainly proved not to be a grave. Those holes. What could they signify? An idea, almost rejected at first, flashed across me.

"Tom," said I, "I want the entire su-

perintendence of that job to-morrow."

Tom's assent was easily procured. Indeed, he never opposed my plans, although I confess, at different times, he broached and put into operation some egregiously absurd ideas. We took our way to the scene of our labors, the next morning, carrying in addition to the pick and shovel, a ball of twine and a couple of hatchets.

Arriving on the spot we proceeded to clear away the chapparal between the three stones. It grew very dense, and the task occupied us several hours.

When the work was completed, we found them to be just one hundred feet apart. One hundred feet ahead of the last, arose the perpendicular wall of rock previously referred to.

I suggested that we should clear a path from the last stone to the face of the cliff. Here, Tom, who had worked all along without

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURE
OF Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Influenza,
Hooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bron-
chitis, Catarrh of the Throat, Asthma, and every
affection of the THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION.
which carries off more victims than any other dis-
ease, and which, when it attacks the young, leads
to a greater extent than any other malady, often
YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!

AS A MEDICINE,
RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT,
SAFE IN ITS OPERATION,
IT IS UNSURPASSABLE!

while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients,
poisons, or minerals, and which, by its pleasant
taste, renders it a valuable addition to the
vegetable kingdom for this class of diseases, it is
INCOMPARABLE!

and is entitled, merits and receives the general con-
fidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M.D.,
of Haverhill, N. H., in a single follow-up, gives
universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by
loosening and elevating the Lungs, and by its
irritation, thus removing the cause, instead
OF DRIVING UP THE COUGH AND LEAVING THE
CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as
any, if not the best, Cough medicine with which I
am acquainted.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.
From Rev. FRANCIS LOBBELL, Pastor of the South
Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Gentlemen:—I consider it a duty which I owe to
suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues
of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have
used it for nearly half a century for any remedy
for Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, or any other
affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and
never, and never, have I found it so effective in
relieving and curing me. I have frequently been
very ill, and have looked forward to the de-
livery of two bottles on the following day, with
satisfaction, but by a liberal use of the Balsam, my
illness has been removed, and I have
breathed without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and
to public speakers, as a valuable addition to the
bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly
exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial,
which you are at liberty to use in any way you
choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all
persons alike, but it always removes my illness,
and fits me for the minister's hard working day—the
Sabbath.

Very truly yours,
FRANCIS LOBBELL.

Price One Dollar a Bottle.
PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 TREMONT ST.,
BOSTON.

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Grace's Celebrated Salve
CURES RUINS, SCALDS,
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CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS,
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CURES RINGWORMS, WARTS, &c.
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CURES BOILS, FLEURS, CANCERS,
Grace's Celebrated Salve
CURES CORNS, FLEAS, PILES,
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CURES FROZEN LIMBS, AND CHILBLAINS,
Grace's Celebrated Salve
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, AND BLSERS,
Grace's Celebrated Salve

is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and re-
duces the most angry-looking swellings and inflam-
mations, as if by magic,—thus affording relief and a
complete cure.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX!
(Sent by mail for 35 cents.)
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston,
PROPRIETORS.

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, and at all country
stores.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
a new discovery in medicine which
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,
by supplying the blood with its vital principle, or
Life element—IRON.

This is the second successful remedy in curing
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY,
CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE
AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS,
HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITU-
TIONAL VIGOR, DISTURBANCE OF
THE KIDNEYS AND BLAD-
DER, FEMALE COM-
PLAINTS,

and all diseases originating in a
BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD
or accompanied by DEBILITY or a LOW STATE
OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol, and any irritating
effects are not followed by corresponding reac-
tion, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR
AND NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and
building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.
FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D.D.,
DUNELM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

"I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more
than 25 years' standing."
"I have been constantly benefited by
the three short weeks during which I have used the
Peruvian Syrup, and I can scarcely persuade myself
of the reality. People have been cured by it, and
convinced at the change. I am widely known, and
can but recommend to others that which has done
so much for me."

A Case of 27 Years' Standing Cured!
FROM ISABELL A. WATTS, No. 400, Faneuil, Boston.
"I have suffered from Dyspepsia for 27
years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the
Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from
it. In the course of three or four weeks I was en-
tirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed
uninterrupted health ever since."

A CLERGYMAN'S WRITES AS FOLLOWS:
"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed.
I have discovered that the Peruvian Syrup is the
side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian
Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend
Dyspepsia."

Thousands have been changed by the use of this
remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to
strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and
would not reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of
cures and recommendations from some of the most
eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, besides
many other valuable and interesting matter, will be
sent free to any one sending us their names and
residence.

Send for each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP
blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Day Street, New York,
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists.

LOHSE.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER.
A pure solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!
Containing a FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.
The most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and
Restorative tonic.

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its
manifest forms,
ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS,
SALT RHEUM,
and it has been used with astonishing success in
cases of
RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER,
AND KIDNEY DISEASES, &c.
Our Circular will be sent free to any address.
Price \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 for \$5.00.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians & Chemists,
112 Broadway, New York.

Also for sale by **SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18**
Tremont Street, Boston, and by Druggists gener-
ally.

GIVE! GIVE!
The sun gives light; so the earth,
What it can give, so much 'tis worth.
The ocean gives in many ways,
Gives paths, gives fishes, gives bays,
Says, 'Theater! it gives us breath;
When it stops giving, comes in death.
Give! give! Be always giving!
Who gives not is not living.
The more you give,
The more you live.
God's love hath in us wealth unpeeped;
By giving it is reaped:
The body withers as the mind,
If it is not by a selfish mind,
Give strength, give thought, give deeds, give self,
Give love, give tears, and give yourself.
Give! give! Be always giving!
Who gives not is not living.
The more you give,
The more you live.

SEEDS.
A wonderful thing is a seed—
The one thing that is forever!
The one thing that changes—truly true—
Forever old, and forever new.
And little and feeble never.
Plant seedlings, and blessings will bloom;
The seed that sows will grow.
You can sow to-day; to-morrow shall bring
The blossom that proves that you are
The seed, the seed that you sow.

THE TWO VOICES.—When Gatten-
berg, the first printer, was working in
his cell in the old Monastery of St. Af-
borg, he tells us that he heard two
voices address him. The one was his
dear, told him the power his invention
would put in the hands of bad men to
propagate their wickedness; told him
how men would profane the art he had
created, and how posterity would have
cause to curse the man who gave it to
the world. So impressed was Gatten-
berg with what he heard, that he took a
hammer and broke to pieces a types he
had set, and joined them together. His
work of destruction was only stayed by
another voice, sweet and musical, that
fell on his ear, telling him to go on, and
to rejoice in his work; that all good
might be made the cause of evil, but
that God would bless the right in the
end. So to all of us will come those
voices that came to Gutenberg: the one
calling us to work, while the other is
telling us to leave this world better
than we found it; and the other tempt-
ing us to give over and take our ease—
to leave the plough in mid-furrow, and
to rest on our oars when we should be
pulling against the stream.

LIGHTING OF THE DOME.—The illu-
mination of the dome of the Capitol at
Washington by means of an electrical
apparatus, is described as a grand spec-
tacle. The lighting is effected by means
of two rows of gas jets, a few inches
apart, around the entire circumference
of the dome—on its base, and the other
just underneath the canopy at the top,
on which, at a height of near two hun-
dred feet, Brumidi's grand symbolic
painting is displayed. These jets are,
by an ingenious arrangement of conduct-
ing wires, instantaneously ignited by a
discharge of electricity. They are placed
so as to be invisible to the beholder from
below, but the light from their united
flames is thrown upon the panels of that
mighty arch, and concentrated with
splendid effect upon the magnificent fres-
co which crowns the whole. As seen by
day this wonderful painting appears to
the spectator from beneath like an open-
ing in the sky, through which he catches
a glimpse of the world beyond, and he
gazes in wonder upon the majestic forms
of gods and goddesses of that upper
realm, floating among clouds of gold and
azure and roscate haze, bending seem-
ingly to participate in earth's affairs; until
at length he recognizes among them the
glorified faces of some of the great and
good of America's departed, and feels it
a reality that they still hover over and
guide the destinies of this nation. By
night, under the powerful illumination
above described, this illusion is heighten-
ed and made still more real. No one
can gaze upon the spectacle without em-
otion, or having once seen can ever
forget it.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—A great
many events occur in a hundred years.
Within that time America has leaped
forth into the astonishing power that it
is. One hundred years ago, says an ex-
change, there was not a single white man
in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois
Territories. Then, what is now the
most flourishing part of America was as
little known as the country round the
Mountains of the Moon. It was not un-
til 1769 that the "hunter of Kentucky,"
the gallant and adventurous Boone, left
his home in North Carolina, to become
the "first settler in Kentucky." The
first pioneer in Ohio did not settle until
twenty years after this time. A hun-
dred years ago the United States were
the most loyal part of the British Em-
pire, and on the political horizon no
speck indicated the struggle which, with-
in a score of years thereafter, established
the greatest republic in the world.
A hundred years ago there were but four
newspapers in America; steam-engines
had not been invented; and railways
and telegraphs and telegrams had not
entered into the remotest conception of
man. When we come to look back
through the vista of this history, we find
that to the century that has passed, have
been allotted more important events, in
their bearing upon the history of the
world, than to almost any other which
has elapsed since the creation. A hun-
dred years hence, what will be the
development? It is past finding out, ex-
cept one thing—a thought which aston-
ished Xerxes, when he stood upon Mount
Athos—all, with but few exceptions, now
living, will be dead!

AMERICAN RIFLED CANNON.—The
London Standard argues that England
thus far has not met success in her at-
tempts to excel in the manufacture of
improved artillery, and a comparison
which the editor makes with other pow-
ers is very flattering to the mechanical
skill displayed by the United States.

According to this writer:
Already the Americans have made
fifty hundred 15-inch guns, which
have been tested to be perfectly safe
for a thousand rounds with spherical
shot of 440 pounds, and powder charge
of 50 pounds. They have also 20-inch
guns, throwing round projectiles of 1,080
pounds, with a powder charge of 100
pounds. These guns have been tested to
800 rounds. The turret ships, the Pan-
ther and Passaic, are armed with these
20-inch guns, and from the nature of
their armament would be more than a
match for the whole of the English iron-
clad fleet combined.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AGENTS WANTED FOR
The Camp, the Battle Field, and
the Hospital; or,
LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
Patriotic, Romantic, Tragical, Heroic, Poetical, &
Humorous.

Splendidly Illustrated with over 100 fine
Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.

This work, for general library, tender passion,
starting interest, and attractive beauty, stands preeminent
among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave-
hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Wily
and Marvellous, the Tender and Heroic, the Bold
and Fanciful, the Camp, the Battle Field, the
Hospital, and the whole of the War are here thrillingly
and masterfully portrayed in a masterly manner, at
once historical and romantic, rendering it the most
amplified, brilliant, and readable book that the war has
produced. Old agents, teachers, ladies, dis-
cussing, energetic young men, and all in want of
profitable employment, will find this the best chance
they ever had. Address: Send for circulars
and see our terms. Address:
NEW ENGLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
14 North Building, Boston, Mass.

"There is No Such Word as Fail."
TARRANT'S
Compound Extract of
Cubebs & Copaiba,

Is a SURE, CERTAIN, AND SPEEDY CURE FOR
all diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND URIN-
ary Organs. It is a powerful and safe remedy, and
quickly performing a Perfect Cure in the shortest
time of three or four days, and always in less than
any other preparation. In the use of
TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA,
there is no need of confinement or change of diet.
It is approved of by a host of eminent physi-
cians, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the pa-
tient, and no exposure. It is now acknowledged by
all the medical authorities of the world, and is the
ONLY TWO Remedies known that can be relied upon
with any certainty of success.

Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs & Copaiba
NEVER FAILS!
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
TARRANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

Sold by Druggists all over the World.

SMALL BEER
FOR ONLY
A CENT A QUART.
BUY MCKELLAR'S
Patent Beer Powder,
AND MAKE IT!

Five kinds favoring—Lemon, Raspberry, Cherry,
Strawberry, Hop and Spruce. No Beer made that can
compare with it. Rich, Sparkling, Delicious! Any
one can make it. Farmers, families, variety stores,
should use it.

USE IT!
PROF. J. H. LOWELL, Cambridge,
C. F. DUNN, Ed. Post, Daily Advertiser,
June 4—41

MISS S. T. TOWNSEND
PROPOSES to open a School for Young Ladies, in
Winchester, on Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

Besides her School, she would take a class
of Ladies in History and English Literature, once or
twice a week.

Early applications are requested, and may be
made to Miss S. T. Townsend, Winchester, Mass.

**MAKING YOUR OWN SOAP WITH B. T. BARK-
BITTS' PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH,**
OR READY SOAP MAKER. Double the strength of
common Potash, and superior to any soap, or
be in the market. Put up in one, two, three, six,
and twelve pounds, with directions in
English and German for making Soap and Soft
Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft
Soap. No time is required. Consumers will find
it the cheapest. Put up in one, two, three, six, and
twelve pounds. Sold by all Dealers. T. B. BARK-
BITTS, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87,
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2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021,
2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 20

The Woburn Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV : : No. 38.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

(TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS)

HUNNEWELL'S
UNIVERSAL
COUGH
REMEDY.
Ten Years have clearly proved that the theory of simulating the great element of this splendid preparation, which allows its use whenever there is tickling or irritation in the Throat, and producing no debility, is the only and true theory by which Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Catarrhs, and all Throat Affections, which, if neglected, end in Consumption, can be effectually cured.
See Throat, the great origin of Phthisis, when neglected, is cured by making a Gargle with equal parts of water.
Whooping Cough is completely relieved of its violence by a constant use of the remedy.
Testimonials of undoubted character can be seen at my office by all.
Small Bottles, 25 cts. Large do. 50 cts.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicine.
JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor.
Practical Chemist, 9 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Edward K. Willoughby,
HOUSE CARPENTER.
Walnut, near Main street.
Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.
Woburn, May 12, 1866. 2m*

WILLIAM WINN,
LICENSED ATTORNEY.
BURLINGTON, MASS.
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on personal and reasonable terms.
Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

F. L. GERALD,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.
A few rods south of Central Square,
Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals. Cures all curable Splints, Spavin, Ring Bone, &c. Also Cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease.
Woburn, April 7, 1866.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINES.
Circulars can be obtained of
Mrs. L. M. Dalton, Agent,
No. 3 CANAL ST., WOBURN
may12-14

NOTICE! NOTICE!
I HEREBY respectfully inform my friends and acquaintances, who have heretofore patronized me so much at my old place, during my short presence there, that I have opened a large and beautiful Wine and Lager Beer Saloon at 102 Sudbury street, Boston, where there is a large and beautiful assortment of wines, and an excellent assortment of warm and cold meals. Open from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.
CHARLES TUCKER,
mch31-3m No. 102 Sudbury St., Boston.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!
WHY will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILIES in case of your death, by getting your
LIVES INSURED
in the

Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,
one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.) Insurance payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend of 50 PER CENT.
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$9,049,559.00.
SPARROW HOLE, for Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn Bookstore.
feb24-1y

B. T. H. PORTER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
WOBURN, MASS.
B. T. H. PORTER has taken the office over A. E. Thompson's store, where he will continue to effect insurance in reliable Stock and Mutual Insurance Companies.
Woburn, Dec. 16th, 1865.—6m

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES LESS than Boston prices.
SPARROW HOLE, Woburn Bookstore.
feb24-1y

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.
Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,
WOBURN CENTRE, MASS.
mch31-3m

JAMES MCCOY,
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calf.
Repairing of all kinds, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.
Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.
feb24-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. CLOUGH,
Having completed his engagements of being in Boston a part of the time, is now located permanently at his house in Woburn, where he will be happy to see all who need his services.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS, or SULPHURIC ETHER, will be used when required, for overcoming pain in extracting teeth.
Dr. C.'s experience and success in his profession will make it an object for people in the adjoining towns needing Dental operations, to give him a call. He intends to make his prices conform to country incomes.
Woburn, April 14, 1866. 3m*

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON
may12

Slate Roofing. Tin Roofing.
D. TILLSON & SON,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFERS,
55 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.
WOULD inform the citizens of Woburn and towns in the vicinity, that they still continue in the roofing business, and that all work given to them will be done in the best and most workmanlike manner. Orders left with D. H. Tillson, Main Street, Woburn, will receive prompt attention.
may12-3m

JOHN CEMMINGS, JR.
The large and superior two story dwelling house, together with the land under and adjoining the same, belonging to the heirs of the late Charles C. C. Esq., and is one of the most desirable locations in town. The lot, which is large, is well stocked with fruit and other trees. Apply to the premises, or to
JOHN CEMMINGS, JR.
on the premises.
apr25-1y

HOUSE FOR SALE.
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NOT TO MYSELF ALONE.
The little opening flower, transported, cries—
"Not to myself alone I bid and bloom:
With fragrant breath the breezes I perfume,
And gladden all things with my rainbow dyes:
The bee comes sipping every evendew,
His dainty all;
The butterfly within my cup doth hide
From threatening ill.
"Not to myself alone."
The circling star with lowest pride, doth boast—
"Not to myself alone I rise and set:
I write upon Night's coronal of jet
His power and skill who formed our myriad host;
A friendly beacon at heaven's open gate,
I gem the sky,
That man might not forget, in every fate,
His home on high."
"Not to myself alone."
The heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum—
"Not to myself alone, from flower to flower,
I rove the wood, the garden, and the bower,
And to the hive at weary evening come;
For man, for man, the lucid food I pile
With busy care,
Content if he repay my constant toil
With scanty share."
"Not to myself alone."
The soaring bird, with lasty passion, sings—
"Not to myself alone I raise my song:
I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue,
And beat the mourner on my viewless wings;
I bid the hyacinth chime my anthem learn,
And God adore;
I call the warbling from his dross to turn,
And sing and soar."
"Not to myself alone!"
O man! forget not thou—earth's honored priest,
His tongue, his soul, his lip, its pulse, its heart—
In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part:
Chiefest of guests at love's unending feast,
Play not the niggard; spurn thy native clod,
And be thy God!
Live to thy neighbor, live unto thy God,
Not to thyself alone!

POOR AND RICH.
In a shattered old garret scarce roofed from the sky,
Near a window that shakes as the wind hurries by,
A poor old man sat hunched under the golden sun,
Which reminds me of riches that never were mine—
I recline on a chair that is broken and old,
And envelop myself in a shawl of old
"Natcha shabby old coat, with the buttons all torn,
While I think of my youth Time's footprints have worn,
And remember the comrades who've one and all
Left the dead."
But the cracked plastered walls are emblazoned and bright
With the dear blessed beams of the day's welcome light.
My old coat's a king's robe, my old chair is a throne,
And my thoughts are my courtiers that no king could own;
For the truths that they tell as they whisper to me,
Are the echo of pleasures that once used to be,
The glad thrummings of hearts that have now ceased to feel,
And the treasures of passion which time cannot steal.
So, though I know well that my life is near spent,
Though I'll die without sorrow, I live with content.
Though my children's soft voices no music now lend;
With all the glories of Eden for me,
Yet my soul seems still, as it people the air
With the spirits that crowd round my broken old chair.
If no wealth I have hoarded to trouble mine ease,
I admit that I do not on gems rich as these;
And when death snatches the casket that held each fair prize,
It'll flow to my heart where it happily lies.
So, 'tis there that the stirrings of love now are said
By those dear ones whom all but myself fancy dead.
So, though I feel the air of my poor room may be,
Still all the glories of Eden for me,
For my eye wanders there, and my cherubs here
sing.
As though I'mp my spirit like theirs to take wing,
Though my pillow be hard, where so well could I rest.
As on that on which Amy's fair head has been pressed?
So let riches and honors feed Mammon's vain heart,
From my shattered old lodgings I'll not wish to part;
And no evil shall I feel, and no evil shall I feel,
Till the last thread be snapped, and the last rent be torn.

THE OWLS OF SHERWOOD FOREST.
An owl is not by any means a popular bird. His grotesque appearance, his wild and unearthly cry, ringing through the air when honest people should be in bed, and his silent, spirit-like flight in the darkness, all combine to invest him with a certain amount of mystery, which in the popular mind does not tend to make him a favorite. His hoot, too, near a dwelling, is in some places considered a sign of impending trouble, and, whether he makes his appearance by night or by day, he is always persecuted; yet Minerva's bird ought to meet with better treatment, for, apart from being the symbol of wisdom, the habits and manners of the owl are exceedingly interesting.

If the constant destruction of the hawk tribe is a matter of regret to the true naturalist, it is doubly to be lamented that the owls are visited with such indiscriminating and ignorant hostility. I will venture to affirm that the good that they effect is tenfold, ay, fifty-fold greater than the injury inflicted by the occasional poaching of a young rabbit or partridge, and earnestly would I raise my voice in their defence, and urge on their destroyers that, even from the lowest and most unworthy motive—that, of self-interest—their preservation is desirable.

Bishop Stanley says with great truth: "Generally speaking, a more useful race of birds does not exist, since, with the exception of one or two of the larger and rarer species, their food consists entirely of vermin and insects very prejudicial to our crops, and which but for these nocturnal hunters, might do serious mischief. A striking instance of their utility occurred some years ago in the neighborhood of Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, where, during the summer, such incredible numbers of mice overrun the country as to destroy a large portion of vegetation, and their ravages might have extended to an alarming degree had it not been for a sudden assemblage of owls, which resorted from all parts to prey upon them." And again: "Some idea may be formed of the number of mice destroyed by a pair of barn owls when

it is known that, in the short space of twenty minutes, two old birds carried food to their young twelve times, thus destroying at least forty mice every hour during the time they continued hunting; and, as young owls remain long in the nest, many hundreds of mice must be destroyed in the course of rearing them."

Montague says, in writing of the tawny owl: "This breeds in the hollows of trees, and sometimes in barns, which last it frequents for the sake of mice, and it is a better mousetrap than the cat, the farmer holds it in great estimation, and leaves a hole in his barns and granaries for its egress."

I am afraid that on this latter point the farmers now are not so enlightened as in Montague's day, for, as far as my own experience goes, the appearance of any species of owl in a farmyard would be merely the signal for the production of the gun, and the instant execution of the visitor. I fear this stupid prejudice or practice will retain its sway until a desire to know something of the habits of the various forms which we daily see around us is more extensively diffused than at present, and until the wanton love of destruction is exchanged for a spirit of admiration and reverence for those works which by their divine Creator were pronounced to be "very good."

Perhaps some reader may be inclined to think that, in advocating the preservation of rapacious birds, I have exaggerated the amount of mischief caused by mice, cockchafers, &c., and that the money value of their depredations is not of that extent which I have assumed as probable. Let such carefully read the following authentic account of the destruction of young trees in the Forest of Dean by the short-tailed field mouse (*Microtus agrestis*), which was communicated to "Paxton's Horticultural Register" by Mr. E. Murphy, and I think they will no longer doubt the value and importance of the check placed on the inordinate multiplication of creatures apparently insignificant, but which in their aggregate attacks are really so formidable.

After mentioning the appearance and gradual increase of the mice, Mr. Murphy goes on to say: "Before the autumn of 1813 the mouse had become so numerous that we could pick up four or five plants of the larger five-year-old oaks on a very small piece of ground, all bitten off just below the ground, between the roots and the stem; and not only oak and ash, but elm, sycamore, and Spanish chestnut, of which, however, they did not appear to be so fond as of the two former. The hollies which had been cut down produced an abundance of suckers, which were destroyed in the same manner, and some of them which were as thick as a man's leg were barked all round four or five feet up the stem. The crab-tree, willow, furze, birch spruce, in a word every kind of tree, and even grass, particularly cocks-foot grass, seemed equally acceptable to these voracious little creatures, till at length Lord Glenbervie became so alarmed about the final success of raising a forest, that we were instructed to pursue every means we could think of—by cats, dogs, owls, poisons, traps, &c.; but all was to no purpose.

"At length a person hit upon a simple, and eventually a very efficacious mode. Having, in digging a hole in the ground, observed that some mice which happened to fall in could not get out again, the idea of forming similar holes was suggested; it was tried accordingly, and found to answer. In short, holes about two feet long and ten inches broad at the top, and somewhat larger every way at the bottom, were made at twenty yards apart, over about 3,200 acres of plantation. Persons went round early in the morning to destroy such mice as might be found in the holes. In this way, besides what the owls, hawks, magpies, and wrens, took out of the holes (and several of these depredators lost their lives in attempting to seize their prey), 30,000 mice were paid for by government; nor were they extirpated till they had destroyed 1,700 acres, the astonishing number of 200,000 five-year-old oaks, together with an immense number of acorns and young seedlings."

I have frequently met with the long-eared owl (*Strix otus*) in the fir plantations in various parts of the forest, these being its favorite places of concealment in the day time; but it is not so common with us, and indeed does not appear to be an abundant species anywhere. It is an amusing bird, and when met during daylight, perched on a shady bough, it has a most grotesque and perky look; it sits quietly enough if undisturbed, but when roused its ears are instantly erected,

and if you put your hand towards it you will quickly experience the sharpness of its beak and claws, with which it fights vigorously.

This species appears, under favorable circumstances, to attain a great age, and the keep of Arundel Castle in Norfolk is tenanted by some which were introduced many years since by the then Earl of Arundel. One of these died in August, 1859, about the age of 100 years.

The short-eared owl (*S. brachyotus*) is less frequent than the preceding species, and all the specimens I have seen were in turnip-fields. At the same time, some are met with every winter, and generally in October and November. A male bird was shot on Nov. 9, 1858, while hunting over a turnip-field at Cat Brecks, close to the town; it was in most perfect feather, the ears were well developed, and the whole plumage very soft, and, like that of the rest of the family, admirably adapted for a noiseless flight.

This owl is less nocturnal in its habits than its fellows, feeding chiefly, if not entirely, by day; indeed, I never met with one on the move at night, and no amount of sunshine seems to dazzle or confuse it. It possesses great power of wing, though I have always seen it flying near the ground, on which it often alights, and also roosts at night. I think it rarely perches on trees.

Far more numerous with us than any of its congeners, is the white barn owl (*S. flammea*), although we have neither ancient towers nor ivy-clad ruins to afford it shelter or retreat. It is at no loss, however, for in default of these, the old hollow oaks in the forest are generally selected for its breeding places, for which they are admirably fitted, being both comfortable and secure. In these situations the nest is a mere depression in the decayed and crumbled wood at the bottom of the cavity, without any lining; and so difficult of access are they to any but the owners, that they can only be reached by enlarging the aperture with an axe. Only once have I known of a different situation being selected, and that was an old barn, in which the nest was made of straw, that material being readily to hand.

I believe the white owl is strictly nocturnal in its habits, although I have frequently seen individuals on the wing in the day time; yet it has been clearly evident that their flight was not a voluntary one, but that their siesta had been accidentally disturbed, for on these occasions they flew in a confused, uncertain manner, as though "blinded by an excess of light," and were glad to take refuge in the first tree they met with, manifesting no inclination to leave it unless compelled. These diurnal flights, too, can rarely be made unnoticed, for, like the hawks, they are attended by a numerous following of small birds, who show their hostility by noisy cries of alarm and anger.

I have spoken of the grotesque appearance of the long-eared owl, but that of the white owl is, I think, still more so; when in captivity it wears such an air of mock gravity and wisdom—as though it was intending to burlesque those attributes, now holding its head on one side and now on the other—that I never look at one without feeling inclined to burst into a fit of laughter, and could feel it had some difficulty to refrain from doing the same.

I once saw a white owl, which a person had shot and only winged, throw itself on its back when he approached, and light most vigorously with its sharp claws, rendering it rather a difficult matter to effect its capture without receiving a wound, and all the time fixing its large eyes upon him with a strange weird-like intelligence, but with no appearance of ferocity. I could not help being struck by its expression, as though it was animated by a feeling more akin to reason than instinct, and my heart ached for the poor bird thus struck down so uselessly.

With regard to the note of the white owl, I venture with diffidence to express an opinion which I am aware is contrary to that of most who have written on it; at the same time it is no theoretical fancy, but the result of close and continuous observation. It is generally stated that this species seldom hoots. Montague boldly says, it is never known to hoot; Macgillivray, "that it has no other note than a shriek;" and Mr. Waterton, "that the tawny owl is the only owl that hoots." Similar assertions might be so easily multiplied that it seems almost like temerity to assert the contrary. A desire to elucidate the truth compels me to do this, and I am glad to be supported by so high an authority as Sir W. Jar-

dine, who, in a note to a late edition of "White's Selborne," says that the white owl does hoot, for he has shot it in the act—and more, that at night, when not alarmed, hooting is its general cry. This I can confirm unhesitatingly, for I have heard it repeatedly and continuously do so, and, of the very account of the alleged unfrequency, have taken particular pains to verify the fact. I have been familiar with both species from boyhood, and have roamed through our forest at all times of the evening, and it is always the tawny owl which we designate as the "screech owl," while the well-known "hoo-hoo-hoo-hoo" was almost invariably uttered by the white owl. I have watched both in various situations, and have often been startled in the woods by the unexpected shriek of the brown owl, while by blowing into my closed hands, I have imitated a hoot with such exactness as to cause the white owl to approach me very closely. A pair of the latter frequented a small field opposite to my house in the village, and on moonlight nights I have repeatedly and distinctly watched them while uttering their hoot within a few yards of the house. The time-worn turrets of Lumly Castle, near Durham, are a favorite haunt of the white owl, and I have heard them constantly hooting there. The result of my own careful and repeated observations may be thus summed up—that the white owl hoots chiefly, but sometimes, though seldom, screams; while the tawny owl screeches, and rarely if ever hoots.

The tawny owl (*U. stridula*), although not so common with us as the white, is still a plentiful species, our extensive woods favoring its arboreal habits. Its favorite hiding-places in the daytime are the thickly-clothed branches of the spruce and Scotch fir, especially the former. It is not nearly so wary a bird as the barn owl, and if disturbed from its roost before the evening, is even more confused and blinded by the light; but in the dusky twilight it is all activity, hunting on the outskirts of the woods and plantations with a noiseless flight, its tawny color rendering it invisible in the dark shadows of the trees, and I have often been made aware of its presence only by its unearthly cry as it glided past me.

The venerable oaks, whose lichened trunks and limbs are rifted and decayed into innumerable cavities, are the places it generally selects in which to breed. In these the young are secure from all enemies except the polecat, and even he would hesitate ere he faced the sharp beak and talons of the old ones, and must be content to make his raids, if at all, in their brief absence.

It is equally an object of persecution with its congeners, and in fact meets with no quarter from its biped enemies.—W. I. Sterland, in London Field.

IN THE STORM.—There was a long strip of gray sand, curved with the outlines of foam-crested breakers, and a girl standing there upon it listlessly, her small, lithe form, in its fluttering drapery of faded red, brightening the sombre scene.

A storm was coming. The clouds hung low, black and sullen with thunder. Now and then, a blue-white line shot across their gloom. Here and there, a bird zig-zagged, as if uncertain what course to take. The caps of the waves grew broader and fuller of the deep oceanic, green mingling with pallid white, blown into sprays and wreaths by the wind.

The girl's dress clung to her limbs, save where its excess of drapery fluttered and streamed like a torn flag, and her bare brown feet sank in the moist sand, that let the oozing water over them. She watched for the coming strife of wind and wave breathlessly, her eyes shining, her lips parted. The first muttered growl of the thunder sent the blood to her cheek; the first sharp thrust of the lightning into the gloom of the far horizon seemed to reflect itself into her eyes, which shone like flames.

"What is it, I wonder? Father says there is no God. Who sends it? Who rolls the clouds together? And this great, wild ocean that I love so—oh, who made it? I wish I knew!" She clasped her hands together, trembling from head to foot with awe and excitement. "It must be somebody! It must be God!"

At that moment, a terrific clap sounded. The waters seethed as if tons of hot iron had fallen in their midst, and the red lightning leaped from point to point. The girl hid her dazzled eyes, and crouched a little; then, as the darkness gathered again, looked forth, still main-

taining her post, her heart beating with fear.

A speck upon the heaving water—a speck of bright color, moving this way and that—a man in a boat, laboring heavily at the oars—the boat itself a mere shell, tossing, trembling, straining, now lost to view, now quivering atop the wave, that seemed ink-black beneath it.

"Father!" The girl held forth her arms. Perhaps he would see her. The water washed up to her ankles, and her dress was wet to her knees with salt spray. A quick flash showed the man's features, livid white. He stooped a great deal, did double duty. The girl's heart almost stopped beating. The boat was old and crazy. The water came in; he was bailing as well as rowing.

The child loved that man tossing out there, so near, and yet perhaps, so far from shore. He was all she had to love. He saw her, perhaps, even in the dim storm-light. He must have seen her lone little figure in the wild blaze of God's lightning. If so, it gave him heart-energy. We could not swim, familiar as he was with the sea. On the exertions of his brawny muscles everything depended, so he thought and felt. At the same time, his knees trembled, his arms ached and seemed shorn of their great strength.

Only to live! Only to get on shore to clasp her in his arms! He had nothing else to cling to, either on earth or in heaven; and his soul was bound to that childish form with the chords of a strong man's love. His heart ached within him to reach her. Still he ignored a higher power; obstinate, even when death seemed clutching for his heart-strings.

The heavens parted again. All the atmosphere swayed to one living flame. What was that he saw? A child kneeling upon the sand, where the tide swept in angrily. Her dark eyes were lifted, as if she saw an angel he did not see; her arms outstretched—the very gesture a prayer.

A strong thrill run through him swift-er than lightning, a consciousness sharper than heaven's thunder. His poor little untalented Mary was praying for him, there on the wet sand,—praying to that Power he ignored. His little ignorant child, amidst the awful powers of the storm, by the tempest of the sea, had found the God he had so sedulously taught her to deny. Some mighty angel had stooped to the clouded spirit and whispered the name and mercy of the great I Am.

Wind, and storm, and rain, and the blackness of coming night all about her, the poor bewildered soul had caught a glimpse of the tenderness of God, the reality of heaven.

In that moment, something like a voice told him that he was safe.

"O father, how wet you are! O father," sobbed the child, a solemn pathos in her voice, "I prayed."

Neither could she see the face of the other, for the darkness; but the child felt her hand closed tighter in the wet, hard, brown fingers. She did not know that the salt tears were running like rain down the bronzed channels of his cheeks; she did not know, that, at last, He who had stood so patiently at the closed entrance of that stubborn heart, saw already, by the faint gleam in the darkness, that the door was ajar.—Watchman and Reflector.

AN AMUSING COURT SCENE.—The report of a late trial in Cincinnati, which we find in the *Gazette* of that city, contains one bright passage. The case was one in which the heirs of a Mrs. Schofield—an English lady of eccentric habits, who died in Cincinnati in 1853—endeavored to persuade the court to set aside the will on several grounds. The principal witness was a Mrs. Cheesborough, aged seventy. She had been asked half-a-dozen times as to the age of one of Mrs. Schofield's nephews. The report continues:

A. I tell you I did not know his age. His birth register is in England, and I never went to see it.

Q. Court. Mrs. Cheesborough, it is perhaps proper to say to you that you must be patient, and answer all the questions counsel may put to you.

if a strict account had been kept to Mr. Smith's liquor store to get it filled. I remember Mr. Smith used often to say, "Drink again, Mrs. Chesborough?" and I would answer, "No; it's the same drunk," but he knew I was joking, and he knew who the liquor was for.

Q. What kind of liquor did she use?
A. Brandy, sir—the regular old cognac.

Q. How did she drink it,—pure or mixed?
A. She often took it pure as any way; when she wanted to she made it into grog; she used to drink it out of a little black teapot; that was handsier than a long bottle; the demijohn was filled every week, but I didn't fill it always; she had a little Englishman who used to go for her very often.

Question by a Juror. How did she attend to her business when she had a store on Fifth street?
A. I don't know exactly, but, as I told you before, she was always well up in money matters.

Q. Was she sober then?
A. No; she was never sober. Drinking had become a sort of second nature with her. She was like a good many lawyers that know of, they can't lead a case without being half drunk. (Laughter.) It's a fact. I tell you I have seen many a lawyer that never undertook to try a case until, as they say, he had two sheets in the wind and one a flutterin'.

(Renewed laughter.)

The Middlesex Journal, —AND— WOBURN TOWNSMAN.

WOBURN:
SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1896.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and Pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express faithfully attended to.

The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other notices of interest to the farming population.

E. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

The Fenians have left Canadian soil and returned to the United States. All their arrangements for a successful invasion were defeated by the vigilance of United States officials. But for this Canada to-day would doubtless have been, to a great extent, under the protection of Irish bayonets. England certainly owes our Uncle a deep debt of gratitude for thus saving her the mortification of losing Canada through the influence of Irish valor. But will England be grateful? We doubt it. It is not in her nature. Proud, overbearing, and aristocratic, she never can consent to owe anything to the Great Republic. But this demonstration of the Irish people in America, should teach her that the day may come when Irish patriots, panting for fame, and eager to chastise the haughty power which has so long been their enemy, may draw the sword nearer home, where no friendly power will have the goodness to turn the edge of their weapons, seize their powder and provisions, and make them prisoners. The battle must now be fought on the soil of Ireland, on that soil where the wrongs have been perpetrated. England may yet learn that "chickens come home to roost," and that in putting her foot upon subjugated Ireland, and imposing degrading and oppressive measures upon her people, she is only laying up in store future grievous retributions. Either Irishmen will expatriate themselves, dearly as they love their native land, or there will be no true peace and union while the present political disabilities remain. But the evil will hardly stop with emigration. The Irish in America to-day, cherish feelings of animosity which they have sucked in with their mother's milk, while reposing in the clay cabins of their race. They have come into a land of the freest liberty; they are allowed to vote; are eligible to office; find themselves in lucrative and honorable positions in society; are becoming well informed; gaining influence in community, and accumulating property. Such men cannot be kept down forever; there will be a time when they will strike a blow for freedom and independence; when the feelings of manhood shall so stir within them; when ambition shall so take the lead of their hearts, and so fire every patriotic breast, as they dwell upon Ireland's wrongs, that every strong right arm shall be raised, to deal a blow to redress their grievances, when the trumpet calls the hour. Then will England learn that the age of governing men by force, and by stealing from them their rights, is passing away; and happy for her people will it be, if the hand which smites her with justice, is tempered with mercy.

ORGAN CONCERT.—A friend informs us that the organ concert, in the Berkeley street church, Boston, on Thursday evening, 7th inst., was one of the best ever given in that city. It was under the direction of Mr. William H. Clarke, the organist at the Congregational church in this town, who has but few superiors in his profession. He was assisted by Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Brigham, and Mrs. E. F. Marcy.

"Cholera Bullets" have appeared in New York, in the shape of small green apples, and are eagerly devoured by children. They are almost as fatal as leaden bullets.

The Fenian leaders are to be prosecuted, if we can believe the accounts from Washington. How is it about Jeff Davis?

WOBURN RIFLE CORPS.—The members of this celebrated corps, turned out for practice on Friday, p.m. last week. They proceeded to their usual place of rendezvous, on the premises of Sherman Converse Esq., and after preparing a target proceeded to practice. There were present: A. E. Thompson, Sherman Converse, B. P. Flanders, S. W. Wyman, C. T. Lang, O. W. Stevens, C. W. Caswell, A. Wood, Jr., W. R. Putnam, H. L. Clarke, and E. Marchant. Target distant 241-2 rods. We give a report of the contest, as follows:

First Trial.—(Three shots each).—Best shots.—Thompson, (hit the leather), Flanders, Marchant. Best average shot.—Wood.

Second Trial.—Thompson had it all his own way, and took all the honors.

Third.—Marchant best; Flanders second. Best average, Marchant.

Fourth.—Converse and Lang grazed the leather.—Flanders, Caswell and Marchant, each hit within two inches of the center.

The weather was cloudy and damp, and somewhat unpropitious for the trial, but on the whole the shooting was very good.

The firing was kept up until half past five o'clock, and the whole affair was one of unmingled pleasure and gratification to all who participated.

The venerable Joshua Converse, who now wants but about six months of completing his 90th year, appeared on the grounds, and greeted the members of the corps with genuine hospitality. He participated in the refreshments, which were ample and excellent; repeated some passages of holy writ, and verses from various songs and poems, which he had learned in his younger days; and after invoking a blessing upon all present, retired. The old gentleman has evidently a great stock of vitality in his system, and to all appearances, yet quite as active as a number of years. When he reaches his one hundredth year, the event should be marked by some public demonstration.

The liquor dealers of Massachusetts are in great jubilation over the blundering bill passed by the Legislature, the effect of which is to annul the law against liquor nuisances, and to remit the penalties of a whole host of small dealers. About 8,000 cases were pending in the State, and the loss to the entire commonwealth is estimated at from two to three millions of dollars.

THE "FAMILY PHYSICIAN."—This modest work of 76 pages contains hints and rules for the treatment of most of the principal diseases to which flesh is heir. It includes a record of many remarkable cures effected by its sole author, S. S. Fitch, A. M., M. D., which are so attested by certificates from respectable sources—some of the parties being men of considerable prominence in the country—that there can be no doubt of the statements made. Each form of illness is portrayed, under its separate head, with such an evident mastery of the causes of the indisposition, that it is very easy to conceive that the same brain which thus accurately and skillfully depicts the secret springs of the disorder may also be able to eradicate it.

Dr. Fitch's manual contains precautionary instructions with regard to diseases of the heart, dyspepsia, liver complaint, chronic diarrhoea, neuralgia, skin diseases, diphtheria, croup, the various kinds of fevers, cholera, dysentery, and other sicknesses; and also directions for staying the incursions of these distempers. In speaking of each complaint, he advances some novel but entirely reasonable theories, that commend themselves directly to the judgment and understanding of the reader. He evidently believes that natural remedies are the best, and that the object of medicine is solely to remove the diseased organ or function, affording an opportunity to regain its healthful activity. He says that he is the only physician living who asserts the curability of heart diseases; and it must be confessed that the statement of his rare skill in this respect is sustained by evidence, from persons whom he has benefited, of a strong and convincing character.

Diphtheria and cholera—the two alarming disorders of the present day—are divested of most of their terrible elements by the calm assurance with which the doctor states that human life need never be sacrificed to either. The "Family Physician" gives minute rules for proceeding when any member of the household is attacked with diphtheria, and prescribes the remedies to be employed at every stage of the complaint. It shows what articles of food may be eaten during the cholera season, and what must be avoided, on penalty of inviting the epidemic. If, with all the precautions that can be used, any individual is attacked by it, he will find a "perfect cholera remedy" which has proved its efficacy in many disastrous cases, both in this country and in Europe.

The preservation of the teeth in all their original soundness is extremely important to health. Dr. Fitch has therefore given directions for their management from infancy to age, and appends a recipe for a powder that imparts "health and sweetness to the gums, and cleanliness, whiteness and brilliancy to the teeth."

Incidental to the description of various disorders and the wisest method of treating them, Dr. Fitch adds a chapter upon the "laws of life," (which are clearly defined,) and the conditions on which sound health and a green old age are attainable. He doubts if any person ever died of old age under eighty years; and most would reach one hundred years thus dying. Three pieces of the "Family Physician" are devoted to a consideration of the "causes of premature deaths," and are full of warnings to those persisting in the injurious practices there condemned.

Every person, no doubt desires to have healthy lungs, and the doctor's prescription for obtaining these is within the easy reach of every breathing specimen of the human race. It is to have a large, full chest, that plays freely. Breathe properly, and you can have a good chest. Take long, deep breaths. Draw pure air into your lungs, making the inspiration as long as you can. Do this frequently through the day. Keep your chest and person erect and straight, avoid all stooping as far as possible, and you will have sound and serviceable lungs.—Boston Transcript.

The price of the "Family Physician" is 25 cents. It can be purchased of Sparrow Horton, Agent for Woburn.

NEW NOTIONS ABOUT THE CHOLERA.—Until a recent period the cholera was looked upon and discussed by physicians as "a mysterious dispensation of Providence"—a pestilent bugaboo, with which it was vain for science to attempt to grapple. But the truth is, and the doctors ought to have known it from the start, that science acknowledges no mystery whatever, that whatever appears on this earth can and has been hunted down and explained by science applied by determined and enlightened men. And so has it been with the cholera. It is a "mystery"—a bugaboo, no longer; but a simple disease, and as easily controlled as the small-pox.

According to Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, late Health Physician of this port, it is impossible for a case of Cholera to be generated, or grown, or produced, in this country, under any circumstances, out of purely American materials. That is to say, without the introduction of foreign elements, no condition of things can be brought about here out of which cholera will or can spring. Dr. Sayre further maintains that Asiatic cholera is generated by specific conditions and influences which cannot exist in this country, and without which it is impossible for the disease to germinate, and that, therefore, Asiatic cholera, pure and simple, cannot be introduced here. Consequently, a distinction must be made between the Asiatic cholera, the latter being of a somewhat less violent type than the former, and the cholera which is generated by living, foul air, bad diet, or other causes, becomes fitted for the reception of the choleraic poison, which is communicated from abroad, and so gets the cholera. And here is the important point on which the culminating interest of the question turns, namely: that no one else can catch the cholera of the patient under his care, because he is himself the source of those which enabled the choleraic poison to effect its lodgment in its victim. That is to say, a sound, healthy, vigorous man cannot catch the cholera as he might catch the small-pox.

The only means by which the cholera is communicable is by the poisonous gases exhaled from the bodies and excretions of patients, and these are potent at only short distances from the point where the material substances are located which generate them. But they may be carried from place to place in clothing, or other infected articles, and so become effective at places thousands of miles distant from the spot of their origin. But they cannot travel atmospherically; they must be carried in tangible material substance. And just here is the vital point between the "bugaboo" and "mystery" physicians, and the scientists like Dr. Sayre. If the cholera could travel atmospherically like the simoon, there would be no use in attempting to quarantine it, because the movements of the wind cannot be controlled. But if it can only travel by means of persons, or tangible substances, it can be quarantined, because the movements of persons and material substances can be controlled.

The case of the *Atlanta*, which arrived in our bay last fall with 580 passengers and 60 cases of cholera, among which there had been 16 deaths, illustrates the scientific theory in a most striking manner. When Dr. Sayre arrived on board the *Atlanta*, his attention was arrested by the fact that the cholera was confined to a particular portion of the ship. He soon learned that the first two cases were furnished by two men who came to the vessel from a house where the cholera had appeared, and that they had a diarrhoea when they came on board. These two men occupied a certain part of the ship, and right around that spot, and so near it that the poisonous gases could take effect, every case of cholera had occurred. Dr. Sayre at once established a well-defined line between the sick and the well passengers, with orders to shoot down any one who attempted to cross it from either side; and the result was that every case of cholera died, and the ship was quarantined to that particular spot; showing that it has no great capacity for travelling atmospherically.

When Dr. Sayre went to Washington, last winter, to get Congress to enact a national quarantine law, he called on Senator Chandler, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and to get him to call that committee together for the purpose of having it take the initiative in the matter. "I'll not call the committee together," said the Senator. "It is no use talking about quarantining the cholera. You might as well try to quarantine the wind. I've had it twice myself." "Ah, where did you have it?" "How did it get to Detroit?" "It came from Quebec; it was eight days coming from Quebec to Detroit." "But how did it get to Quebec?" "It came there on a ship from the other side." "Ah, did it?" said the doctor; "why then did it let it land?" "Well, replied the Honorable Senator, reflectively, 'there really seems to be something in that. I'll call the committee together.' And he did.

The same matter-of-fact influences and arguments which converted Senator Chandler from the "mysterious" to the scientific theory, have also converted many of our leading physicians. When Dr. Sayre first broke ground on the subject he was assailed by the Academy of Medicine, by the Sanitary Commission of this city, and by other influential bodies with a virulence which was disconcerting to those who exhibited it. But science has triumphed over "mystery." Dr. Reid of Boston, Drs. Alonzo Clark, Flint, Taylor, Elisha Harris, Swinburn, Charles A. Lee, and others of this city, are now advocates of the scientific theory; and the whole matter has been condensed into the following propositions:

1st. That the cholera is a portable and controllable disease. 2d. That it is not in the atmosphere, nor communicable without communication, directly or indirectly, with an infected person or place; and lastly, that it may be arrested, like the plague, by an absolute quarantine of short duration.—N. Y. Ledger.

One grape vine in California, planted fifty years ago, yields six tons of grapes annually.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.—The N. York Journal of Commerce, in giving some statistics of the foreign trade of that city, says:—Perhaps nothing within the last century has more thoroughly tested the honesty of the American people than the temptation to retaliate for the losses to domestic shipping growing out of the encouragement given to Confederate privateers by British merchants and shipowners. Before the rebellion, the Stars and Stripes led the carrying trade of the world. Not only was there a larger tonnage afloat under our flag than under any other, but American ships had the preference for enterprise, speed, and care of cargo, which gave them the lead in every port. With a fair competition they had distanced the fiercest rivalry and commanded the choice of business on every ocean. In the trade of this country they kept the lead without the assistance of discriminating legislation. During the five years ending with 1861, the carrying trade of this port amounted to sixteen hundred and forty-four million dollars, of which over one thousand million was done under the American flag, leaving but little more than half that amount for the flags of all other nations on the globe. With the advent of war their came a disastrous change. The few privateers, fitted out in English ports, chiefly through the assistance of British capitalists, turned the scale against us, and almost the entire fleet of American vessels were forced to engage in the government service, lie idle at the dock, or transfer their ownership to a foreign flag. Thus in the four years which followed, out of seventeen hundred millions of foreign trade for the city of New York, less than four hundred millions were done under the Stars and Strips, while over thirteen hundred millions were carried under foreign flags. * * * * With less encouragement to Fenianism than the rebellion had in Great Britain, our people could have turned the tide against British commerce, and the rival flag would have sought in vain for business in any part of the world. A few armed cruisers, carrying the green flag would have emptied British bottoms of their choicest cargoes, and tied up the English commercial navy as completely as a foreign war on a much larger scale.

"THE EMERALD."—This the title of a choice collection of tales, poems, and essays, gleaned from the fugitive literature of the 19th century. It is to be followed by other volumes, under the titles of *The Topaz*, *The Diamond*, &c. The work before us is a perfect gem, both in matter and appearance, and must prove very acceptable to the reading public. Epes Sargent is the editor; A. Williams & Co., Boston, publishers. For sale at the Woburn Bookstore.

MR. EDITOR:—It is with pleasure that we are informed of the acceptance of the *unanimous* call of the First Baptist church and society to the Rev. H. C. Townley, of Peekskill, N. Y., to become their Pastor. There are conditions in the settlement that are highly commendable and worthy of imitation. The salary is to be \$1500 a year, payable on the first Monday of each month—and this is to preclude all subscription papers for the purpose of "making up the behindments" on salary; at the same time it will not forbid any generous individual from presenting their esteemed Pastor with a turkey, barrel of flour, or anything that may contribute to the comfort of the minister and his family.

We congratulate our Baptist friends on the early attainment of their wishes, and the unprecedented unanimity with which the pastor was called. May he prove a lasting blessing to the church and society, and to the town of Woburn.

WOBURN. —The debt of England is \$4,000,000,000. This is a nice little sum to look at in the present condition of affairs in Europe, with the prospect of war staring her in the face. During our late four years of struggle, she read us some excellent lectures on political economy, the evils of inflated currency, etc. Perhaps she will have a chance to put "precept into practice."

The extensive improvements which have been made in our cemetery the past few years are fast converting it into one of the most beautiful local suburban burial places in the vicinity of Boston. The amounts expended by individuals on lots in certain sections, and the appearance of the grounds generally, would seem to warrant the appropriation of money for the erection of new entrances, at least at the "Eastern Gate," on Salem street, which is generally used.

APPOINTMENT.—Capt. John E. Tidd, of this town, formerly of the 32d Mass. Regt. Vols., has been appointed Deputy State Constable for Middlesex County. Mr. Tidd served as a soldier all through the war from the battle of "Bull Run" to the surrender of Lee, rising from a private to the rank of captain.

SUDDEN DEATH.—James Gallagher, a man in the employ of Mr. Charles Jones, blacksmith, was taken suddenly ill on Monday forenoon, and died in less than twenty-four hours of stoppage of the bowels. A report that the disease was a case of cholera, which was put in circulation during his short illness, created some stir. He was a man of steady and industrious habits, and was well known in town, having been in the employ of Mr. Jones some fourteen or fifteen years. He leaves a wife and six children.

BUSINESS.—The leather business is again becoming very good in town, and manufacturers are giving employment to

all applicants for work. Within the past few months several new manufacturing concerns have been started, most of them on a small scale; still it may be considered a sign that times are improving with this principal branch of our industry, if with no others.

EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examination of the public schools will be held during next week, and the week following, and the schools will then enjoy the "long" vacation, extending through the months of July and August. The exercises at this season are the most interesting of all the year, as the examination of the "graduating" classes occupies the principal part of the time.

SUNDAY SERVICE.—Rev. Mr. Townley, will preach at the Baptist church on Sunday. His installation as pastor of this church will take place as soon as he can make necessary arrangements.

—The appearance of our streets Wednesday evenings is in strange contrast to other evenings of the week. People are becoming accustomed to the "early closing" of the offices and stores, and consequently very few are on the street after dark.

LUKE R. BOUT.

WINCHESTER. —On Friday last week, while Dr. Winsor was conversing with Rev. Mr. Hinckley, near the house of the latter, the horse which the doctor had been driving, and which was standing near by, became frightened, and, with the reins attached, ran with great speed until it reached the Main street, where it came in contact with a fish cart which checked its further progress. The horse was somewhat cut and bruised on the legs, and the buggy was damaged to the amount of about one hundred dollars.

On the same day, a horse attached to a milk wagon owned by Zachariah Richardson, became frightened, and ran across the street near the centre depot, and was stopped in front of Mr. Gilley's store, by becoming entangled in a wood team, thereby preventing his going into another vehicle near by, containing some ladies and children. The damage to the wagon and harness was slight.

ROBBERY.—Mrs. Mary Sharon, on her return from Lynn, and while getting from the cars at the Eastern Railroad depot in Boston, was robbed of her portmanteau, containing two fifty dollar bills and some loose change.

DEATH OF AGED PERSONS.—Mrs. Powers, mother of Mrs. Martha Sharon, had a stroke of paralysis on one day last week, and died the next day. She was 71 years of age, and had been a member of the Baptist society in Marblehead for upwards of forty years. Her remains were conveyed to the last named town on Sunday for interment. Mrs. Russell, whose death was announced last week, was, I think, the oldest person in town, being 92 years, 8 months.

WEATHER REPORT.
For the week ending Saturday, June 9.

DAYS.	TEM.	WIND.
	Max.	Min.
Sunday,	65 50	S. E.
Monday,	62 50	S. E.
Tuesday,	70 55	W. W.
Wednesday,	80 60	W. W.
Thursday,	74 62	W. W.
Friday,	62 55	W. W.
Saturday,	70 50	W. W.

CHARLES CROATE, E. E. THOMPSON, JACOB BROWN, WILLIAM TOTMAN, F. F. PARKER, LUKE R. BOUT, SAML. W. ABBOTT, M.D., BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

The Pioneer Accident Insurance Company in this country, is now prepared not only to insure against Accidents of every description, but to write policies combining the benefits of Life and Accident Insurance—guaranteeing the payment of a fixed sum (\$200 to \$100,000) in case of DEATH FROM ANY CAUSE,—either from Disease, Accident, or natural causes,—or the payment of a WEEKLY COMPENSATION of \$10 to \$50 per week during permanent disability resulting from bodily injury or casualty of any kind, (not to exceed the term of twenty-six weeks for any one accident.)

ABLE and experienced actuaries give it as their opinion that this policy will not only be the most valuable but the most popular form of securing indemnity for all personal hazards, fatal and non-fatal, which has ever been devised.

B. T. H. Porter, Agent for Woburn and vicinity.

HOUSE WANTED IN WOBURN CENTRE.

The subscriber desires to lease for a term of years (or would purchase) a good house, slightly situated, containing from 10 to 12 rooms, in the centre of the town. Application may be made immediately at my office, Room 18, Old State House, between 19 A. M. and 2 P. M., or to O. C. ROBERTS, Esq., Woburn, Mass. O. C. ROBERTS.

Wanted. A lady wishing to engage steady employment in a Photograph Room, can hear of an opportunity by applying at the Rooms formerly owned by Mr. Bean. June 16—11* ALEX. RANKIN.

RARE FRUITS. WE are receiving daily fresh Fruit House Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, &c. WASHBURN & CO'S. Horticultural Hall, 190 Tremont street, Boston. June 16—11*

NOTICE. THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity that he has refitted his PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS, MAIN ST., WOBURN, lately owned by Mr. DEAN, where he will be happy to meet those who require A GOOD PICTURE. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COPYING! ALEX. RANKIN, Third door south of Central House, Woburn. P. S.—Twenty-five by the Peck. Woburn, June 16th, 1896.—3m*

Metcalfe's Stencil Rooms. Convenient to the Boston & Maine, Eastern & Lowell Railroads.

Marking Plates. for Boot and Shoe manufacturers and business purposes generally. NAME PLATES, for Marking Clothing.

German Text, Rulic, Roman & Writing Letters. Indelible Ink, Brushes, Stencil Paste of various colors, and all Stencil Goods. M. J. METCALFE & SONS, 101 Union St., Haymarket Square, Boston. June 16—3m

WOBURN, JUNE 15, 1896.

It is the belief of the Board of Health of this town, that a great amount of good may be done by the timely and energetic abatement of all nuisances. In view of this fact they hereby issue the following regulations:

Ordered, That all putrid or decaying animal or vegetable matter be removed on or before the 25th of June, from all cellars and out-houses, and that such matter be deposited at least ten rods from any highway in this town.

Ordered, That all Tanneries, Glue Factories, or other manufacturing concerns from which arise offensive odors, be kept clean, and that means be provided by their proprietors for receiving the deposits of filth that flow from them.

Ordered, That all slaughter houses be kept clean, and that the offal be removed daily.

Ordered, That no wagon, in which night soil, filth, putrid manure, bones, or offal, in such condition as to create offensive odors, are conveyed through public streets, be allowed to stop more than five minutes at any place, except at the place or places where the load is received or deposited.

Ordered, That no privy-vaults be opened, after the present month, until October 15, except for the purpose of disinfection.

Ordered, That these Regulations remain in force four months from date.

The inhabitants of this town are earnestly recommended to keep their cellars, out-houses, and privies, and yards clean, and to remove, and to avoid the accumulation of filth about their premises.

Also, to whitewash their cellars, out-houses, fences, and stables, where it can be done.

Also, to purify, as much as possible, all drains and cess-pools about their premises.

To use for these purposes such disinfectants as are necessary, and if unable to procure them, to apply to the town for the same.

Extract from the Revised Statutes of Mass. Chap. 26, Section 6. The Board, or the Health Officer, shall order the owner, or occupant, at his own expense to remove any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, from private property, within twenty-four hours, or such other time as it seems reasonable, after notice served as provided in the following section; and if the owner or occupant neglects so to do, he shall forfeit a sum, not exceeding twenty dollars, for every day or part of a day, knowingly permits such nuisance or cause of sickness to remain after the time prescribed for the removal thereof.

Section 9. Such order shall be made in writing, and served by any person competent to serve a notice in civil suits, personally on the owner, occupant, or his authorized agent; or a copy of the order may be left at the last, and usual place of abode of the owner, occupant, or his authorized agent, within the State. But if the premises are unoccupied, and the residence of the owner, or agent, is unknown, or if the owner, or agent, is absent, the notice may be served by posting the same on the premises, and advertising in one or more newspapers, in such manner, and for such length of time, as the Board of Health officer may direct.

Section 10. If the owner or occupant fails to comply with such order, the Board may cause the nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness to be removed, and all expenses incurred thereby shall be paid by the owner, occupant, or other person who caused or permitted the same, if he has had actual notice from the Board of Health of the existence thereof.

Section 17. When a householder knows, that a person within his family is afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 18. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 19. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 20. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 21. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 22. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 23. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 24. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Section 25. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

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Section 28. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

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Section 30. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he refuses, or neglects to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

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Section 34. If the owner or occupant of any premises, or any person residing on such premises, shall be afflicted with small-pox, or any other disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Sanitary Officer, or Board of Health, in writing, and shall dwell in the house, or in a separate dwelling, if he

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.
The anniversary of the First Parish Sabbath School will take place next Sabbath afternoon, in the Congregational Church. The singing by the children will be under the direction of Wm. H. Clark, Esq., and addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. H. Plumb, of Chelsea, and Rev. George J. Carleton, Chaplain of the Mass. State Prison, or Hon. Gideon Haynes, the Warden. The services will commence at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Plumb will preach in the morning.

FAMILY PHYSICIAN,

BY
S. S. FITCH, M. D.,
Formerly of 714 Broadway, N. Y.,
NOW AT
25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

The author of the six Lectures on the prevention and cure of Consumption, Diseases of the Heart, &c. The Family Physician is intended to fill a great want, as it teaches you to promptly cure Diphtheria, Croup, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Summer Complaints of Infants, Headaches, Colds, Sea-sickness, Burns, &c.; with perfect remedies for these complaints, so that any one can prepare them at once, or get them of their apothecary. Also, the management of the Hair and Scalp, and a perfect remedy for Sea-sickness. In addition, is given, the best Hair Dye in the world, the best Tooth Powder ever made, the best Cologne Water known, and a perfect remedy for Sea-sickness, all face discolorations and diseases, so as to have a beautiful youthful complexion.

Any person sending their address and 25 cents to S. S. FITCH, M. D., State Street, Boston, will promptly receive a copy by mail, postage paid.

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known, sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Head, Heartburn, Pain in the Breast-bone, Sudden Faintness and Convulsions. Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines. June 16-1m

Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dysentery!
A CURE IS WARRANTED BY DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LIMEWATER, if used when first taken by persons of temperate habits. This medicine has been known in the United States over 20 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended, and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the Cholera of 1848, Dr. Tobias attended 49 cases and lost 4, being called in too late to do any good.

DIRECTIONS.—Take a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water every half hour for two hours, and rub the abdomen and extremities well with the Liniment. To allay the thirst, take a lump of ice in the mouth, about the size of a marble every ten minutes. It is warranted perfectly safe and to taste internally. Sold by all druggists, price 40 and 80 cents. Depot, 56 Courtlandt St., New York. June 16-1m

IMPORTANCE OF HAVING DAVIS' PAIN KILLER ALWAYS ON HAND.
Wonderful cure of the Rev. D. L. Brayton, Missionary in India, who was stung by a Scorpion.

Extract from his letter, published in the Baptist Missionary Magazine:
"For the first time since I have been in India, I have been stung by a scorpion. I went out this morning to my exercises, as usual, at early dawn, and having occasion to use an old box, on taking off the cover I put my hand on a scorpion, which immediately resented the insult by thrusting its sting into the palm of my hand. The instantaneous and severe pain which darted through the system is quite incredible; what an awfully virulent poison their sting must contain! I felt as if my life were in the hands of a malignant power. I felt as if my life were in the hands of a malignant power. I felt as if my life were in the hands of a malignant power."

TRANSFORMATION!
The superlatives of antiquity are only food for laughter at the present day, and yet this is an age of Miracles,
accomplished with the aid of science. For example, grey, sandy or red hair is
CHANGED IN A MOMENT
to the richest conceivable black or brown, by a simple application of
CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, of Astoria, Oregon, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. June 16-1m

NEW GROCERY STORE.

The undersigned would respectfully give notice to the people of Woburn and vicinity, that the store formerly occupied by J. S. Ellis, on

MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,
is still open; and he has on hand and is constantly receiving a good and fresh assortment of Goods, consisting of

Flour, Grain, Meal,
Choice Vermont Butter,
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
JELLIES AND PRESERVES.

Also, a large assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone and Wooden Ware, Downer's Kerosene Oil, &c.

All of which he offers at the lowest prices.

URBANE DERBY.
Woburn, June 16, 1866.

A SUGGESTION.—That toll-gates be erected at the crossings of our streets; especially at the two near the Bank and Dr. Drew's. The revenue would be considerable at a moderate toll; but the chief advantage, and a very great one, would be, that the necessity of stopping to pay would prevent a great deal of damage in the breaking of tires, and otherwise injuring carriages. The stones at the said crossings have "come up" much better than the corn, indeed, we should say, better than anything except flour.

JEHU.
That was not an empty remark of the old woman from the country, who, while on a visit to her city daughter, saw a waterfall for the first time. "What do you call that great bit of stuffed hair, Mary?" "That's a waterfall, ma." "A waterfall! It looks like a landslide."

The murderer of the Deering family, Probst, has paid the penalty of his crimes. He was executed in the jail yard at Philadelphia, on Friday week.

A SABBATH MORNING.
BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

Wait, "if the blessing tarry," it will come! If God has promised it, "it will never fail." Though the birds have fled, and the fields are bare, and the trees stand stern and grim, and grey and bare, and the whole panorama of the war is here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant, and readable book that the war has called forth. Old agents, teachers, ladies, disabled soldiers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find in this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms.

NEW ENGLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
14 Phoenix Building, Boston, Mass.

"There is No Such Word as Fail."

TARRANT'S
Compound Extract of

Cubebs & Copaiba,
Is a SURE, CERTAIN, and SPEEDY CURE for all diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and URINARY ORGANS either in the Male or Female, whether arising from a Prolapsus of the Prostate, or from Three or Four Drops, and always in less time than any other preparation. In the use of

TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA, there is no smarting, no burning, no waiting until the storm is passed, but it is a sure, certain, and speedy cure, and causes no unpleasant sensation to the patient, and no exposure to the public. No building, the Most Learned in the Profession that in the above class of diseases, CUBEBS AND COPAIBA are the ONLY two remedies known that can be relied upon with any certainty of Success.

TARRANT'S Compound Extract of Cubebs & Copaiba NEVER FAILS!
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278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.
Sold by Druggists all over the World.

SMALL BEER
FOR ONLY
A CENT A QUART.
BUY MCKELLAR'S
Patent Beer Powder,
AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO GET THE BEST.

Five kinds flavoring—Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Cherry, Raspberry, and Strawberry. No beer made that can compare with McKellar's. Superior to any other. Any one can make it. Farmers, families, variety stores, should use it.

PEPPERSON'S NOVELS, at India St., Boston, Wholesale Agent. Sold by all Dealers.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, OR READY SOAP MAKER. Double the strength of common Potash, and Superior to any soapmaker or soap. Put up in cans of one, two, three, six, and twelve pounds, with directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lard required. Consignments, send this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 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Particular attention paid to making
Boys' Clothing.
He has on hand a large stock of the best and
most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the
season, which will be made up to order at the most
reasonable rates.
FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, and of the best qualities, constantly
on hand.

**MIDDLESEX
WAR-CLOTH ASSOCIATION,**
Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.
THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to
obtain PENNSYLVANIA BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,
PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims against
the Government, without charges, until the claims
are allowed.
Applications for the collection of claims should be
made by letter, or in person, to the Secretary of
the Association, A. B. COFFIN, 33 SCHOOL
STREET, BOSTON.
Advice will be given by the Attorney without
charge.
Hos. JOEL PARKER, President
Hos. G. S. BOUTWELL, Vice Presdts.
Directors—J. H. W. GAGE, S. Houghton, D. W.
Gage, Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute,
Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins,
Amos Stone, H. Houghton, Horace Conn, J. H.
Walt, Charles Kimball, John K. Goring.
A. B. COFFIN, Attorney (4 Niles Block), 33
School Street, Boston.

L. H. ALLEN,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,
FURNISHES at his Warehouse, four doors
north of depot, Caskets of all sizes and
qualities. Black Walnut, Mahogany, White Wood,
and Fine Coffins, of every size and price. Plates of
various styles, and Flats and Fancy Handles.
Tilbert, Cashmere, Col. and other material and
Cambric Shrouds. Metallic Caskets furnished at
the shortest notice. Every thing furnished at the
lowest living prices.
The subscriber now offers to the public his new
and elegant HEARSE, which has been man-
ufactured expressly for his order, and which he will
furnish with one or a pair of horses, at the usual
price.
He likewise offers the new invention for pre-
serving the bodies of deceased persons by cold air
alone, without the direct application of ice, which is
so repugnant to the feelings. When preserved
by the cold air process, a glass reveals at any mo-
ment the features of the departed, and the corpse
will keep much longer than in the ordinary way.
The subscriber would take this opportunity to
return his thanks for the many orders which he has
hitherto received, and hopes with his new im-
provements to continue to give his customers the
highest satisfaction.
All orders answered with promptness, and Cor-
fins delivered within ten miles free of expense.
L. H. ALLEN.

BOSTON AND LOWELL
And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook,
Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell
Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
April 30, 1885, trains will leave BOS-
TON for—
Upper Railroad, 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.
Concord and Manchester, 7 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 2:30,
5:30 p.m.
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack
7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.
Nashua, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.
Tyngboro', No. Chelmsford, 7:00 a.m., 12:00, 5:30,
5:30 p.m.
Groton Junction, 10:00 a.m., 2:30 p.m.
Lowell, 7 a.m., 12:00, 5:30, 5:30, 6 p.m.
North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7:00, 10,
a.m., 2:30, 5:30 p.m.
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
Woburn W. S., 7:00, 10:00, 12:00, 5:30, 6:00 p.m.
E. Woburn, 7:00, 10:00, 12:00, 5:30, 6:00 p.m.
Winchester, 6:45, 7:00, 8:10, 11:30 a.m., 12:15,
2:30, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.
West Medford, 6:45, 7:10, 8:10, 11:30 a.m., 12:15, 2:30,
3:00, 5:10, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.
College Hill, 6:45, 10:00, 11:30 a.m., 3:10, 5:00,
6:20, 7:30, 9:30 p.m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 p.m.
The Monday Train is discontinued.
The 10:00 a.m. train from Boston stops at
Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill
Stations, to take passengers for Stations above
Woburn W. Place.

TRAINS FOR STATION LEAVE.
Wilton at 6:15, 11:00 a.m., 3:30 p.m.
Milford at 6:30, 11:00 a.m., 3:30 p.m.
Danforth's Corner, 6:30, 11:15 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
South Merrimack, 6:30, 11:21 a.m., 4:15 p.m.
Nashua at 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 a.m., 12:00, 5:30 p.m.
Tyngboro', 7:15, 9:10, 11:55 a.m., 5:10 p.m.
North Chelmsford, 7:20, 9:20 a.m., 12:00, 5:10 p.m.
Groton Junction, 8:00 a.m., 12:45, 5:00, 9:30 p.m.
Lowell, 7:30, 9:30 a.m., 12:15, 2:15, 5:30, 9:30 p.m.
North Billerica, 7:00, 9:20 a.m., 2:20, 5:41 p.m.
Billerica, 7:10, 9:40 a.m., 3:20, 5:47 p.m.
Wilmington at 7:30, 9:55 a.m., 3:20, 5:55 p.m.
South Wilmington, 7:31 a.m., 3:24 p.m.
North Woburn, 7:34 a.m., 3:45 p.m.
Woburn W. Place, 7:39 a.m., 3:53, 6:04 p.m.
East Woburn at 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 10:50, 11:00, 5:54,
6:00, 6:30 p.m.
Winchester at 6:45, 7:05, 7:40, 9:00, 10:34 a.m., 1:30,
3:00, 5:05, 6:25, 8:30 p.m.
West Medford at 6:15, 7:15, 7:50, 9:15, 10:30 a.m.,
1:30, 3:47, 5:15, 5:50, 7:25, 8:50 p.m.
College Hill, 6:19, 7:19, 8:00 a.m., 1:33, 3:10, 5:10,
6:55, 8:35 p.m.
*On arrival of trains from Nashua.
*Northern Depot.
The 7:00 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., Trains from
Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre,
and Milk Row Stations, to leave passengers for
Stations above Woburn W. Place.

Woburn Branch.
Trains for Woburn Centre, leave Boston at 6:45, 7,
11:30 a.m., 12:15, 3, 5:10, 9, 3:30, 5:30 p.m.
Trains leave Woburn Centre for Boston at 6:00,
7:00, 7:40, 9 a.m., 12:00, 5:00, 6:00, 6:15 p.m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10 p.m.
7:40 A. M. from Stouman Branch, and 7:40 A.
M. from Woburn and only at Winchester,
W. Medford, and E. Cambridge.
Stouman Branch.
The trains on this line will leave Boston (from
Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stouman at 8:00,
A. M., 12:15, 3, 5:10, 9:30 P. M.
Leave Stouman for Boston at 5:55 and 7:35,
8:50, 10:15, A. M., 1:00, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.
A train will leave Boston for Stouman, on
Wednesdays and on Saturdays at 10 p.m.
P. M.
A train will leave Stouman for Boston on
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8:30 p.m.
J. B. WINSLOW, Superintendent.
R. L. and N. L. R. R.

CAUTION
TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH
Dr. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Essex
Court St., Boston, is consulted daily for all
diseases incident to the female system. Pro-
lapsed Uteri or Fibroid Abscess, Suppression, and
other menstrual derangements, are all treated on
new, non-painful principles, and speedy relief
guaranteed in a very few days. No invariably cer-
tain in this new mode of treatment, that most ob-
stinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted
person soon rejoices in perfect health.
Dr. Dow has no doubt that he has greater experience in
the cure of the diseases of women than any other
physician in Boston.
Boarding accommodations for patients who may
wish to stay in Boston a few days under his treat-
ment.
Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole
attention to an office practice for the cure of Pri-
vate diseases and Female Complaints, acknowl-
edges superior to all other methods, and has
N. B. All letters must contain one dollar, or
they will not be answered.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Boston, July 25, '85.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
THE celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his
entire time to the treatment of all diseases inci-
dent to the female system. An experience of twenty-
three years enables him to guarantee speedy and
permanent relief in the most cases of Suppression
and all other Menstrual Derangements, from what-
ever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1.
Office, No. 7 Endicott street, Boston.
N. B.—Boarding facilities for those who wish to re-
main under treatment.
Boston, June 24, 1885.

S. F. THOMPSON,
Surveyor, Conveyancer & Auctioneer,
OFFICE—KELLY'S BUILDING,
Opposite the HOTEL Woburn.
SURVEYING, Levelling, Measurement of Work,
Wood, Timber, etc. Deeds, oil gages, &c.,
written, and Titles traced. Agents for the sale, leas-
ing and care of Real Estate. Sales of Real and Per-
sonal Estate at Auction. Also appraisal, division
and settlement of Estates.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.

IN BOSTON.
A New Store!
OPPOSITE THE
BOSTON MUSEUM,
FOR THE SALE OF
LADIES' GOODS,
Nos. 45, 47 & 49 Tremont Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM.

S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.
New Store, . . . Opposite the Museum.
3000 yd FLANNELS, 25 to 75 cts a yard, \$2.25 a piece.
1000 yd Russia Crashes, 15, 17, 20 and 25 cts a yard.
2000 yd American Crash Linens, 15 to 25 cts a yd.
200 yd Linen Table Damasks, selling cheap!
2000 yd bleached and brown COTTONS, very cheap.
S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.'S
New Store, . . . Opposite the Museum.
3000 yd FLANNELS, 25 to 75 cts a yard.
1000 yd bleached and brown Table Covers, cheap!
1000 yd colored Cambrics and Linings, cheap!
500 yd BOSTON LINENS, 35 cts to \$1 a yard!
50 yd French Linen Cambrics and Sheer Lawns.
S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.'S
New Store, . . . Opposite the Museum.
1000 yd Brilliant, 15 to 25 cts a yard!
1000 yd Plain and Striped Cambrics, 17 to 25 cts a yd.
1000 yd Dotted and Figured Mullins, selling cheap!
1000 yd Black and White Mullins, a cheap lot.
1000 yd Cambric Mullins, from Auction.

S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.'S
New Store, . . . Opposite the Museum.
Ladies, we do assure you that we have the largest
and best assortment of STRAW GOODS to be seen
anywhere in Boston, and by all odds the cheapest!
45,000 Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, 50 and 65 cts
at our usual very low prices.
45,000 Ladies' Straw and Hair Bonnets, 50 and 75
cents to \$1.00.
2,000 Infants' Straw Hats and Turbans, 35, 50, 87 ct.
7,000 Boys' Straw Hats, 25, 50, 75 and 95 cts.
Bouquet Frames, every new style, cheap.
S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.'S
New Store, . . . Opposite the Museum.
We have just the HANDSOMEST ASSORT-
MENT that can be seen anywhere in this city! all
at our usual very low prices.
Dress Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., an entire
new lot, purchased for our new store!
S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.'S
New Store, . . . Opposite the Museum.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
Ladies, we would ask your attention to our Em-
broidery and Lace Stock, as it is now entirely new,
and well stocked with designs of the latest impor-
tations, all of which we shall sell at our usual very
low prices!

S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.'S
New Store, . . . Opposite the Museum.
15,000 SUN UMBRELLAS, all silk, \$1.15 to
\$2.75.
LUXURIOUS SHAWLS and PARASOLS are selling at
extremely low prices, and we do say that we have
the best assortment you ever saw in any store—
Please examine.
HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.
BRADLEY'S Duplex Elastic Hoop Skirts for
Ladies and Children, in every size and quality made,
at the lowest prices!
Also, our own make! also, Plimpton's, both of
which are known to every lady, and very cheap;
every size wanted can be seen at our store!

S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.'S
New Store, . . . Opposite the Museum.
We have a full line in French, German and Amer-
ican, all from the best manufacturers. Prices \$3.50,
\$2.25, \$1.50, \$1.25, down to 95 cents. Ladies, who
desire to buy your Hoops and Corsets at the lowest
prices, examine.
HOOPS AND GLOVES in variety, for Ladies.
BEST and BEST in variety, for gentlemen.
HOOPS and GLOVES in variety, for Children.
KID GLOVES, 1500 dozen, in colors and black, in
every size, selling cheap.
**Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Under-
Vests and Drawers, a good assortment at
reasonable prices.**
S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.'S
New Store, . . . Opposite the Museum.
Head Nets, 25, 35, 40, 50 to 75 cents.
Head Nets, 25, 40, 50 to 75 cents—very cheap.
Collars, very handsome, 65 cents.
Rich Fans, 50 to 75 cents.
Cheap Fans, 5, 8, 10 to 25 cents.
Linen Brushes, 25 to 25 cents.
Hair Brushes, 15 to 40 cents, good ones.
Head French Brushes, 5, 10 to 17 cents.
Tooth Brushes, 5, 10 to 17 cents.
Pins, first rate ones 5 cents, full papers.
Needles, the very best only 4 cents a paper.
English Pins, only 10 to 15 cents, cheap.

**SPRIG COTTONS, in all the best makes, selling by
the single spool just as cheap as you can buy a hun-
dred dozen.**
1000 Dozen Real Steel Scissors, 15 to 20 cents a
pair, warranted good.
Knitting Cottons, all numbers.
Bamnet Silks and Crapes, all colors.
Black Crap, every variety.
Ladies can find every variety of FRENCH and
American Patterns, Extracts, French Toilet Soap,
Pomades, Hair Oils, &c., &c., all of the very best
quality, at very low prices.
Every variety of Thread Store articles can be
found at our store, of the best qualities.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
We have made up a department comprising Under-
Vests and Drawers, Socks, Kid Gloves, Driving,
and in fact every kind of Gloves worn by gentlemen.
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Paper Collars, suspend-
ers, Neck Ties, Cravats, Scarfs, &c., all of the best
quality, in plain and fancy styles; the best assort-
ment to be seen in Boston, and at reasonable prices.
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, every quality and style.

**NEW STORE OF
S. S. HOUGHTON & CO.,**
45, 47 & 49 TREMONT ST.,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM.
may20-4t

Anæsthesia.
Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas.
COME AND GET YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED
without pain, by the above anæsthetic, which is
thousands can testify who have tried it, a blessing to
the age in which we live. Positively no pain at all,
and can be administered, and Teeth extracted, and
the patient go about his business in ten minutes!
All other operations, such as filling and the
Pathological treatment of the teeth, together with
Artificial teeth of all kinds, done in the best manner
and as soon as it can be done properly.
Call and see specimens at my office.

E. H. DANIELS,
19 Tremont Row, Boston.
June2-3m

DECALCOMANIE.
Mrs. L. R. SPRINGER begs to inform the ladies of
Woburn and vicinity that she has removed to more
convenient premises, No. 54 Washington street,
(next door to Boston Theatre), and would solicit a
continuance of their former liberal patronage.
Just received a choice assortment of French Opal
Vases, Toilet Sets, Caskets, &c. Always on hand a
large stock of Hollywood articles, and the latest im-
portations of Pictures. Also Decalcomanies and
Illustrations in the art given free of charge. For
sale by SPARROW HORTON, Woburn.
Branch Room, 23 Winter St., Boston. may20m

SEWING MACHINE.
FOR sale very low, the owner having no use for it.
Entirely new, and in perfect order. Apply to
may19-4t E. M. HART.

Flour, Oats, Cr. Corn,
Corn, Meal, Shorts,
Meal, Middlings,
Feed, Oat Meal, R. Meal,
Gr. Flour.

Sugars, Molasses,
Teas, Coffee,
Spices, Extracts,
Foreign Fruits,
Saleratus, Raisins,
Cream Tartar,
Pearl Barley,
Currents, Starch,
Rice, Salt,
Beans, Potatoes,
Fish, Pork,
Lard, Ham,
Butter, Cheese,
Pure Cider Vinegar
Kerosene Oil,
Lard Oil.

China, Glass,
Earthen, Stone
and Wooden Ware,
&c., &c., &c.,

Stearns,
Hart
& Co.
mar3t

Flour, MEAL
AND GRAIN.
HOMINY, SAMP,
GRAHAM FLOUR, RYE MEAL,
HECKER'S FARINA,
CORN STARCH, &c., &c.

The subscribers would inform the inhabitants of
Woburn and vicinity that they have leased the store
1st door South of Central House,
where they will keep constantly on hand a good
stock of
Flour, Grain, &c.,
which will be sold as low as the market will afford.
By giving our whole attention to this branch of
business, we hope to secure a liberal share of patron-
age.
Taylor Brothers.
Woburn, March 3, 1885.

4000 ROLLS
PAPER
HANGINGS,
50 Different Patterns.
—ALSO—
A complete assortment of
CROCKERY WARE,
Hyacinth Figure,
Just received by
A. E. THOMPSON.
Woburn, Mch. 10, 1885.

PARKS HOUSE,
NORFOLK AVENUE,
No. 187 Washington Street,
(Near heart of Milk Street.) BOSTON.
T. B. & J. H. RAND, Proprietors.
may20-6t

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY
INFORM THE CITIZENS OF WOBURN
AND VICINITY THAT HE HAS
OPENED A

GROCERY STORE!
AT
ELLIS' OLD STAND,
MAIN STREET, NEAR SALEM,
WHERE HE WILL SELL THE
Best Groceries!
AND THE USUAL VARIETY
OF GOODS KEPT AT A
COUNTRY VARIETY STORE

AT
REASONABLE PRICES,
AND SOLICITS A SHARE OF THE
PUBLIC PATRONAGE.
TERMS CASH.
URBANE DERBY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXPECTING in a little time to remove to Wash-
ington street, we offer our entire stock, of every
kind of elegant
DRAWING ROOM,
LIBRARY,
DINING ROOM
AND CHAMBER
Furniture!
Comprising a good and well selected stock as can
be found in Boston, which we will sell at a LARGE
DISCOUNT FROM REGULAR PRICES.
Purchasers will find it for their interest to visit
our Warerooms, in the spacious hall over the Pas-
senger Depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad,
Haymarket Square.

Particular attention given in packing goods
to go out of the city, and WITHOUT CHARGE TO
THE PURCHASER.
BUCKLEY & BANCROFT,
Over the Passenger Depot, Haymarket Square.
aprt-y

FOR SALE.
BOOKS! BOOKS!
STATIONERY,
INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS,
Newspapers, Periodicals,
Almanacs, Diaries,
Sheet Music, Portfolios,
Engravings, Photographs,

Picture Frames,
Photograph and Tintype
ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPES WITH FINE
VIEWS!
WALNUT BRACKETS,
Fancy Goods and Children's Toys,
in great variety.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Paper Hangings & Curtains.
Of the latest styles, &c., &c.,
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

The people of Woburn and vicinity are respectfully
invited to call and examine before purchasing
elsewhere.
SPARROW HORTON.
Woburn Bookstore.
Woburn, Feb. 17, 1886.—4t

CROCKERY,
Glass, China, Parian and Britannia
Wares, in New Styles, and large Vari-
ety.

PLATED WARE,
Castors, Cake Baskets,
Ice Pitchers, Forks,
Spoons, Tea Pans, Sugar
Creams, Soup Bowls, Col-
fey Pots, Cold Bells,
Mugs, Goblets, Pie
Knives, Soup Ladles,
Mustard and Salt Spoons,
Butter Knives, Butter
Dishes, Napkin Rings,
&c., &c.

A large assortment,
at the lowest prices for
Cash.
Also, a good assort-
ment of Paper Hangings
at reasonable prices.

E. B. MASON,
33 Hanover, near Court street,
jan27-1y BOSTON.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.
Every young lady and gentleman in the United
States can hear something very much to their advantage
by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the
undersigned. Those having fears of being hum-
bugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All
others will please address their cheerful servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
dec30-1y
\$900 MONTHLY—AGENTS wanted for
the entirely new article, just out
Address O. T. CARLEY, City Building, Biddeford,
Maine. dec30-1y

GEORGE R. HICHBORN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 1 Scollay's Building,
ENTRANCE ON TREMONT ROW,
BOSTON.

PAPER CUTTER FOR SALE.
A Lino, a Dry Press, with a powerful screw attached,
suitable for a printer or for any heavy work.
The former will be sold for about what the knife is
worth, the latter for the value of the screw and iron
bar, as the owner has no use for them, having new
ones. Apply at the Middlesex Journal Office.
may12-4t

RAIL ROAD STORE.
CORN, MEAL,
OATS, FEED,
SCRAPS, BARLEY,

FLOUR.
CR. CORN, A RYE
HOMINY, T MEAL,
OAT MEAL, WHEAT
GROATS, SAMP,

ELLIS' Rail Road Store.
Choice brands of FLOUR constantly
on hand. Also, the best assortment of
Family Groceries!
in this vicinity.
GRASS SEED FOR SALE.
April, 1885.
PROF. FRANKS & SONS,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.

Office 254 Washington st., Boston.
(up stairs).
Cautions.—I never had in my employment, or ever
will have, any connection with any peddler of Spec-
tacles, or traveling Eye doctors. "A word to the
wise is sufficient."
NEWLY PATENTED SPECTACLES.—Patent issued
April 23, 1883; one pair suits the eye perfectly from
15 to 25 years. These spectacles are scientifically
adjusted to vision, by Professor Franks, sole patent-
ee, Physician, Oculist and Optician of the New York
Eye Hospital and the Eye Infirmary (from an ex-
amination of the eye alone, at his office, 254 Wash-
ington st., Boston).
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, and all chronic,
and obscure disorders, to which the human system
is liable, specially and radically cured, on the most
approved and scientific principles of treatment, by
Prof. EDW. S. FRANKS, who has had more than
30 years experience on the medical treatment of
these diseases, in his private practice and in the
Hospitals of Europe and America.
REFERENCES.—Hon. Jas. V. Smith, Governor of
Rhode Island; Hon. J. A. Gilmore, Governor of
New Hampshire; Hon. H. Seymour, ex-Governor of
Connecticut; Hon. Millard Fillmore, ex-President of
the U. S.; The Physicians of the New York Eye
Infirmary and Eye Hospital; the Physicians of Yale
and Buffalo Medical Colleges. jan20-1y

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.
Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHIL-
BLAINS, and all eruptions of the SKIN.
For sale by all Druggists. For a full description
of the cure, send 6 cents to WHEATON & POTTER, Sole
Agents, 107 Washington street, Boston. It will be
sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the
United States. oct28-1y

RHUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA.
BEFORE. AFTER.
After 20 Years
suffering with this terrible
disease, I have found a per-
fect cure, and that every
body may have this benefit
of my experience, I
have had a lot of the
medicinal preparation, which
will furnish to and guar-
antee a cure, without the
least injury to the con-
stitution. Several
hundred who have tak-
en this medicine pro-
nounce it the most won-
derful cure ever known.
Liberal discount to agents, who are wanted
all over the country.
WALTER BRYANT, 15 School St., Boston.
P. S.—Several Physicians now recommend it.
jan20-6m

SMOKERS.
A New Tobacco Pipe.
Just invented and Patented by Prof. E. S.
FRANKS, the celebrated Oculist, Optician, Spec-
tacle Maker, and Lecturer on the Human Eye,
284 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
(Up one flight of stairs).
This is a chemical pipe, governed by a natural law.
It collects all the oil and poisonous gases, into a neat
condensing chamber, and absolutely prevents them
from entering the mouth, lungs or stomach. The
stem never gets foul; all the Tobacco is consumed;
there is none to be thrown away or wasted; no wet
Tobacco left in the pipe, and the flavor is just as
mild when smoking the last bit of Tobacco, as at the
commencement. If the smoker chooses, he can
wash his smoke by passing it through water in the
condensing chamber of the pipe. There is not any
loss of strength or vitality from this pipe. It is
consumptive and asthmatic people, it is a gold-
smit as an inhaler. Price One Dollar and fifty
cents. Agents wanted every where.—State and County
Rights for Sale.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
jan27-1y

Encourage trade in its legitimate
Channels.
SCHENK'S SYRUP.
SCHENK'S SEA WEEED TONIC,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
SCILLIAN HAIR RENEWER,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD Cherry.
For sale at the lowest market prices, by
W. C. BRIGHAM, Apothecary,
in a Stationery.

REMOVAL.
C. S. ADKINS,
DEALER IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
PERIODICALS,
Confectionery, &c. &c.,
WOULD respectfully call the attention
of the citizens of Woburn and vicinity to a
good assortment of
Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink,
Sund, Mucilage, Sealing Wax, and
all articles usually found
in a Stationery
Store.
Daily Papers and Periodicals of the day.
Sheet Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Violin and Guitar Strings.
**CONFECTIONERY of all kinds, and of
the best quality.**
Also, HONEY'S HAIR BALM, one of the best
preparations for the Hair, offered to the public.
Next door to the Post Office,
Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

ENCOURAGE TRADE IN ITS LEGITIMATE
CHANNELS.
SCHENK'S SYRUP.
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Also, HONEY'S HAIR BALM, one of the best
preparations for the Hair, offered to the public.
Next door to the Post Office,
Main Street, Woburn, Mass.

NEW Meat and Vegetable MARKET.

EDW. O. SOLES
Would announce to the inhabitants of Woburn that
he has opened a new
Meat and Vegetable Market
On MAIN STREET,
WOBURN CENTER.
First door south of Woburn Bookstore,
which has been fitted up in the best possible man-
ner, where he will keep constantly on hand a large
and varied assortment of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
VEGETABLES and FRUITS,
IN THEIR SEASONS, AND
POULTRY,
DRIED & SMOKED MEATS
AND
HOME-MADE SAUSAGES,
of the very best quality.
GAME FURNISHED TO ORDER.
His new store is the best and largest in town, and
he hopes by always supplying the best in his line, to
secure a liberal share of patronage.
Goods delivered free of charge. E. O. SOLES.
Woburn, Jan. 6, 1885.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
WOBURN CENTER, MASS.
L. B. NORRIS, - PROPRIETOR.
THE undersigned, having completed the altera-
tions and repairs on this commodious and cen-
trally located Hotel, is now prepared to receive
transient and permanent boarders. Gentlemen,
with their families, can be accommodated with ex-
cellent rooms, newly furnished.
No expense will be spared in endeavor to make
the Central House equal to any hotel

The Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV : : No. 39.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS

Edward K. Willoughby,
HOUSE CARPENTER.
Walnut, near Main street.
Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.
Woburn, May 12, 1866. 2m*

WILLIAM WINN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
RUTLAND, MASS.
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.
Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

F. L. GERALD,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.
A few rods south of Central Square.
Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals. Cures all curable Splenis, Spavin, Ring Bone, &c. Also Cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease.
Woburn, April 7, 1866.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINES.
Circulars can be obtained of
Mrs. L. M. Dalton, Agent,
No. 3 CANAL ST., WOBURN,
May 12-14

NOTICE! NOTICE!
I HEREBY respectfully inform my friends and acquaintances, who have heretofore patronized me so much at my old place, during my short presence there, that I have opened a large and beautiful Wine and Lager Beer Saloon at 102 Sudbury street, Boston, where they will find far superior accommodations, with an excellent assortment of wine and cold meats. Open from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.
CHARLES TURKIE,
No. 102 Sudbury St., Boston.
mch31-3m

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!
Why will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILY, LIES in case of death, by getting your

LIVES INSURED
in the
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,
one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.) Insurance payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend of 50 PER CENT. Total assets, Jan. 1, 1866, \$9,049,539.60.
SEABORN HORTON, Agt. for Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn Bookstore.
feb24-1y

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES, at LESS than Boston prices.
SPARROW HORTON, Woburn Bookstore.
feb24-1y

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.
Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,
WOBURN CENTRE,
MASS.
mch31-3m*

JAMES MCCOY,
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now manufacturing, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calf.
Repairing, of all kinds, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.
Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.
feb24-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. CLOUGH,
Having completed his engagements of being in Boston a part of the time, is now located permanently at his house in Woburn, where he will be happy to see all who need his services.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS, or SUIPER, or ETHYL, will be used when required, for overcoming pain in extracting teeth.
Dr. C. has a long and successful experience in his profession will make it an object for people in the adjoining towns needing Dental operations, to give him a call. He intends to make his prices conform to country incomes.
Woburn, April 14, 1866. 3m*

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON
may12

Slate Roofing. Tin Roofing.
D. TILLSON & SON,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFERS,
55 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

WOULD inform the citizens of Woburn and towns in the vicinity, that they still continue in the roofing business, and that all work given to them will be done in the best and most workmanlike manner. Orders left with D. Tillson, Main Street, Woburn, will receive prompt attention.
may12-3m

CORSETS,
AND SKIRTS.
We are constantly receiving Corsets of the most elegant form, and the best quality that can be produced by the best manufacturers in France and Germany. Our Corsets and Skirts are not excelled by any in style, workmanship or the

quality of material used in manufacturing. Particular attention paid to fitting by ladies of good taste and long experience in the business. We have also constantly on hand a fine assortment of
Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings and Thread Store Goods,
JAMES YOUNG,
No. 12 HANOVER ST., Boston, Mass.
may26-3m

ATKINSON'S FRENCH PLASTER
Affords instant relief, and effects a positive cure of all
Affections of the Feet.
Price 50 cts; by mail 60 cts.
W. D. ATKINSON, Jr.,
Apocary,
Tremont, corner of Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
Sold by all druggists. may26-3m

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,
WOBURN, MASS.
OFFICE, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs—Twenty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. sept 9-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all the colds and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
dec30-1y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
dec30-1y No. 15 Chambers St., New York.

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, jan27-1y Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Kidney Disease.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Urinary Diseases.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Rheumatism.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Gravel.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
Cures Stricture.
The BEST FINEST EXTRACT BUCKU now before the public, is SMOLANDER'S. For all diseases, it is used for WEAKNESS AND PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and disorders arising from EXCESS OF SEX. It is perfectly INVALUABLE. For sale by all Apothecaries everywhere. TAKE NO OTHER.
BURLING & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists 86 Burleigh street, Boston, General Agents. jan6-1y

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN.
1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL.
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)
Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M.
Woburn, Dec. 16, 1865-1y

A. H. COWDREY, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of STONEHAM and vicinity.
OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,
Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July 29

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,
Woburn, Mass.
Jan. 8, 1866. 6m

W. M. WESTON,
WATCH MAKER,
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.
aug10-1y

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
Bank Block, Woburn

A. B. COFFIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Entrance from Court Square and 33 School St.
TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

"Do Not Delay,"
BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
SPARROW HORTON,
INSURANCE AGENT,
feb24-1y at Woburn Bookstore.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE
For Sale.
The large and superior two story dwelling house, together with land under and adjoining the same, belonging to the heirs of the late John H. Nelson, is offered for sale on favorable terms. Said estate is situated on Academy Hill, in Woburn, adjoining the property of Charles Chase, Esq., and is one of the most desirable locations in town. The lot, which is large, is well stocked with fruit trees. Apply on the premises, or to
JOHN CUMMINGS, Jr.,
Woburn, March 17, 1866.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
A Cottage House, containing 3 rooms, all finished, with good stable attached, situated on Winchester Park, about three minutes walk from the Richardson's Row Station. The house stands upon a lot of about 11 acres in extent, well stocked with fruit trees in bearing condition. For any person wishing to purchase, at a moderate price, the above offers unusual inducements. Apply to W. R. WYMAN, Lyceum Building, Woburn Center, or Mrs. O. F. KENDALL, on the premises. apr28-1y

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AGENTS WANTED FOR
The Camp, the Battle Field, and the Hospital; or,
LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
Patriotic, Romantic, Tragic, Heroic, Poetical, & Humorous.
Splendidly Illustrated with over 100 fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.
This work, for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave-hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic; the Roll of Fame, the Story, Camp, the Siege, the Retreat, the Escape; Famous Words and Deeds of Men; and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant, and readable book that the war has called forth. Old agents, teachers, ladies, disabled soldiers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment will find in this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and full particulars. In the use of
NEW ENGLAND PUBLISHING CO.,
14 Phoenix Building, Boston, Mass.

"There is No Such Word as Fail."
TARRANT'S
Compound Extract of
Cubebs & Copaiba,
Is a SURE, CERTAIN, and SPEEDY CURE for all diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and URINARY ORGANS either in the Male or Female, frequently performing a Perfect Cure in the shortest time of Three or Four Days, and always in less time than any other preparation. In the use of
TARRANT'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CUBEBS AND COPAIBA, there is no need of confinement or change of diet. In its approved form of a paste, it is entirely tasteless, and causes no uneasiness to the patient, and no exposure. It is now acknowledged by the Most Learned in the Profession that in the above Compound, the most powerful and reliable of ONLY TWO Remedies known that can be relied upon with any certainty of Success.
Tarrant's Compound Extract of Cubebs & Copaiba NEVER FAILS!
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
TARRANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.
Sold by Druggists all over the World.

SMALL BEER
FOR ONLY
A CENT A QUART.
BUY MCKELLAR'S
Patent Beer Powder,
AND MAKE IT!
Five kinds flavoring—Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Cherry, Hop, and Vanilla. No harm can be done by its use. It is a perfect substitute for any other beer. Compare with it. Rich, Sparkling, Delicious! Any one can make it. Farmers, families, variety stores, should use it.
PERSONS WHOSE, 47 India St., Boston, Wholesale Agent. Sold by all Dealers.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH B. T. BARKER'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH OR READY SOAP MAKER. Double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any superior or by the market. Put up in cans of one, two, three, six and twelve pounds, with directions in English and German. For sale by all Druggists, Soap, one pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No time is required. Consumers will find this the market. For B. T. BARKER, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., New York.

SWEET OPOPOXAN,
A native flower from Mexico.
E. T. SMITH & CO'S NEW PERFUME.
This is a rare and most exquisite Perfume, far surpassing in its rich and delicious odor, anything that has yet been offered to the public. Imported from the French, by its manufacturer, by the sole and exclusive right of the undersigned, it is a delightful Extract for the Handkerchief, and is confidently recommended as the NE PLUS ULTRA of ESSENCE OF STANGE. No perfume could produce a richer color, or choicer perfume.
E. T. SMITH & CO., Perfumers, New York

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.
Will RESTORE Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHEN and PROMOTE the growth of the weakest hair; by its falling out, it leaves the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a HAIR-DRESSING; and is recommended and used by our best physicians. I assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, if it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all Druggists, and at my office, No. 112 Broadway, N. Y. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. At wholesale in Boston by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Weeks & Potter, N. S. Burr & Foster & Wiley, Phila. Pa.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.
AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, Diseases and Abuses which permanently Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, enclosed in letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!—Wanted one for Woburn and vicinity. A man who has lost an arm or leg, to engage in the light and profitable business of selling D. WADSWORTH'S WATERBURY BROS. HEALING PLASTER. It is a rapid and profitable trade. Sample and all information sent for 25 cents. Address A. F. BELCHER, Philadelphia, Pa.

SMOKE BURNING—THE SOLATYP. Patented 1866. This invention is applicable to all kinds of stoves, furnaces, and engines, consumes the smoke and gases of soft and hard coal, and saves from thirty to fifty per cent. of fuel. For State or County Rights apply to the Patentee, J. C. COCHRANE, Rochester, N. Y.

BILLIARDS.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Billiard Tables, with their Improved Patent Cushions. New and second-hand Tables constantly on hand. Also, all the necessary furniture with the business. KAVANAUGH & DECKER, 236 Canal Street New York.

KEROSENE AND Gas Stoves.
All the Cooking for a family can be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with less trouble, and less expense, than by any other fuel.
Liberal Discount to the Trade.
KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO., 26 Pearl St., N. Y.
C. F. WYMAN & CO., 82 Water St., Boston.

NURAPATHIC BALSM. OF NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY. This is a safe cure for all HUMORS and SKIN DISEASES, Catarrhs, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, and all diseases of the Throat and Bronchial Tubes. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per Bottle, for sale by Druggists generally. J. E. HAYNES & CO., Proprietors, 72 Duane Street, Boston.

One Price, and every article marked in plain figures, at BENNETT & CO'S Clothing House, 14 and 15 Park Square, Boston. apr21-3m

THE QUEEN'S OWN.

Canada, in the aggregate, an enormous slunk. In anticipation of the invasion of the Provinces the first families of the Colonies prepared to resist the savage hordes by sending delegates of their own to meet them on the frontier. These delegates of Canadian gentry were kept aloof from the vulgar hordes of volunteers. They were organized into a regiment, which was called "the Queen's Own." They voted themselves the special knights of her Majesty; and every man in the regiment, from colonel down to private, expected to be knighted after the cruel war was over, either by the Queen's own hand or by some proxy for her Majesty. The future knights arrayed themselves in the brightest scarlet that ever shone in coat or petticoat, even of the Queen's own. They put on their radiant livery, and the ladies of Toronto wept with pride as they plied their busy needles preparing the brilliant garments which were only appropriate as the Queen's Own. Fair hands scraped lint; fair hands stowed away with care in each haversack, a package of Soudont for the teeth and of Tony Delight's Lustral for the hair of the Queen's Own. Kid gloves, properly scented, were furnished men, to be used in case it should be necessary to touch or handle the unmanly corpses of the Irish ruffians that were destined to be slaughtered by the Queen's Own. Each rifle was adorned with a favor torn from the waterfall or patent palpitating bosom of some admiring lass. Each neck was encircled with an amulet of love, deemed all sufficient by the gentle donors to keep Irish bullets and Irish sabres from contact with the persons of the Queen's Own.

When the lightning flashed the intelligence that the terrible O'Neil had crossed the Niagara and was in possession of Fort Erie, Toronto was excited, but Toronto felt safe. The cry that the Fenians had come was quickly followed by the assuring news that the Queen's Own were finishing their toilettes, and would promptly rid Her Majesty's dominions of the hated race. The Governor-General telegraphed all over Canada that all was safe,—the Queen's Own would depart as soon as they were supplied with butter; and the steamer at Halifax was notified to tell Earl Russell that the Queen's Own would hold the Fenians and the U. States in check until the crack of doom.

The Queen's Own eventually left for the front, in Pullman's newest style of sleeping cars. The Queen's Own were here the Queen's Own. They unpacked their hampers, and breakfasted upon cold beef, tea, hot rolls, butter, and a liberal supply of "half-and-half." They annihilated the "blasted Irish" most magnificently, and then put themselves in marching order. They advanced singing, as became warriors, the Queen's Own. That noble anthem "God save the Queen." They came in sight of some low bushes, and a Minie ball pierced the big drum. Another bullet demoralized the trombone; whereupon the band was ordered to the rear, and the Queen's Own, thrown into line of battle, were ordered to charge.

Hardly had they advanced a dozen steps before they saw a number of bloody Fenians in green shirts, and pantaloons of every variety of style, coming towards them. The Colonel of the Queen's Own called out to this ill-mannered, motley crowd to halt and the Queen's Own charge them; but the kernes, not understanding the English language as spoken in Canada by the Fenians, who were so glibly in the Queen's Own, did not halt, but fired a volley; whereupon the Colonel (who, though his name was Hooker, was not of the fighting family) thought some arrangements had better be made in the rear for the wounded, and went back there for that purpose. The Queen's Own were thus brought face to face with a gang of the "Irish." The contrast was a striking one. The red-coats were in the proportion of three to one, and each had just been buttoned over a hearty breakfast. They were gorgeous in their array and brilliant in their plumage. On the other hand, the Fenians had risen from a night's sleep on the ground, and had tasted no food for twenty-four hours. What was to be done? Were these gentlemen to soil their clothes, and bring themselves to the level of the rabble that opposed them? Would it do to tell in after days, in Toronto, that they had actually engaged in personal fight with men of disreputable character, the scum of civilization? While this important matter was occupying their attention the Fenians kept advancing, and firing as they advanced. One of the Queen's Own had fallen dead, pierced by a Fenian bullet; others were wounded; upon the Queen's Own, by way of a showing how destructive they could have been if so disposed, fired their rifles over the heads of the Fenians and then retreated. The Fenians followed.

The red-coats did their best in making speed, but were not all equal to the lean and hungry Fenians. Col. Hooker led the retreat; and the Queen's Own, leaving their dead and wounded comrades on the field, fled from a comparative handful of the enemy, but did not stop until they had put full fifteen miles between them and the field of battle. One hundred of the Queen's Own were overtaken and captured.

There are those who think the Queen's Own ought to have stood their ground and fought the Fenians; but this is unjust. It is true they numbered three to one of the enemy, but the special duty of the Queen's Own was to hold Canada; and how could they hold Canada if they stood there and got shot? How could they expect to be knighted if they per-

mitted themselves to be killed by the benighted Fenians?
The hundred prisoners and the wounded were subsequently returned to their anxious parents; and Canada, while dropping a tear over the brave fellow who met his death like a soldier, is rejoicing that the Provinces soon to be confederated still retain within their bosom the fleet-footed heroes, who, though slightly blown, are yet every man of them, the Queen's Own.—Chicago Republican.

LAYING THE NEXT ATLANTIC CABLE.—One month hence, or, speaking more exactly, on the 10th proximo, the Great Eastern will be ready to sail from Valentia, to attempt once more the laying of an electric cable across the Atlantic. This event is so near at hand that very soon public interest will be excited in anticipation of the result. At the date mentioned the shore end will be in readiness, on board the steamship William Carey, which, with the Great Eastern, the screw steamer Medway (carrying a portion of the old cable), the screw steamer Albany, and the Terrible, man-of-war, will constitute the cable fleet. When the ends of the new cable are joined at Valentia, the Great Eastern and her consorts will start on their course, taking the precaution to keep about thirty miles distant from the former route, to avoid crossing the old cable. No reason now appears why this programme should not be carried out, as the Great Eastern has been most thoroughly equipped, the remainder of the fleet are fully prepared, and of the 2,800 miles of new cable, nearly all was on shipboard at last accounts. Only 300 miles remained to be completed, and the Telegraph Construction Company was turning that out at the rate of 120 miles a day. English papers speak minutely of the internal fittings of the great ship—of the tons of rivets, spikes, iron plates, timber, &c., used in perfecting the mechanical arrangements, including "paint enough to float a pinnace." The chief solicitude has been to remedy faults which proved fatal in former expeditions, rather to attempt an improvement in the cable itself. The paying out and picking up machinery is the product of the best skill that England could bring into requisition for the great emergency, the recovery of the cable now submerged being an object at all times kept prominently in view. We are not told this in so many words, but the labor bestowed upon the apparatus specially designed for this object shows that the telegraph company have confidence that their missing property will soon be included among their available assets. This expectation, of course, is based upon the supposition that no injury has been done by Old Neptune or by other denizens of the deep. The "double drums" of the hauling-in machinery are entirely new and of enormous strength, calculated for a strain of sixteen tons, and worked by 40-horse power trunk steam engines. Dynameters, carefully adjusted with weights and scales will indicate the exact strain to which the cable is subjected. In addition are the grappling ropes, twenty miles in length, made of the same strands as the cable; also, five miles of buoy ropes, for temporary use. The management of the Great Eastern is intrusted to Capt. Anderson, as before, assisted by Capt. Moriarty at the compasses. Mr. Beckwith again has charge of the ship's engines. The renowned Mr. De Sauty is superseded by Willoughby Smith as electrician. Mr. Canning and Mr. Clifford are responsible for the handling of the cable. Nothing has been neglected, so far as appearances now indicate, that in any way hazards or may contribute to the success of the expedition. Great consequences hang on a single thread. When we contemplate the prospect of a European war, and the intense interest with which the progress of events will be watched in coming months from this side of the ocean, it is impossible for any one to remain indifferent until the feasibility of direct trans-Atlantic telegraphic communication is once more, and perhaps finally determined. It would be great folly to hazard an opinion on the probable success of the effort. If it should fail, it is hardly likely to be again tried from Ireland to Newfoundland, and the expedition is therefore to be regarded with greater interest than any of the former attempts.—[Exchange.

The arrival in Paris of a black millionaire is announced—the Duke de Bouton per (swelled pimple), the wealthiest of the ex-Emperor Souleque's ebony courtiers. His fortune is stated to be seven millions; and a splendidly decorated hotel has been prepared for him in the Avenue de Imperatrice.

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THE COW-BUNTING TRICK.—In a little opening quite free from bush and trees I step down to bathe my hands in the brook, when a small, slate-colored bird flutters out of the bank, not three feet from my head, as I stoop down, and, as if severely lamed or injured, flutters through the grass and into the nearest bush. As I do not follow, but remain near the nest, she chips sharply, which brings the male, and I see it is the Speckled Canada Warbler. I find no authority in the books for this bird to build upon the ground, yet here is the nest, made chiefly of dry grass, set in a slight excavation in the bank, not two feet from the water, and looking a little perilous to anything but ducklings and sandpipers. There are two young birds and one little speckled egg, just piped. But how is this? what mystery is here? One nesting is much larger than the other, monopolizes most of the nest, and lifts its open mouth far above that of its companion, though obviously both are of the same age, not more than a day old. Ah! I see; the old trick of the Cow-Bunting, with a strange human significance. Taking the interloper by the nap of the neck, I deliberately drop it into the water, but not without a pang, as I see its naked form, convulsed with chills, float down stream. Cruel! So is nature cruel. I take one life to save two. In less than two days the pot-bellied intruder would have caused the death of the two rightful occupants of the nest; so I step in and divert things into their proper channel again.

It is a singular freak of nature, this instinct which prompts one bird to lay its eggs in the nests of others, and thus shirk the responsibility of raising its own young. The Cow-Buntings always resort to this cunning trick; and when one reflects upon their numbers it is evident that these little tragedies are quite frequent. In Europe the parallel case is that of the Cuckoo, and occasionally our own Cuckoo imposes upon a Robin or a Thrush in the same manner. The Cow-Bunting seems to have no conscience about the matter, and so far as I have observed, invariably selects the nest of a bird smaller than itself. Its egg is usually the first to hatch; its young over-reaches all the rest when food is brought; it grows with great rapidity, spreads and fills the nest, and the starved and crowded occupants soon perish, when the parent bird removes their dead bodies, giving its whole energy and care to the foster-child.

The Warblers and small fly-catchers are generally the sufferers, though I sometimes see the Slate-colored Snow-bird unconsciously duped in like manner; and the other day, in a tall tree in the woods, I discovered the Black-throated Green-backed Warbler devoting itself to this dusky overgrown foundling. An old farmer to whom I pointed out the fact, was much surprised that such things should happen in his woods without his knowledge. From long observation, it is my opinion that the male Bunting selects the nest into which the egg is to be deposited and exercises a sort of guardianship over it afterward, lingering in the vicinity and uttering his peculiar, liquid, glassy note from the tops of the tall trees.—[John Burroughs, in May Atlantic.

INFLUENCE OF FEMALE SOCIETY.—It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice in a lady's drawing room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, tavern, or the pit of a theatre.

All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is insipid to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; and as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water sanchy and brown bread and butter, I protest that I can sit a whole night talking to a well regulated, kindly woman, about her girl coming out or her boy at college, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral man, depend upon it. Our education makes of us the most emulous selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we

yawn for ourselves, we fight our pipes and say we won't go out; we prefer ourselves and our case; and the greatest good that comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think for somebody besides himself, somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.—[Thackeray.

PEAT VERSUS COAL.—INTERESTING FACTS.—Some facts were developed on the experimental railroad trip from this city to Springfield last Saturday, with peat for fuel on the locomotive, which are worthy of the public notice in view of their bearing on the subject of our undeveloped natural wealth, and important questions of economy.

Without attempting full speed, the trip was made to Springfield in 40 minutes, including a stop of three minutes at Thomaston, which is five minutes' better time than the regular express train makes.

On the round trip 1,400 pounds of peat were used. The box contains between two and three tons, so it will be seen that peat is by no means too bulky for long railroad distances between cities. It is thus proved (and it corroborates the results of the previous trial), that, compared with coal, a trifle over one ton and a quarter of peat is equivalent, on a locomotive, to a ton of coal.

This ton of coal, however, costs the railroad folks, say, seven to eight dollars. Peat, on the contrary, can be furnished in abundance at \$1.50 per ton! The Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company have paid out, during the past year, over \$100,000 for coal—using, perhaps, twelve thousand tons. They now own a peat bed in Berlin, contiguous to the line of the railroad, and containing eighty acres of peat, of great depth, from which they can supply the machine shops and locomotives with peat at a saving of more than seven-tenths of the annual cost of coal.

There was found to be but very little smoke from the peat; what there was, was light, thin, and not offensive. Not one-tenth part of the smoke produced by wood; and what is still more important to the traveling public—no cinders. The whole substance burns to ashes. It was found to burn the freest and to give the greatest rate of speed when the furnace-fuel had burned away to about one-third full.

It generated steam faster than either wood or coal—gaining so rapidly that the furnace had to be thrown open; and the last six miles of the return trip was made without using a particle of fuel.

If the abundant peat beds of this and adjoining States are not surface peat—if they are deep enough to insure an abundant supply of the article—the question, we think, has already been partially settled, that the use of peat for fuel will, ere many years, become sufficiently general to reduce the price of coal. That these peat beds are actually deep, all that has thus far been ascertained goes to prove. That of the railroad folks at Berlin, for instance, has, we are told, been actually probed to the depth of eighty feet. This is a surprising fact; but we are assured it is a fact.—[Hartford Times.

It is stated in the German Reformed Messenger, upon what is considered reliable authority, that thirty thousand Christians have recently been found upon an island north of Celebes. It had been rumored for a time that there were a Christian people, forgotten and forsaken, which, however, yet possessed three Bibles and continued steadfast in the faith. The island on which these Christians were found belongs to the East Indian Archipelago.

Remark upon the approaching European Conference, a London paper forcibly remarks:
It is a melancholy sight to see the fate of a million and a half of fighting men depend upon the affirmative or negative of a few elderly gentlemen who will sit round a table at the approaching conference, representing a hundred millions of the most enlightened and best educated men in Europe, the subjects of their respective sovereigns, and that these hundred millions of people, who will have to bear the brunt of the war, if it comes, have no more voice in arresting it than if they were natives to the empire of China.

A discovery of an important character is said to have been made in France, which will enable us to pass over the silkworm and go direct to the mulberry tree for our supply of silk. In the bark of the tree a fine textile substance exists, and M. Brunet has succeeded in reducing this to the fineness, durability and general appearance of silk. He is buying up bark for the purpose of producing large quantities of this new kind of silk.

Ass't Sec'y. Vice Pres't.
SPARROW HORTON,
 Agent for Woburn and Vicinity.
 Woburn, April 7, 1866.—1y

PERFUMERY.
 LUBIN, JAKES, WRIGHTS,
 PHALON'S, and EDEBURY'S
 Popular Extracts for the handkerchiefs! Thirty
 different odors. For sale by
 W. C. BRIGHAM.

Middlesex Journal.

Devoted to the Local Interests of Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, North & South Reading, Wilmington, Burlington and Lexington.

Vol. XV: : No. 40.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

(TWO DOLLARS A YEAR
SINGLE COPY 4 CENTS)

Edward K. Willoughby,
HOUSE CARPENTER.
Walnut, near Main street.
Jobbing promptly attended to, and on reasonable terms.
Woburn, May 12, 1866. 2m*

WILLIAM WINN,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER.
Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.
Orders left at the Journal office will receive prompt attention.

F. L. GERALD,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
MAIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.
A few rods south of Central Square,
Treats all diseases of Horses, Cattle, and the lower animals. Cures all curable Splinters, Spavin, Ring Bone, &c. Also cures Felons, Rheumatism, Sprains, and Bruises upon the human flesh, if seen in the first stages of the disease.
Woburn, April 1, 1866.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
I HEREBY respectfully inform my friends and acquaintances, who have heretofore patronized me so much at my old place, during my short absence there, that I have opened a large and beautiful Wine and Lager Beer Saloon at 102 Sudbury street, Boston, where they will find for superior accommodations, with an excellent assortment of warm and cold meals. Open from 6 A.M. to 12 P.M.
CHAS. E. TURK.
mch31-3m No. 102 Sudbury St., Boston.

ATTENTION, GENTLEMEN!
WHY will you not make a SURE provision for YOURSELVES in old age, or your FAMILIES in case of death, by getting your LIVES INSURED in the

Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.,
one of the LARGEST, BEST, and most ECONOMICAL in the U. S. (see Ins. Commissioner's Report.) Insurance payable to families free from all claims of creditors. Annual dividend of 50 PER CENT.
Total assets, Jan 1, 1866, \$2,049,329.60.
SPARROW HORTON, Agt. for Woburn & vicinity, at Woburn Bookstore.

Pictures Framed
IN ALL STYLES LESS than Boston prices.
SPARROW HORTON.
feb24-1y Woburn Bookstore.

GEORGE O. DALTON, M. D.
Residence, No. 3 Canal St.,
WOBURN CENTRE,
mch31-3m* MASS.

JAMES MCCOY,
CUSTOM BOOT MAKER.
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to manufacture, in the latest and most fashionable styles, Gentlemen's Boots, of French and American Calf.
Repairing of all kinds, done at short notice, with neatness and dispatch.
Opposite the Common,
WOBURN, MASS.
feb24-1y

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. CLOUGH,
Having completed his engagements of being in Boston a part of the time, is now located permanently at his house in Woburn, where he will be happy to see all who need his services.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS, & SULPHURIC ETHER, will be used when required, for overcoming pain in extracting teeth.
Dr. C.'s experience and success in his profession will make it an object for every one in the adjoining towns needing Dental operations, to give him a call. He intends to make his prices conform to country income.
Woburn, April 14, 1866. 3m*

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON
may12

Slate Roofing. Tin Roofing.
D. TILLSON & SON,
SLATE AND METAL ROOFERS,
55 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

WOULD inform the citizens of Woburn and towns in the vicinity, that they still continue in the roofing business, and that they are given to them will be done in the best and most workmanlike manner. Orders left with D. H. Tillson, Main Street, Woburn, will receive prompt attention.
may12-3m

CORSETS,
AND SKIRTS.
We are constantly receiving Corsets of the most elegant form, and the best quality that can be produced by the best manufacturers in France and Germany. Our Corsets and Skirts are not excelled by any in style, workmanship or the quality of material used in manufacturing.
Particular attention paid to fitting by ladies of good taste and long experience in the business.
We have also constantly on hand a fine assortment of
Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings and Thread Store Goods.
JAMES YOUNG,
No. 12 HANOVER St., Boston, Mass.
may26-3m

ATKINSON'S FRENCH PLASTER
Affords instant relief, and effects a positive cure of all
Affections of the Feet.
Price 50 cts; by mail 60 cts.
W. D. ATKINSON, Jr.,
Apothecary,
Tremont, corner of Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
Sold by all druggists. may26-3m

MISS S. T. TOWNSEND
PROPOSES to open a School for Young Ladies, in Winchester, on Wednesday, Sept. 6th.
Besides her School, she would take a class of Ladies in History and English Literature, once or twice a week.
Early applications are requested, and may be made through Dr. Winsor, Winchester.
She refers also to
Prof. J. B. Lowell, Cambridge.
C. F. Dunbar, Ed. Boston Daily Advertiser.
june-4

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
JOHN L. PARKER, Agent,
WOBURN, MASS.
OFFICE, KELLEY'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80.00 to \$600.00 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. sept 9-1y

S. WATSON DREW, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., WOBURN,
1st DOOR WEST OF TOWN HALL,
(The same house he occupied in 1844.)
Office hours from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 1 to 2 P.M.
Woburn, Dec. 1, 1865.

A. H. COWDREY, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Respectfully tenders his services to the inhabitants of STONEHAM and vicinity.
OFFICE OVER MONTAGUE'S STORE,
Main St., Stoneham, Mass. July29

SAMUEL W. ABBOTT, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
PLEASANT ST., OPPOSITE THE COMMON,
Woburn, Mass.
Jan. 8, 1866. 6m

W. M. WESTON,
WATCH MAKER,
No. 11 Brattle Square, Boston,
NO. 1 FRANKLIN STREET, WOBURN, MASS.,
WHERE ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED.
aug19-1y

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.,
IN WOBURN,
AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS.
Woburn, Jan. 27, 1866.

CHARLES A. SMITH,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
Bank Block, Woburn

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Beautiful sets of Gum Teeth, \$10.
AT 25 WINTER STREET,
ROOM No. 10, BOSTON.

"Do Not Delay,"
BUT get your Property Insured before it is TOO LATE, in a Good Stock or Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
SPARROW HORTON, INSURANCE AGENT,
feb24-1y at Woburn Bookstore.

THE
New England Spring Bed Co.
OFFER TO THE PUBLIC
MANUEL'S
PATENT IMPROVED
ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM,
Which for Durability, Compactness, Simplicity and Adjustment, has not been equaled.

It can be fitted to any style of Bedstead, and makes an easy, soft bed, with but one mattress. It is fitted to Bedsteads without injuring them in the least. It affords no harbor for bugs. It differs from all others in its design and principle, and possesses many very desirable features of great merit not possessed by them.
For ease and comfort in sickness, it is unsurpassed by any.
It can be folded so that a child can carry it, and can be changed to fit Bedsteads of any size, by putting on more or less slats.
They are warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and if any part fails, the manufacturers hold themselves responsible to replace it.
IT IS THE CHEAPEST RELIABLE SPRING BED IN THE MARKET.

PRICES:
Single Bed, 36 in. in width and under, (5 slats,) \$5.00
" 36 to 42 inches in width, (6 slats,) 5.50
Double " 42 to 50 " (7 slats,) 6.00
Extra wide, 50 to 57 " (8 slats,) 6.50

TESTIMONIALS.
WOBURN, May 1st, 1866.
MR. S. R. FRENCH.—We have used one of the Tucker Patent Spring Beds for five years. And after using one of the Manual Patent Beds, I find none of them to equal in comfort, durability and neatness, the Manual Spring Bed Bottom. I feel well satisfied that they are the best spring in the market, and have supplied my house with them.
L. B. NORRIS, Central House.

WOBURN, May 5th, 1866.
MR. S. R. FRENCH.—DEAR SIR:—It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the excellence of the "Manual Spring Bed Bottom." I have used it long enough to satisfy myself of its superiority over all other kinds of spring beds, which I have used or examined. It is clean, remarkably elastic and pliable, almost entirely secured against hazard of derangement or necessity for repairing, and, from the simple and admirable nature of its construction, must prove to be exceedingly durable.
S. WATSON DREW, M. D.

Agent for Woburn,
S. R. French,
At J. P. Tyler's Clothing Store.
All orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.
THIS subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity that he has rented the

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS,
MAIN ST., WOBURN,
lately owned by Mr. BEAN, where he will be happy to meet those who require
A GOOD PICTURE.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COPYING!

ALEX. HANKIN,
Third door south of Central House, Woburn.
P. S.—Tintypes by the Peck.
Woburn, June 16th, 1866.—3m*

RALE FRUITS
WE are receiving daily fresh Hot House Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., at
WASHINGTON & CO'S,
Horticultural Hall, 140 Tremont street, Boston. june-1m

STRIKING INCIDENT.—It was a warm autumnal day, when the barque "Undine" left the port of Boston for the West Indies. There were those on board who were making their first voyage. The captain had his young wife with him, and her brother. They had left behind a large circle of loving friends; and as they passed out of the harbor, they stood on deck, looking wistfully towards the shores fast receding from their view. As they at length lost sight of their pleasant suburban home, these lines of Montgomery fully expressed the emotions of their hearts:—

"There is a spot of earth supremely blest;
A dearer, sweeter land than all the rest.
Oh, thou shalt find, how'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy home!"

Nine days of delightful weather followed. A storm then arose of considerable violence; but the good barque weathered it, and they kept on their way prosperously till, in due time, they came in sight of the place of their destination, the land of the palm and the cocoanut, the cactus and fuchsia, of tropical beauty and abundance. But they here encountered a fearful hurricane, the most destructive that had been known for thirty years. The 22d of October, 1865, will long be remembered by the people of Cienfuegos; a thousand lives, it is said, were lost during this terrific storm. Vessels were driven ashore, wharves submerged, various craft forced high and dry into the streets, and an immense amount of property was destroyed. Over the top of the lighthouse, seventy feet in height, the waves dashed in fury. The "Undine" seemed driven to sure destruction. No sooner was a sail set than it was torn to ribbons, and there seemed to be, the captain afterwards remarked, scarcely the possibility of saving even the vessel from shipwreck.

For 40 consecutive hours he stood on deck, day and night, while the hurricane lasted, giving orders and endeavoring to keep the barque out of the breakers. Just as hope had almost given place to despair, the wind instantly changed, a passage lay open before them, a narrow but welcome "door of deliverance;" they entered, and were saved!

If ever there were joyful, grateful hearts, such were those who, in that starocean, lifted their hearts to God in thankfulness for their wonderful rescue from the jaws of death.

A few weeks after they are on their way home, but find that their perils are not over. Anxiously are friends counting the days. Ten, twenty, thirty days pass, and no tidings, except from those who left after and have arrived before them. Torturing suspense is hard to bear, yet the memory of their signal preservation on the outward passage, quickens hope and faith that God may spare the home-bound company. And so it was. With the return of the Christmas holidays came the belated, storm-tossed voyagers, to receive a welcome that can be better imagined than described.

But the point of the incident yet remains to be noticed. In the place from which our friends came, there is a monthly meeting of mothers. More than once has the writer been a witness of the solemn, tearful interest there manifested. During the past year these mothers agreed to take, in the order of their names, their several households, as special objects of daily, private prayer. That month of terrible suspense, when the hearts of the parents were so severely tried by alternating hope, fear, and despair, was the month specially given for united intercessions in behalf of the family whose children were thus wonderfully saved! What was adopted in conformity to alphabetical order, proved to be designed of God to be the instrument of unlooked-for blessings. Who can doubt the efficacy of prayer? Little did that praying band, as they each of them, in their several closets, prayed for the objects which they had chosen, know in what manner their prayers were to be heard and answered. As little did they for whom these prayers were offered, understand the means by which God had designed to effect their deliverance.

Incidents like these should give new emphasis to our petitions. He who has heard, will hear, for "praying breath is never spent in vain."
"BEFORE they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear.—Home Monthly.

THE SHIP-OWNER AND THE MATE.
A correspondent of the Ellsworth American relates an amusing incident connected with Nathan Longfellow of Machias, one of the wealthy men of that town. It seems that a few days since, one of Mr. Longfellow's vessels—a fine brig and commanded by Capt. Spencer arrived at Machias. In the absence of the captain, Mr. Longfellow paid a visit to the brig, examining carefully all upon deck, and taking hold, first of one thing, than of another, as though he had a right to do so. While engaged in this inspection, the mate, who had been watching him with a by no means pleased countenance, not knowing his name or business, seized Mr. Longfellow by the collar, remarking, as he did so, "Old fellow, you leave this vessel quick; I have seen you before; you want to steal something—go on the wharf quick, and don't let me see you on board this vessel again."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Longfellow, "I will go," and he started immediately for the village, and on the way he met Captain Spencer. "You have got a smart man for a mate, captain. I guess he takes good care of things," said Mr. Longfellow. The chagrin of the mate may be conceived, when he found who it was he had treated so roughly and suspected of being a thief. But Mr. Longfellow enjoyed the joke, and often speaks of it, commending the mate for his faithfulness. "We may learn from this," adds the correspondent, that a man's dress is but poor evidence of his wealth or wisdom."

A FUNNY DOG STORY.
When the war in Italy commenced, the Zouaves embarked for Genoa; but as they were going on board the ship, they saw a formal order forbidding the entrance of all dogs upon vessels. As they were very much attached to their dogs, they were stricken with grief. It was not easy to deceive the sharp lookout kept by the intendant, for every soldier advanced along the gangway, one by one, as their names were called. Necessity is the mother of invention. The drummers unscrewed their drums and the best dogs of the regiments were concealed in the drums which were screwed up again. When regiments embarked no music is played, but on this occasion the Colonel determined their drums should be music. He ordered the trumpets and drums to take the head of the column, and to play a lively tune. The face of the drummers—every one of whom had a dog in his drum—may be conceived! The trumpets sounded: the drums were all silent. The Colonel got angry and bawled to know why the drums did not beat. There was but one thing to do and that was to beat. The moment the drums began to beat innumerable dogs began to howl and to bay, to the astonishment of everybody but the Zouaves. Everybody looked right, left, backward, forward—no sign of a dog anywhere; and yet, the more the drummers beat, the more the dogs howled. At last a spaniel fell out of a drum, rolled over and over on the ground, got up and took to his heels, howling louder than ever. Roars of laughter greeted this explanation of the mysterious howls. The intendants ordered the drummers to advance on board, one by one, and to roll the drum as he came, if a barking was heard, the drum was unscrewed, and the dog put ashore. Only one dog got on board; this was Toutou, who kept quiet through all the rolling. It need not be said the 3d Zouaves adore Toutou. He made his entry into Paris, at their head, a few days since.—Paris Letter.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF WALES.—It is stated that that Welsh coal-field has been tapped at various parts by mines, and there can be no doubt that a first-class layer of steam coal exists there, twenty miles in superficial area, with an average thickness of 30 feet. Every cubic yard of this vast field contains a ton of coals. About 150 million tons have been extracted, and the annual extract at the present time is about eight million tons. At this rate the coal-field will last upwards of 13,000 years. The North of England coal-field, which has been worked for nearly 2,000 years, and shows no signs of exhaustion is not to be compared with the Welsh field in point of magnitude. The latter has not been known more than 30 years.

THE NEW TELESCOPE.—Those interested in astronomy will read with pleasure the following account of the operations of new telescope recently mounted at the Dearborn Observatory in Chicago. Prof. T. H. Safford makes the following statement in regard to it, which we copy from the Chicago Tribune:
The casual tests to which it has been subjected have, in all cases, given very favorable testimony to its working qualities; but it seemed to me that something more decisive would be of interest. The search after new nebulae occurred one of the readiest means of testing its light power, and I have, consequently, employed some moonless nights in such researches. The result has been that some twenty-three nebulae, which I had not before seen, were found—of which only eleven appear to be in Sir John Herschel's last catalogue, which contains the results of his father's and his own researches, together with all the other material science accumulated. Thus twelve out of the twenty-three appear to be new. It will, of course, be necessary to revise them very carefully before making a final announcement that all of these are strictly discoveries, but I am confident that a large part are such. Another most favorable sign for our telescope is in the descriptions given. These in general indicate that these faint lights appear brighter with our telescope than with Herschel's reflectors, or, at least, than with the telescopes employed in the investigations in question.

THE FASTEST STEAMER IN THE WORLD. The Egyptian paddle-wheel steam-yacht Mahroussa, Captain Fredrigo Bey, built under the superintendence of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, of London, for the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived here on the 12th inst., having performed the voyage from Southampton in the unprecedented short time of 137 hours. When under full steam she consumes seven tons of coal an hour, and is, without exception, the fastest vessel afloat. At the measured mile in Stokes Bay her average speed was upwards of 18 4-10 knots an hour, which is equal to about 20 1-2 statute miles. After replenishing fuel she proceeded on the 16th for Constantinople, to meet the Viceroy, who, it is reported, intends paying a visit to England in her this summer. This splendid vessel is 1,800 tons, and is fitted with machinery of 800 horse-power. Her interior fittings are of extraordinary magnificence. Her cost is said to have been £166,000.—Malta Times, May 17th.

To watch against a shyness of each other, and put the best construction on any action that has the appearance of opposition or resentment.
To observe the just rule of Solomon; that is, to leave off contention before it be meddled with.—[Prov. xvii. 14.]
If a member has offended, to consider how glorious, how godlike it is to forgive, and how unlike a Christian it is to revenge.—[Ephesians, iv. 2.]
To remember that it is always a grand artifice of the devil, to promote distance and animosity among members of churches; and we should therefore watch against every thing that furthers his end.

To consider how much more good we can do in the world at large, and in the church in particular, when we are all united in love, than we should do when acting alone, and indulging a contrary spirit.
Lastly, to consider the express injunction of Scripture, and the beautiful example of Christ, as to these important things.—[Eph. iv. 32. 1 Pet. ii. 21. John, xiii. 5. 35.]

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An old sailor, finding a corked bottle floating on the sea, opened it with the soliloquy, "Rup, I hope; gin, I think; traps, by jingo!" and then threw it back into the water.

An evil speaker is an evil door lacking opportunity.

DIVIDING UP GREAT ESTATES.—Under our laws, says the Boston Traveller, in respect to the division of property, wealth does not often for any great length of time, as in England, accumulate in large masses. The death of a millionaire generally scatters his property among numerous heirs. Such was the fact in the case of the large Appleton estate, now divided between half-a-dozen persons or more. The property of the late Peter C. Brooks (who was at one time considered the richest man in New England) was cut up into nearly a dozen slices. The estate of the late John P. Cushing has been divided in a similar manner, and also those of the late Abbott and Amos Lawrence, and to some extent the property of the late Eben Francis, Robert G. Shaw and Wm. Sturgis. The Thayer property is still to a great extent in the hands of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer. The former great Bradlee estate now acknowledges a dozen owners. The property of the late S. D. Bradford, a million or two in one mass, will soon be divided into two or three portions. The Wiggsworth property has been scattered into the laps of several daughters and sons. The large property accumulated by the late J. D. Williams, went to a number of heirs, and indeed the only exception that we remember to this general rule, is the estate of the late Joshua Sears, which, at his death was worth several millions, is yearly accumulating for the ultimate use of his son and heir. The principal portion of the enormous estate left by the late Francis Skinner, is to accumulate by investment in the business of a leading house in the domestic goods trade, of which he was senior member. The estate of John Bryant, who died last year, inventoried at four million of dollars, was divided into four portions only. This was the largest estate bequeathed in this vicinity for many years, exceeding by several hundred thousand that of Mr. Francis. The richest man in Boston, and perhaps in New England, Mr. Augustus Hemmenway, taxed for two and a half million dollars, and probably worth a much larger sum, is not bodily in a condition to enjoy his vast property. In this section there are no such colossal fortunes as those of Messrs. Astor, Vanderbilt, Law and others, of New York, but there are, in proportion to the population, more estates valued at from a quarter to a half million.

ANOTHER ALPINE TUNNEL. The project of traversing the Alps by a tunnel under Mount Saint Gothard, after having been for ten years the object of minute study, was lately, as may be remembered, definitely adopted by the Italian Government. A recent number of the Journal des Travaux Publics gives some details as to the colossal proportions of the enterprise, which will require 11 years for its complete execution. The tunnel will be nearly 21 miles long, including the covered passages rendered necessary in certain places by the danger of avalanches. It will only require air shafts in few places, in fact only four. The southern entrance of the passage will be about 3,700 feet above the level of the sea, and the northern exit very nearly the same. The horizontal position of the line will be about one-third of its entire length. The highest gradient will be on the Italian side, about 2 3-4 per cent., the average being about 1-1-2. Where the inclination does not exceed 4 to the 1,000, ordinary engines will be employed, but when that gradient is surpassed, special ones will have to be used. The expense of the tunnel alone is estimated at £2,800,000.

AGE.—Age is such a different thing in different natures. One man seems to grow more selfish as he grows older; and in another the slow fire of time seems only to consume with fine imperceptible gradations the yet lingering selfishness in him, letting the light of the kingdom, which the Lord says is within, shine out more and more as the husk grows thin, and is ready to fall off, that the man, like the seed sown, may pierce the earth of this world, and rise into the pure air, and wind, and dew of the second life. The face of a loving old man is like a morning moon, reflecting the yet unrisen sun of the other world, yet fading before its approaching light until when it does rise, it pales and withers away from our gaze, absorbed in the source of its own beauty.

Jennie June says that in almost every instance where a man marries a sensible woman, it is after he has met with a severe disappointment in not marrying a fool.

He that is too good for advice is too good for his neighbor's company.

PALACE OF THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A correspondent of one of the San Francisco papers thus describes the royal palace at Honolulu:—
The King's Palace stands not far from the melancholy Bungalow, in the center of grounds extensive enough to accommodate a village. The place is surrounded by neat and substantial coral walks, but the gates pertaining to them, are out of repair, and so was the soldier who admitted us—or at any rate his uniform was. He was an exception, however, for the native soldiers usually keep their uniforms in good order.
The palace is a large, roomy frame building, and was very well furnished once, though now some of the appointments have lost some of their elegance. But the King don't care, I suppose, as he spends nearly all his time at his modest country residence at Waikiki. A large apartment in the center of the building serves as the royal council chamber; the walls are hung with life-size portraits of various European monarchs, sent hither as tokens of that courtesy regard which exists between all kings, at least on paper. To the right of the reception-room or hall of audience, and to the left are the library and a sort of ante-room or private audience chamber. In one of these are life-size portraits of old Kamehameha the Great, and one or two queens and princes. The old war-horse had a dark brown, broad and beardless face, with native intelligence apparent in it, and something of a crafty expression about the eye; hair white and cropped short; in the picture he is clad in a white shirt, long red vest, and with the famous feather war-cloak over all. We were permitted to examine the original cloak. It is very ample in its dimensions, and is made entirely of the small, silky, bright yellow feathers of the snail-of-war or tropic bird, closely woven into a strong, coarse netting of grass by a process which promises shortly to become a lost art, inasmuch as only one native, and he an old man, is left who understands it in its highest elegance. These feathers are rare and costly, because each bird has but two of them, one under each wing, and the birds are not plenty.
It required several generations to collect the materials and manufacture this cloak, and had the work been performed in the United States, under our fine army contract system, it would have cost the government more millions of dollars than I can estimate without a large arithmetic and a blackboard. In old times, when a king put on his gorgeous feather war-cloak, it meant trouble; some other king and his subjects were going to catch it. We were shown other war-cloaks, made of yellow feathers, striped and barred with broad bands of red ones—fine specimens of barbaric splendor. The broken spear of a terrible chief who flourished seven hundred years ago, according to the tradition, was also brought out from among the sacred relics of a former age and displayed. It is said that this chieftain stood seven feet high without his boots (he was permanently without them), and was able to snake an enemy out of the ranks with this spear at a distance of forty to sixty, and even a hundred feet; and the spear, of hard, heavy, native wood, was once thirty feet long. The name of this pagan hero is sounded no more from the trumpet of fame; his bones lie none know where, and the record of his gallant deeds is lost. But he was a "brick," we may all depend upon that. How the wood of the weapon has managed to survive seven centuries of decay, though, is a question calculated to worry the antiquaries.

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Of all human actions, pride the most seldom obtains its end; for while it aims at honor and reputation, it reaps contempt and derision.

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A writer of a modern book of travels relating the particulars of his being cast away, thus concludes: "After having walked eleven hours without having tracked the print of a human foot, to my great comfort and delight I saw a man hanging on a gibbet; my pleasure at the cheering sight was inexpressible, for it convinced me that I was in a civilized country."

How often do we hear men and women complain "I cannot get anything to stay on my stomach; I am compelled to eat Graham bread and the plainest food, and then must suffer for it." Reader, this is Dyspepsia—we bid you eat as heartily as you please, and anything you choose, even the richest food, and if you will follow it with a single spoonful of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, you need not fear any distressing effects from it. It is the greatest remedy in the world for dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases proceeding from the stomach and bowels.

The Middlesex Journal,
AND
WOBBURN TOWNSMAN.
WOBBURN:
SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

JOB WORK, of all kinds, in plain or fancy colors, promptly executed. Book and pamphlet work done in the very best style. Orders by mail or express fully attended to.
The large country circulation of the JOURNAL renders it particularly valuable as the medium for the publication of Probate advertisements, sales of Real Estate, and other Notices of interest to the farming population.
B. MARCHANT, Proprietor.

PATRIOTIC ANNIVERSARIES.

The seventeenth of June and Fourth of July can never fall of grateful and joyous commemoration by Americans, while we remain a free people. They are summer anniversaries, and it is therefore agreeable to have our festivities out in the open air of heaven. The Bunker Hill battle, on account of the rain the present year, failed of that outward manifestation and hilarity common to such a period, but Independence Day, next Wednesday, we may hope, will give us propitious weather. It is good to go back to the days of our fathers and recall their virtues and noble deeds, and we ought never to tire of so doing, for those were times that we never may see again, so simple were the habits, so honest the patriotism, and so sincere the piety of those days. Bunker Hill battle was a very proper event to precede the Declaration of American Independence, for it sounded a note so loud and spoke so convincingly, that the people were in earnest, and were able to maintain with the sword what they published as the deliberate expression of their purpose in the legislative hall, that the world could not help listening with some degree of respect.

The sons have shown themselves not unworthy of their sires, in the determination, valor and services developed in putting down unlawful secession; and the "Union—it must be preserved," has become a deeper sentiment of the American people, in consequence of our recent successful, though desperate struggle to maintain it.

Alas! that every thing human is so liable to change, and that so much toil and sacrifice are needed to preserve, from generation to generation, every thing that is valuable in society and in government. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and it is not sufficient to inherit it. We must hand it down, unimpaired, to those who shall come after us.

We hear of some proposed celebrations of the glorious Fourth in the South; and we see no good reason why they should not celebrate with us a day, wherein Southern patriots shook hands with Northern men in instituting. It was a Southern man, borrowing some of the ideas and language from the doings of a Southern colony, who wrote the immortal "Declaration," and both sections have common interest in the revolutionary battle fields, and in the patriotic movements of men and colonies that preceded the war. In order that South and North may now and ever after cordially unite in this celebration, the orators of both sections should carefully abstain from all needless recrimination, and confine themselves mainly to the earlier times, when hand in hand and heart in heart, we began, prosecuted, and obtained, the blessings of a free and independent government. Undoubtedly, it is for the interest of all that the Union should be continued and perpetuated, and that it should not be a forced, but a free and spontaneous one, like the union of the limbs in an individual, or the branches of a tree.

All hail Independence Day! and all hail the United States of America on July 4, 1866! Let the cannon of peace and joy and gratitude, salute the Atlantic on the one side and the Pacific on the other, of our broad Republic, and let the star-spangled banner wave from one extremity of the land to the other; and let the huzzas of a united people go up on either side of the Mississippi, and be answered back from every other river and farm and town on the oceans and lakes.

Let those who have come from foreign lands to build their homes in this new world, catch the inspiration of the joyous and patriotic day, and learn themselves and teach their children, that there is but one country and one hope, and that there must be a union of heart and hand, to sustain the laws and protect the constitution of a land, that guarantees to every citizen his freedom and rights; and that, whether rich or poor, every one is an heir to the greatness and glory, the memory and hopes of this great nation.

Let us all endeavor to show forth our own true worth, by a rational festivity, regulated by moral principle, warm congratulations, tributes to the fathers, and gratitude to God.

We are informed that a first class oyster and ice cream Saloon, has just been fitted up in good style, for ladies and gentlemen, at Nos. 131 and 133 Court, opposite Stoddard street, Boston. It is a neat and cool place, and convenient to Boston and Maine, Eastern, Fitchburg and Lowell Railroads; also to horse cars. Go there when you are in the city.

E. F. Cushman, Tremont street, Boston, is now opening a splendid assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw Hats, Bonnets, rich Paris Flowers, etc. See notice.

LADIES KEEP COOL, comfortable and healthy this warm weather, by wearing Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporter. For sale everywhere.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of D. P. Dame's fashionable Hat Store, 223 Washington street, Boston.

Rev. Dr. J. C. BODWELL, for the past four years pastor of the First Congregational church in this town, has been elected to the Honorable Professorship of Preaching and of the Pastoral Charge, in the Theological Seminary at Hartford, Conn. This appointment, which we learn has been accepted, greatly to the regret of his numerous friends in this town, has been the result of Dr. Bodwell's course of lectures on preaching, delivered in the seminary at the commencement of the year. The princely donation of \$50,000, recently made by James B. Houser, Esq., of Hartford, was to enable the trustees to make this appointment. Dr. B's department will embrace the entire subject of preaching. In addition to regular courses of lectures, he will give daily instruction to all the classes in elocution, including the development and training of the voice and the composition and delivery of sermons.

Dr. Bodwell has some ideas and methods of his own, and which he proposes to carry out in his department, in training the young men, from the very commencement of the three years' course to its close, for the work of the pulpit, the object being to make popular and effective preachers.

The Hartford Seminary was established about thirty years ago by such men as President Tyler and Dr. Nettleton, at East Windsor Hill, for the raising up of sound biblical preachers, in harmony with the Assembly's Catechism and the early standards of the New England churches. A year ago the Seminary was removed to the beautiful city of Hartford, with enlarged plans. The number of students has nearly doubled already, the interest of some of the leading good men of Boston has been elicited, and the institution bids fair to accomplish a great work for the churches in the training of a succession of popular, effective, biblical preachers.

While we congratulate the Seminary, at Hartford, in securing the services of one so richly qualified for the position to which he has been called, we cannot refrain from expressing our regrets at the prospect of the removal of Dr. Bodwell from Woburn. His loss must not only be deeply felt by the large and prosperous Parish over which he has presided with so much ability, faithfulness, and general acceptance, but by the entire community, in whose temporal welfare he has ever manifested a lively interest; but we find consolation in the fact, that he goes to a broader and more lucrative field of labor, where his talents, great experience, and fervent piety, will add greatly to the influence and permanent success of a fast growing and prosperous religious institution. We wish him the most abundant success in his new home, and his family a large share of health and happiness.

PAT AND SESESH.

(From a Naval Officer's Journal.) Quite an amusing little affair came off in the autumn of 1863, on the western coast of Florida, between an Irish sailor and a seshal planter. A commander of one of our gunboats, learning there were a large number of salt-works on shore in full operation, manufacturing for the rebels, determined to destroy them. He obtained assistance from several other gunboats, and then sent an expedition of about one hundred and fifty men on shore, who at once proceeded to deprive our rebellious brothers of the means of seasoning their hog and hominy. It was a well planned and successful expedition. About one hundred salt works were destroyed in less than forty-eight hours. The sailors would attach a rope to the chimneys, and with a "heave ho!" soon have them razed to the ground. One gang of men were delegated to "smash up" the iron kettles in which the salt was made. Among them was "Pat," a robust six-footer from the "Emerald Isle," a splendid specimen of Irish wit and fun, always ready to take a "nip" when asked, or to fight, when insult was offered to himself or his adopted country.

He cursed the English, Damned the Rebs, And wished the devil Had the copperheads.

"Pat" carried a huge sledge, "to knock," as he said, "daylight through the kettles." He entered fully into the fun. Swinging it high, he brought it down shivering them to pieces. The rebs were in a high state of indignation, swearing eternal vengeance towards the damned Yankees. They threatened retaliation in a superlative degree. At one place, where several of the salt-works were close together, the owner, a wealthy planter and bitter secessionist, came down to see the work of destruction and curse the North. He eyed "Pat," as he swung his ponderous sledge and sent it crashing through the bottom of his kettles.

As the last one was broken, he asked: "Why is that kettle like the Union?" "I don't know," says "Pat," "unless the sallow's knocked out, and needs 'Yankee salt' to fix it."

"Because it can never be put together again," says the planter.

In a moment "Pat" dropped his sledge—sprang forward—"hit one from the shoulder," and down went "seshal" in a heap. "Pat" stood over his fallen foe, breathing vengeance, waiting to see if he had anything more to say, or needed "another."

The sailors gathered round, cheered

"Pat," and hoped the "chivalry" would show fight and "go in," when a few hard blows and much fun might be expected. But to their disappointment and intense disgust, "seshal" picked himself up and slunk away, probably considering retreat to be the wiser and safer plan for him. From that time "Pat" was the pride of the gun-boat boys, who were always ready to "go their pile" on him.

"Athos."

"Crown me with flowers," said the dying Mirabeau, and surrounded with music let me enter sweetly into that slumber from which there is no awakening." Although this sentiment shows the great orator to have been a complete heathen, at the same time it stamps him as a man of true esthetic culture. He is truly unfortunate who cannot take pleasure in a flower, whether it be the simple inhabitant of the green fields, or the proud exotic, the occupant of a lordly demesne. Flowers are emblems of mortality, beauty, simplicity and truth; springing up on the battle-field they hide in fragrant luxuriance the traces of the dread conflict; in the hands of the lover they disclose to his mistress the sweet sentiments of his heart; they adorn the bride for the altar and impart a sad charm to the graves of those we have loved in days gone by. A few days ago, as I looked at the floral display in the Orthodox church, the chief ornament of which was the cross, made by Mr. Gustav Evers, gardener to C. Copeland, Esq., Wyoming, I thought of how much pleasure it must be to be able to weave the rose, the japonica and the myrtle into such forms of grace and beauty. The mere act must exercise a refining influence. We can not all plant trees for the benefit of posterity, but the poorest among us can cherish the lily and the rose.

INQUEST AT STONEHAM.—Thomas J. Porter, Esq., of Woburn, coroner for Middlesex County, held an inquest at Stoneham on Wednesday last, on the body of John S. Matthews, who was killed on the Stoneham Street Railroad on that day. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the said John S. Matthews came to his death at one o'clock A. M., June 27th, 1866, by the Stoneham Street Railroad car which met the 7.30 P. M. train from Boston, on the Boston and Maine Railroad; and that the said John S. Matthews was under the influence of intoxicating liquor at the time of said accident. And the jurors further say, that we do exonerate the driver and all employees of said Stoneham Street Railroad from any blame whatever in said accident."

A quaint letter from Dr. Guillotin has been discovered. It reads thus: "Mon cher:—The punishment which I have invented is so gentle—so gentle that really it is only the idea of death which could make it disagreeable. Indeed if one were not thinking of death, one would only experience the sensation of a slight and pleasant coolness on the neck, et voilà tout!"

Two cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in Indianapolis.

MANY LADIES say they never enjoyed health and comfort, till they wore Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporter. For sale everywhere.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The census returns show approximately the ratio of deaths, in different parts of the country, from consumption. It is as follows: Eastern States, 24.9; Middle States, 18.4; Western States, 11.4; Southern States, 7.4. From fevers it is as follows: Eastern States, 6.2; Middle States, 5.0; Western States, 13.0; Southern States, 15.4. In 1860 the deaths by consumption were 3.79 per cent. of the whole number of deaths, and of fevers, 9.79—making 23.58 per cent. of deaths caused by these diseases. The total of deaths by consumption, 49,118; from fevers, 35,898. Grand total of deaths in the U. States, 394,159; being supposed much less than the actual number, owing to errors in the enumeration.

A clear complexion is not merely an ornament, but is a token of sound health. This cannot be secured by the use of waxes and lotions. It can only be gained by keeping the system in a healthy state. This is the effect of Marsden's Vegetable Sanative Pills, which thus remove the effect by striking at the cause. Depot, 487 Broadway, New York.

A meeting of negroes was lately held in Cherokee County, Alabama, where they bound themselves together not to work for less than two dollars per day during the present harvest, upon the penalty of receiving fifty lashes. Consequently the negroes are idle, and white men are gathering harvest at one dollar and fifty cents per day.

Our lady readers should try J. W. Bradley's justly celebrated Duplex Elastic Hoop Skirts, justly pronounced by fashion magazines and the press the most durable, economical, and graceful skirt ever produced. The "Empress Trail," the latest fashion, and "Pride of the World" are the most popular styles in use. See advertisement.

A lawyer, of fluid tendencies, was discussing some fine point of law, and getting out of patience at the inability of the Court to take his own view of it, said the intellect of the court was so dark a flash of lightning could not penetrate it. The Judge being a new-comer, and not knowing the peculiarities and failings of the man, imposed a severe punishment on him for contempt of court. Some of the lawyer's friends stated the case to his Honor, and the punishment was remitted on condition that he should publicly apologize to the Court. He was accordingly brought up, the following morning, and made amends by saying:

"I regret very much that I said, in the heat of the moment, that the intellect of the Court was so dark a lightning could not penetrate it. I guess it could; it is a very penetrating thing."

The two great German Powers have drawn swords.

WINCHESTER. RELIGIOUS.—At the Unitarian Church last Sunday morning the pastor discoursed upon the duty of observing the Lord's Supper, and discussed the question as to whom should participate in it. At the close of the services, he announced that on the next Sunday, being the first Sunday in July, it was proposed to observe this rite. At this point, a member of the society, (Wm. Everett, Esq.) arose and stated that he would present to the church the necessary articles of plate for the Communion service, part of which was the former property of his honored father, for use on the next Sunday.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the donor for this timely and generous gift.

During the months of July and August the Sunday School service in the afternoon will be omitted, and, in its place, a short service for all at six o'clock. This will be an agreeable change during the hot summer months, and it would be beneficial to all our churches if a similar course were adopted.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—Wm. Parkman Lodge were called upon last Sunday, for the first time, to perform the last sad offices to the remains of a deceased brother. Capt. Robert Kallach, a brother of the mystic tie, was formerly a resident of this town, and while such was among the petitioners to whom a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge for a charter to work under the same. Since the lodge was duly instituted the brother has been absent from town, pursuing his vocation as a sea captain, and had not connected himself as a member of this lodge. On Saturday evening last the officers of the lodge were informed of the decease of the brother at the hospital in Boston, and in accordance with the desire of his widow, took upon themselves the arrangements for the funeral. The brethren met at their hall on Sunday afternoon, and after the usual service received the body, and escorted it and the mourners to the Baptist Church, where the religious exercises, consisting of singing, reading of the Scriptures, remarks and prayer were performed. After the services in the church, the masonic brethren escorted the remains to the grave in Wildwood Cemetery, where the impressive ritual of the masonic fraternity was performed by the W. M. A. K. P. Joy, Esq., assisted by Bros. Salem Wilder and George Cook as chaplains.

The brethren appeared with full ranks, wearing the usual badge of mourning. Never were the benefits of such an organization more apparent than in this case, and the claims of the fraternity upon each other wherever thrown, and in whatever condition placed, more essentially realized.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—The estate owned by Sumner Flag of Boston, bordering upon the street in rear of the depot, has been sold to Matthew Oliver, subject to a lease of Geo. P. Brown's, who now occupies the same.

The estate owned and occupied by Asa Fletcher, has been sold to Mr. John Symmes, for \$2,800.

The estate owned by Capt. Crocker, on Church Street, has been sold to a Mr. Sherman of Boston. EXCELSIOR.

HOW TO GATHER MOSSES.—Some of our fair readers will find the following instructions useful during the coming season at the seaside:

Go to the shore at low tide, after a blow from the sea. The best time is after the moon falls, for the tides are lowest then. Examine narrowly everything on the sand and rocks, and take up with your stick (which you had better have stout enough to steady your steps in passing over slimy rocks) everything you think looks nearest like nothing. Then fish all you can of the same sort from the waves. Pick for bright colors, but do not always reject dull ones. They often change to bright, or at least deep ones after pressing. Put them, with salt water, in your pail, and when you get home take a fine stick, or a large needle, and having poured your treasures into a bowl, slip a piece of paper under them, one at a time, and float and pick them out; then lift them carefully, gently, tenderly from the water, and hang them up to dry. When perfectly dry place them between pasteboards and press them for several hours. The heavier the pressure the better. By the time they are done you will appreciate them, if no one else does. It is no easy task properly to do them. For amusement, to secure gifts for dear friends far away, &c., it is very well; but if one was obliged to chase and watch the seas, to be out in storms (for a stormy time is often the best for this business) and to "put on" mosses for a living, wouldn't it be arduous?

A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied—"My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend money till I had earned it. If I had but half an hour's work to do in a day, I must do that first thing, and in half an hour. And after this I was allowed to play, and I could then play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in its time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this habit I owe my prosperity."

A very destructive storm recently passed over some of the Western States. The loss of sheep was greater than ever before known from a similar cause. In Northern Ohio many thousands perished; and the Michigan papers think a hundred thousand were destroyed in that State alone.

WOBURN LOCALS. EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of the public schools were this week concluded. On Tuesday the North Woburn Grammar School passed a most satisfactory examination, particularly the graduating class. Wednesday forenoon the lower classes of the Central Grammar School were examined, and the afternoon was devoted to the exercises of the graduating class. The scholars did themselves credit, and displayed a clearness of perception and proficiency which denoted the care and skill of Mr. Perkins, the principal, in imparting instruction. The attendance of parents and friends was quite numerous.

On Thursday the lower classes of the High School passed a most satisfactory examination, but the greater interest which is always taken in the graduating class at this season, rather detracted from the attendance, though the scholars acquitted themselves well. On Friday afternoon the graduating class closed their connection with the school in the usual manner in Lyceum Hall, the exercises commencing at two o'clock. Essays were read by the different members of the class, and the exercises were interspersed with singing, closing with the presentation of diplomas. The Germania Band of Boston furnished music. The following are the names of the graduating class:

Classical Department.—James L. Fowle, Jonathan F. Hall, Everett A. Thompson.

English Department.—Julia F. Dow, Mary J. Drew, Alice E. Edmond, Emma A. Edmond, Clara A. Ellis, Mary S. Pollard, Abbie M. Robinson, Susie A. Russell.

SURPRISE PARTIES.—The scholars connected with Miss Hattie Whitford's class (the 4th) in the Central Grammar School, called upon her at the residence of her father, last Tuesday evening, and presented her with a fine silver cake basket. The presentation was made by Master Edmond, in the following words: "Miss Whitford.—It is made my pleasant duty, in behalf of the school, to ask you to accept of this slight token of affection from your pupils; assuring you that you will long live in their grateful remembrance."

After the presentation the children spent an hour or two in out-door games, and then partook of refreshments provided. This token of regard from her scholars was a most pleasant surprise. Miss Whitford closes her connection with the school with the year just ended. The pupils in this school, under the instruction of Miss Hall, gave her a similar surprise on Monday evening, and presented her with a valuable gold ring.

A GOOD THING.—The questions put to scholars by School Committee men at the examinations of the public schools, having a view generally to ascertaining the practical knowledge acquired, are seldom taken from the text books, and often, especially in schools of the lower grades, receive answers equally "practical." An instance of this occurred in one of our primary schools last week, which was decidedly good. The class in geography was reciting, and the questions were upon localities in our own county of Middlesex (maps of which have been recently placed in the primary and intermediate schools), and were put in something like this order by one of the members of the Committee present:—What towns join Woburn; what rivers is Lexington from Woburn, &c. The other gentleman then turned to the class, and said to one of its members, "Now, supposing you wanted to go to Lowell, how would you go?" This was a poser, and the little girl hung her head in confusion. A little boy at the lower end of the class instantly shot up his hand, his face beaming radiant with desire to distinguish himself on "examination day," and receiving an approving nod from his teacher, he shouted out in the shrill, eager voice of childhood,—"Go over to the Watering Station and take the cars!" It is hardly necessary to say that this answer concluded the practical questioning of that class.

PERSONAL.—J. C. Bodwell, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church in this town, has tendered his resignation of that important office, and accepted the position of Professor in the Theological Seminary at Hartford, Conn. Mr. Bodwell has taken a lively interest in all that has pertained to the growth and welfare of the town since his residence here, and his loss will be felt. As Chairman of the Board of School Committee, his labors have been constant, and much of the success which marks our course of public instruction is due to his care. He will leave behind him a large circle of friends who will regret his loss.

FIRE.—A fire ran through a portion of "Frog-Hole Woods," on Saturday evening last, doing considerable damage to the trees. It was extinguished without giving a general alarm.

HOT.—Monday and Tuesday of this week were the two hottest days of the season thus far. The thermometer ranged from 92 to 95° in the shade. No air was stirring, though the vane indicated S.W. Such weather is doing wonders for vegetation, and the market will soon be supplied with home-grown summer vegetables.

The "mile" from New Bridge hill is of late becoming quite a resort for those who wish to exercise their 2.40 nags.

GRASS.—The near approach of the haying season is giving employment to our veteran auctioneer, Wm. Winn, Esq. Early next week he will sell at auction several fine lots of grass in this vicinity.

RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to the grocery wagon of U. Derby ran away on Wednesday morning, but was stopped before he did much damage.

RAIN.—A most beautiful and bountiful rain fell on Wednesday afternoon, and continued at intervals through the night.

LIBRARIES.—The libraries of the Unitarian and Baptist Sunday schools, which have been closed lately for revision, repairs and replenishment, were opened on Sunday last for the delivery of books. The former numbers 785, and the latter 600 volumes. The Baptist society have had a new catalogue printed.

—What a beautiful example of "returning good for evil" the treatment of Jeff. Davis presents. How pleasant it must be to the survivors of the horrors of Bell Isle, Salisbury, Andersonville, &c., to see the author of their miseries feasted and cared for as he is. If Government don't know what to do with him, let a delegation of these be appointed his keepers. In such a case his "peculiarly delicate nervous temperament" would not interfere with his laying quiet, as now appears to be the case.

PENIANS.—The report that a majority of the committee of Congress will report in favor of a repeal of the neutrality laws, is making some little stir among the Penians in this town.

LUKE R. BOUT.

STONEHAM.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Rev. G. W. Skinner, late of New Bedford, was installed pastor of the Independent Christian Church in Stoneham. The invocation was by Rev. W. Metcalf (Unitarian) of Winchester, Scripture reading by Rev. E. C. Towne, (Unitarian) Medford, and a hymn was then read by Rev. G. H. Vibbert, (Unitarianist) Rockport. The sermon was preached by the President of the Harvard University, Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., from the text, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" (Acts xxvi: 8). The installation hymn, written by Mrs. P. A. Hanaford, followed, and then the prayer of installation was offered by Rev. W. Spaulding, (Unitarianist) Salem. The band of fellowship was given by Rev. S. Reynolds (Unitarian) of Concord, Mass., and the closing hymn read by Rev. W. W. Hayward, (Unitarianist) South Reading. Benediction by the pastor. This church is formed by the union of the Unitarians and Universalists of Stoneham, and bids fair to be a prosperous and useful society. They worship now in the old Universalist Church, but will probably soon erect a new edifice.

A practical banker in Kentucky, proposes to pay off the national debt with the profits of a government bank, to be started with a capital of one hundred and fifty millions.

"CLEAR THE TRACK!"—The authorities of the Boston & Lowell Railroad have introduced a new order to Engineers on the road—that before answering any public highway the alarm whistle shall be blown; and right well do they obey the instruction. Those residing near the Railroad will find themselves awake before they know it during the winter mornings.

It is a wise measure, and if any one finds himself on the Cow-catcher, the verdict will be, "No blame attached to the R. R. Co."

BAIRNARD FACULTY.—This term we apply to a class of men to be found in most of our country towns, who are ever ready to offer advice, and cram their nostrums down the throat of the uncomplaining beast. As regards the *modus operandi* of their favorite remedies, and the nature of the disease under which the animal labors, are matters on which they are profoundly ignorant, these gentry are in the habit of considering every disease occurring among cattle as either "horn ail" or "tail ail;" and were unto the poor creature that is under their barbarous treatment. It is wrong for any man to prescribe medicine for those that are bereft of speech, unless he has had some study and experience in the art of veterinary medicine. The horse and ox were given to man to protect as servants not slaves, and it is man's duty to see to their welfare; there is no animal on earth that man thinks as much of as the horse, and yet there is no animal on earth that is so much abused, he is abused when sick by harsh treatment and improper drugs. All that man can do of any good for man or beast is to assist nature in throwing off disease, and if he has not the proper means of knowing how and when he had better keep silent, and let nature take its course. Remember the remark of a celebrated physician, whom the faculty attempted to keep down as he was not rising by rule, but who came up in spite of their influences; he often told his students that when they had pursued a regular course of treatment with a patient, and noticed the treatment and his condition from time to time till he recovered, it was of the greatest importance to consider whether he got well by virtue of the medicine or in spite of it. This remark shows wisdom to him who saves life by wise directions, rather than to him who as a hero destroys it.

VETERINARIAN.

WEATHER REPORT.

For the week ending Saturday, June 23.

DAYS.	TEM.		AIR.	WIND.	
	Max.	Min.			
Sunday,	92° 63°	70° 65°			
Monday,	70° 65°	75° 62°	R S.	W.	
Tuesday,	85° 63°	93° 65°			
Wednesday,	90° 68°	92° 67°			
Thursday,					
Friday,					
Saturday,					

Who is Old?—A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe he will do something for himself, his neighbor, or for posterity. Almost to the last hour of his life Wellington

was at work. So were Newton, Bacon, Milton, and Franklin. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose that we lie down and die because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day laborer in science, art, or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to run to waste, and the springs of life become motionless; on whose hand the hours drag heavily.

ARTEMUS WARD SERENADES HIS BETSY JANE. Artemus Ward was out late one night recently. Here is his account of his return home:

"It was late when I got home. The children and my wife were all abed. But a candle—a candle made from taller of our own ruin!—gleamed in Betsy's room; it glowed with a very lucrative one. The sweet silver moon was up to its usual doings! I felt a sentimental mood still so gently over me steal in, and I pawed before Betsy's window and sung, in a kind of op'atic vois, as follers, imprompto, to wit:

Wake, Betsy, wake
My sweet galoot!
Rise up, fair lady,
While I tuck my lute!
The winder—I regret to say that the winder went up with a violent crash, and a form in spotted white exclaimed, 'Cum into the house you old fouse you! To morrow you'll be goin' round complainin' about your liver!'"

THE CAPTAINS GENERAL OF CUBA. A Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent gives an account of the festivities attending the departure of Dulce, the late Governor General of Cuba, and adds:—

Probably no other Governor General was ever so popular with the creoles. The affair must have cost some 8,000 to 10,000 dollars, besides, he was presented on board with a box, to be opened by him out at sea, and said to contain over \$25,000 in hard cash. The office of Governor General is a very lucrative one. The salary is twice that of our President, while the inside pickings are supposed to be much larger. Concha was said to have carried away \$3,000,000. Serrano was almost bankrupt, and being a favorite of the Queen was, at his own instance, appointed captain general here with a view of recuperating his fortunes. He made enough. I do not know, but intelligent and knowing people say that Dulce must have made a million. Each new captain general has a new state carriage and four horses furnished free of expense, and he has three palaces. Only one of these buildings is called a palace; but the one in the Cerro, called Quinta de los Molinos, is what we in the States would term a palace. It is a large and exceedingly lovely spot, with all the appliances and comforts of advanced civilization. The other, and summer residence, at Marianao (five miles from the outer limits of Havana) is also a magnificent residence. The Governor General of Cuba is well provided for. Having an almost royal sway, and receiving in his person and powers his sovereignty—with its some respects, more authority than the sovereign himself—he is recognized emphatically as a "person great in authority."

SCANDAL ON THE BRAIN. Of all the many maladies And many human ills, That rack the frame and fire the blood In spite of drugs and pills, The one that takes the deepest root, And gives the greatest pain, And makes the patient venomous, Is scandal on the brain.

Chances.—Biting, biting, trying, prying, seeking spot and stain, These are sure rapid signs of scandal on the brain.

There's Miss FRY, the dear good soul, She never thinks of self, But keeps a record of her friends, Quite handy on the shelf; And when she's noting else to do, She takes the volume down, And enters all the scraps and bits Of gossip round the town.

Some people dress and go to church, With faces long and prim, And meekly say their morning prayers, And sing the Sunday hymn; But as soon as church is out, Some shady nook they gain, To ease their minds and treat their friends To scandal on the brain.

Says Beam to Mole, oh have you heard The strange and shocking news, How Mr. Miff and Mrs. Miff Have taken equal views? And how the arid Patience Gale Was seen—no, don't you tell, Out walking with a married man, I know him very well.

And there's so much horrid talk About that Nancy Boggs, They say she really went to ride With Enoch and his dogs; And when the young man started off, To leave the forlorn Miss, The neighbors heard a faint report, It must have been a kiss.

Now don't you think last Monday night, When I went out to walk, I met Ned Huntley's wife, and we Had such a splendid talk; She told me all about the fair, And I told her, you see, The awful case about the F— That lived at No. 3.

And this you'll find wherever you go, That some will talk and pry, And seek to have a finger in, Some other body's pie; But never mind, they're sure to feel Themselves the sharpest pain When suffering with the dread disease Of scandal on the brain.

SYMPTOMS. Now when you see a person nod, And wink and whisper sly, About what they say, mighty "they," And end it with a sigh, Just set the man or woman down As rabid, for his pious They've got the most malignant type Of scandal on the brain.

Died. In Woburn, 27th inst., after an illness of two days, in the faith and hope of the Gospel, James F. Alexander, in his 51st year. (Funeral services to-day at 3 o'clock, p.m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.)

In Winchester, June 27, Elizabeth A., wife of Edwin A. Washburn, Esq. (Funeral services to-day at 3 o'clock, p.m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.) In Burlington, June 27, John Bannan, aged 55 years, 8 months. In Stoneham, June 26, Julia McDonald, aged 3 years, 8 months.

G. R. GAGE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
New Bank Building, Woburn,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that he is now located in his new
store, where, with increased facilities, he is ready
to fill their orders with promptness and despatch.
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS
made in the best style, and warranted to fit.
Particular attention paid to making
Boys' Clothing,
He has on hand a large stock of the best and
most desirable goods in the market, suitable for the
season, which will be made up to order at the most
reasonable rates.

FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, and of the best quality, constantly
on hand.

**MIDDLESEX
WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION,**
Office, 4 Niles Block, 33 School St., Boston.
THIS ASSOCIATION has been formed to
aid Soldiers, Seamen, and their Families, in
obtaining PENSION BOUNTIES, BACK PAY,
PRIZE MONEY, LAND, and other claims due
to the Government, without charge, until the claims
are allowed.
Applications for the collection of claims should
be made by letter, or in person, to the Attorney
of the Association, A. B. COFFIN, 33 SCHOOL
STREET, BOSTON.
Advice will be given by the Attorney without
charge.
Hos. JOEL PARKER, President.
Hos. D. W. GOUCH, Vice Presdts.
DIRECTORS: Joel Parker, Geo. S. Boutwell, W. G. Gouch,
Leonard Huntress, James M. Shute,
Phineas J. Stone, Chas. Hudson, E. J. Collins,
Amos Stone, H. H. Foster, Horace Conn, J. H.
Walt, Charles Kimball, John C. Goring.
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33 School Street, Boston.

**L. H. ALLEN,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,**
FURNISHES at his Warehouse, four doors
north of depot, Caskets of all sizes and
qualities. Black Walnut, Mahogany, White Wood,
and Pine coffins, of every size and price. Plates
of various styles, and Plain and Fancy Handles.
Thibet, Cashmere, Colored, Lawn, Muslin, and
Cambric Shrouds. Metallic Caskets furnished at
the shortest notice. Every thing furnished at the
lowest living prices.
The subscriber now offers to the public his
new and elegant HEARSE, which has been man-
ufactured expressly for him, and which he will
furnish with one or a pair of horses, at the usual
price.
He likewise offers the new invention for pre-
serving the bodies of deceased persons by cold air
alone, without the direct application of ice, which
is so repugnant to the feelings. When preserved
by the cold air process, a glass reveals at any
moment the features of the departed, and the corpse
will keep much longer than in the ordinary way.
The subscriber would take this opportunity to
return his thanks for the liberal patronage he has
hitherto received, and hopes with his new im-
provements to continue to give his customers the
highest satisfaction.
All orders answered with promptness, and Cor-
fies delivered within ten miles free of expense.
L. H. ALLEN.

BOSTON AND LOWELL
And Nashua & Lowell, Wilton, Stony Brook,
Lowell & Lawrence, and Salem & Lowell
Railroads.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
APR. 30, 1865, trains will leave BOS-
TON for
Upper Railroads, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.,
Concord and Manchester, 7 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.,
Wilton, Milford, Danforth's Corner, S. Merrimack
7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.
Nashua, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.,
Tyngsboro', No. Chelmsford 7.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.,
Groton Junction 10.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m.,
Lowell, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m.,
North Billerica, Billerica & Wilmington, 7.00, 10.00,
4 a.m., 3.30 p.m.,
S. Wilmington, N. Woburn, 10 a.m., 6.00 p.m.,
Woburn W., 7.00, 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 6.00 p.m.,
N. Woburn, 7.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.15, 3.30, 6.00, 6.30 p.m.,
Winchester, 6.45, 7.00, 9.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.15,
2.30, 3.10, 6.30, 7.00, 9.20 p.m.,
West Medford, 6.45, 10.10 a.m., 12.15, 3.30,
3.00, 5.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.,
College Hill, 6.45, 10.10 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 3.30, 6.00,
6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.,
*Wednesdays at Saturdays, at 10 p.m.,
The Monday Train from Boston is discontinued.
The 10.00 a.m. Train from Boston stops at
Milk Row, Somerville Centre, and College Hill
Stations, to take passengers for Stations above
Woburn W. Place.

TRAINS FOR LOWELL LEAVE.
Wilton at 6.15, 11.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m.,
Milford 6.20, 11.05 a.m., 3.50 p.m.,
Danforth's Corner, 6.30, 11.15 a.m., 4.00 p.m.,
South Merrimack, 6.35, 11.21 a.m., 4.10 p.m.,
Nashua at 7.00, 8.50, 11.45 a.m., 5.00, 9.00 p.m.,
Tyngsboro' 7.15, 9.10, 11.57 a.m., 5.12 p.m.,
North Chelmsford, 7.20, 9.20 a.m., 5.15, 9.10 p.m.,
Groton Junction, 8.00 a.m., 12.45 p.m.,
Lowell 7.30, 9.30 a.m., 12.15, 3.15, 5.30, 9.30 p.m.,
North Billerica 7.00, 9.30 a.m., 2.25, 5.41 p.m.,
Billerica 7.16, 9.46 a.m., 2.29, 5.47 p.m.,
Wilmington at 7.20, 9.50 a.m., 3.30, 5.55 p.m.,
South Wilmington 7.31 a.m., 3.43 p.m.,
North Woburn 7.34 a.m., 3.45 p.m.,
Woburn W. Place 7.20 a.m., 3.35, 6.04 p.m.,
East Woburn at 6.00, 7.40, 9.00, 10.15 a.m., 1.00, 2.54,
5.00, 6.20 p.m.,
Winchester at 6.05, 7.50, 9.00, 10.15 a.m., 1.20,
3.00, 5.05, 6.35, 8.30 p.m.,
West Medford at 6.15, 8.05, 7.50, 9.15, 10.30 a.m.,
1.30, 3.07, 5.15, 6.50, 8.25 p.m.,
College Hill 6.19, 7.19, 9.19 a.m., 1.33, 3.10, 5.19,
6.55, 8.29 p.m.,
*On arrival of trains from Nashua.
Northern Depot.
The 7.00 A. M. and 2.15 P. M. Trains from
Lowell stop at College Hill, Somerville Centre,
and Milk Row Stations, to take passengers from
Stations above Woburn W. Place.

Woburn Branch.
Trains for Woburn leave Boston 6.45, 7.10, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 3.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.,
Trains leave Woburn for Boston 6.45, 7.10, 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 3.10, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.,
7.00, 7.40, 9 a.m., 11.50, 6.40, 8.15 p.m.,
*Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m.,
7.30 A. M. from Stoughton Branch, 7.40 A. M.
from Woburn Branch, stop only at Winchester, W. Medford, and Cambridge.
Stoughton Branch.
The trains on this Road will leave Boston (from
Lowell Railroad Depot) for Stoughton, at 8.00,
8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30,
10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 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